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Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

Hung Parliaments, Referendums and Structural Problems of Political Parties: The Political Logic in the Shadow of Brexit Zhou Shuzhen, Sun Runnan(2)

Abstract: Brexit has ended two prime ministers' political lives. But it seems there are still no signs of reaching a consensus in the parliament. On the contrary, the national political divergence of the next Prime Minister candidates and the EU Parliament Election has become further intensified. For political parties, their functional decline in aggregating social differences has led to the failure in converging the voters' consensus and thus create a hung parliament. The coordination mechanism of "executive-legislative" relationship running by an absolute majority party in the parliament has been destroyed. The inner party divergence of the minority Conservative Party cabinet and the judicial involvement have eventually reconstructed the "parliament-government" relationship. In order to have a more solid authorization basis, the ruling party tried to rely on the expression of popular sovereignty—referendum or an early election. These two failures have further weakened the administrative capacity of the Conservative Party. The contradiction between the legitimacy of the people's sovereignty and the legitimacy of public power, the veto confrontation between the ruling party and the opposition parties, ultimately leading to the structural problems of party politics, is the political logic behind Brexit dilemma.

Key words: brexit; hung parliament; referendum; party politics

The Compositing Tendency of Electoral Systems: Based on an Empirical Study of the Third Wave of Democratization Bao Gangsheng(13)

Abstract: The electoral system is an important institutional design for young democracies. Although the proportional representation system was the most widely distributed in the third wave of democratization, it didn't lead to many polarized multiparty systems. This was because most third-wave democratic countries, which adopted the proportional representation system, usually chose a compositing proportional representation system which reduced the proportionality of the electoral system by cutting down the district magnitude and setting the threshold for political parties, in order to avoid the fragmentation of party systems. Furthermore, in the third wave of democratization, not only the proportional representation system had a tendency to becoming a compositing proportional representation system, but also almost all of the young democracies, on the whole, had a compositing or convergence tendency of electoral system, including the transformation of the plurality/majority system to other electoral systems, the rise of the mixed electoral system, and the compositing transformation of proportional representation system, which aimed to balance the relation between government effectiveness and representativeness through institutional design of electoral systems.

Key words: electoral system; party system; proportional representation; third wave of democratization

Identity Politics and National Identity: American Dilemma and its Solutions in the Age of Economic Globalization Lin Hong(30)

Abstract: The phenomenon of identity being a political issue has existed since ancient times. In the 21st Century, where economic globalization collides intensely with nation state, the political chal-

lenges that identity poses have been increasing in severity. Ever since 2016, the shadow of identity issue is clearly visible in the sharp right turn of the American and European politics. Due to the major impacts that Trump's elected presidency has on western democracy and the order of world politics, it is even more crucial to investigate the identity concerns behind the American politics. In the U. S, the liberal leftist advocates pluralism identity and different cultural power, flaunting the so-called 'the personal is political', and putting forward a series of affirmative action policies. However, along with the emergence of economic globalization's negative effects, the reverse of pluralism identity politics has induced a type of white identity politics. As a result, a right populist tide is now in action. In order to save the liberal democracy from this crisis, American intellectual elites have proposed series of plans and rationales. But in truth, neither Huntington's American Creed, nor Fukuyama's Creedal National Identities proves successful in settling the dispute between the identity politics and the national identity.

Key words: identity politics; national identity; American Creed; liberalism; conservatism

The Whistleblower Protection System Overseas and Its Implications Peng Chengyi(42)

Abstract: The task of China's current anti-corruption struggle is to consolidate and develop the overwhelming victory in the anti-corruption struggle and achieve greater strategic results. In this context, to ameliorate the whistleblower protection system is undoubtedly an excellent institutionalized strategic choice. Foreign countries have rich theoretical and practical experiences in this respect, but the research and discussion in this field is relatively rare and lacks systematicness and depth. Based on the experiences of foreign countries, the whistle-blower protection system is not only conducive to the realization of individual liberty and democratic rights, but also helps to maintain social public security and interests, and enhance the social responsibility of enterprises and civil organizations. For present China, the system can meet the systemic needs of improving political ecology, supplement and improve the supervision system featured on self-supervision, eliminate the negative role of social capital, match the goals of comprehensively deepening reform, help to cultivate civic virtue and advance democratic politics, and enhance China's international image. Therefore, through systematic review of the historical evolution, legislative framework, protection objects, protection areas, protection content, acceptance and review, follow-up and remedy, promotion and incentives, and periodic assessments of the whistleblower protection system overseas, the article recommends that China should focus on strengthening the rights-based cognition of the system, speeding up specialized legislation, checking and strengthening the system implementation, effectively improving the system's promotion and incentives, and using tools such as big data to regularly evaluate and adjust the system.

Key words: whistleblower protection system; corruption prevention; whistleblower protection; political ecology; anti-corruption

Dilemma and Challenge: Methodology Evolution and Paradigm Transformation of Rural Political Study He Donghang(55)

Abstract: Rural politics, a branch of political science focuses its study on rural political relationship, power, institutions and their developing rules. With describing the emergence process of rural politics, presenting its researching methodology evolution and paradigm transformation, it summed up that rural political studies gained a lot on rural governance by adopting different patterns such as historic analysis, process-event analysis, questionnaire and field work and exploring from several perspectives like structuralism, institutionalism and semiotic discourse Analysis. In addition, Dilemmas and

Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

challenges the rural political researchers have met with actually existed not only on the theoretic level, but also on the methodical and informative way. Therefore, it came up with several transforming possibilities of studying paradigms to promote the development of rural political science.

Key words: rural politics; study paradigm; dilemma; transformation

Language in Politics and Politics in Language: Linguistic Turn in Political Methodology

..... **Guo Taihui(66)**

Abstract: Linguistic turn is a thinking wave at contemporary time, arguing to find facts and construct knowledge by language. This wave, heavily challenging humanistic and social sciences, has great effects on political methodology with approach and method. Linguistic approach believes the language in politics, meaning that language is the most important political phenomenon with two different assumptions. Reflectivism sees the language as the media, grasping the strong structure in such macro issues as nation, state, institution, while the constructivism think language as the essence, molding the weak structure in such micro issues as social network, collective identity and action. Linguistic method emphasizes the politics in language, seeing written text as the whole evidence of political facts, with three specific analytical forms of words, concept and discourse, which differently come close to political studies. The limits of Linguistic turn are the uncertainty of knowledge with two approaches and the unnecessary chaos with the textist method. Political methodology in China should not seek the novelty of approach and method disregarding of its limits but come out of Linguistic cage and back to the trans-linguistic social facts and norms.

Key words: political methodology; linguistic turn; approach and method

The Road to The Community: The “Conditional Theory” of Marxist Political Development

View **Wu Xiaolin(77)**

Abstract: For a long time, the discourse power of political development has been monopolized by western scholars. One of the important contributions of Marxism beyond the western concept of political development is that it traces back to the root basis of political development, revealing the fetters of western political development to the freedom, and points to the future goal of the association of free men (community). The Marxist view of political development is a kind of “conditional theory”. Its core content is to regard the full development of economy and society as the historical condition of political development. The Marxism also criticizes all kinds of linear logic and surface thinking of political development. It puts forward the conditions for the transitional regime to move towards to the goal of the future community. Marxist view of political development is an organic “conditional theory” emphasizing ideological mobilization, organizational unity and positive action. It is not only critical but also has the construction of reforming and guiding practice. The theoretical and practical circles should not only explore the methodological significance of the Marxist political development, but also provide rich and competitive practical methods.

Key words: political development; political freedom; community; conditional theory

Power Types and Mechanisms of Authorization: an Analysis for the Top Leaders of Party and Government in County **Huang Qisong, Hu Gandong(89)**

Abstract: Political power is the base of state. Power distribution is the important issue of modern state-making. In Chinese political system, the county regime is an important element. Power of the top leaders of party and government and its working play basic and positive role in state-governance. But,

there are negative affects which the top leaders of party and government have, such as power corruption. The paper explores the reason of power corruption in another perspective. According to the analysis, there are two mechanisms of authorization which is legislative and administrative, and three ways of authorization that is through laws, regulations, and government documents. Through the mechanism and ways, the top leaders of party and government have the total power, and the power has fuzzy boundary. It is the institutional reason of power corruption.

Key words: power in county; mechanisms of authorization; the top leaders of party and government in county; power structure

The Dual Institutional Logic of China's Petition System and the "Non-Administrative Petition": An Empirical Study of Repeat Collective Petitions in City A (2010 ~ 2014)

..... **Xia Ying**(102)

Abstract: Based on repeat petitions in city A in China from 2010 to 2014, this study finds that almost all the petitions are for materials interests of the petitioners. China's petition system is actually running as a disputes resolution organ. A vast number of "non-administrative petitions" are crowded into the petition channel and overload it. The existence of the "non-administrative petitions" is due to the dual institutional logic of the petition system itself. The political logic is pushing the system towards the "broad" end, whilst the administrative logic is restricting it to a "narrow" end. This dual institutional logic brings uncertainties into the petition system. Nevertheless, they do not contradict each other. The political logic serves as the fundamental philosophy of the petition system while the administrative guides the actual work of the petition organs. A combination of the two will eventually leads to further institutionalization of the petition system in China.

Key words: petition; institutional logic; repeat collective petition; administrative petition; non-administrative petition

Vertical Separation of Powers and China's Achievements: A Explanation of Multi-level Ownership

Li Fenghua(112)

Abstract: The vertical separation of powers is an important factor for the China's achievements during the 70 years after its liberation. Although the literature about this subject divides on the evaluations of its performance, the paradigm among the opposing parties is the same, federalism based on the Tiebout model. The Tiebout model, the ideal type of American vertical separation of powers, is a mechanism of local government's competition leading to optimal provision of local public goods. The rationale of the Tiebout model is separation of powers by nature of human affairs, which does not conform to the fact of China's vertical separation of powers by priorities of human affairs. Unified leadership and decentralized management is the principle of Chinese practice. China's vertical separation of powers is successful, because it could deal with the dynamic, abnormal and inter-regional public affairs effectively. Fundamentally, the system works well for the universal existence of multi-level ownership of human affairs. The multi-level ownership theory could be a general theoretical instrument for understanding social and economic phenomena.

Key words: vertical separation of powers; federalism; separation of powers by priorities; multi-level ownership

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