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目 录

・政治学研究范式创新・专题

制度、政策与效能:国家治理探源

——兼论中国制度优势及效能转化	燕继	荣(2)
自媒体时代的政治传播秩序及中国调适 荆学民	于淑	婧(14)
"变中求统":大一统政治思想研究中的语境与逻辑问题	林	毅(27)
网络空间政治安全的国家责任与国家治理	杨嵘	均(38)

英文目录、内容提要、关键词(Contents, Abstracts and Keywords)(124)

Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

Institutions, Policies and Effectiveness as the Source of National Governance-in the Context of

China's System Advantages and Efficiency Transformation Yan Jirong(2)

Abstract: The decision of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee raises new questions for Chinese politics: how to understand the advantages of the system? What is the relationship between institution supply and governance effectiveness? How to turn the advantages of the system into the effectiveness of governance? To answer the above questions, we need to explore the sources of the effectiveness of national governance. In today's international system, the state as a community depends on the performance of two aspects: one is the level of development, and the other is the ability to govern. This means that development and governance are the dual tasks and pursuits of the country. Regardless of seeking development or seeking governance, state operation requires both institutional support and policy support. Therefore, the interaction between institution supply and policy supply determines the performance of national governance. A good institution must be accompanied by good policies in order to produce good results. In fact, China's development performance is the result of a combination of institutional and policy effects. China has shown good performance in achieving the main goals pursued by developing countries, especially under the policy of reform and opening up in the past 40 years. The economic system of state ownership of major resources and market-oriented competition among different economic entities under multiple ownerships, the political system under the overall leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, and the centralized administrative system under a single system, the combined effects of which have supported China's efficient and rapid development, and also provided a guarantee for China's governance advantages. In the future, the Chinese ruling party should continue to rely on the advantages of centralized, coordinated, sustainable, and efficient systems, focus on solving people's concerns through reform and innovation, and finally realize the maturity and solidification of the institution by solving real problems one by one.

Key words: institution; policy; governance effectiveness; institution supply; institution implementation

Political Communication Order in the We Media Age and China's Adaptation

Jing Xuemin, Yu Shujing(14) Abstract: Political communication order is the organic coupling of political order and communication order. The transformation of political communication order in the We media age presents a new picture: integration of roles and relationship of "communicator-audience", the three-dimensional hedging of information flow, the decentralization of the "power" and "shi", "node" shifting and process re-engineering, the online and offline double-layer interaction, the mechanism's turning to participated and communicative, highly aggregated emotional opinions, political goals' symbiotic and shared, trans-

· 124 ·

Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

formation of values in line with civilization and the type change of overall model. The transformation of political communication order is the inevitable result of "communication democratization" of the way people communicate that has changed from the "subjectivity" of early modern times to the "inter-subjectivity" of modern times and further to the contemporary "a community with a shared future". In response to the reform of the political communication order in the media era, China should adapt initiative: establish the "multiple subjects" shared general idea of political communication order which is used to be dominated by "monolithic subjects"; Integrate the order requirements of socialist deliberative democracy with Chinese characteristics in the new age into the construction of a political communication new order; update the understanding of the "content" of political communication and expand the content and capacity of "political information"; release the right to produce and disseminate political information and activate the unique energy of the media in the political communication order; contribute Chinese experience to the construction of global political communication new order by relying on the advantages of the political communication order of socialist with Chinese characteristics.

Key words: we media; political communication order; china's adaptation

Seeking Unity in Changes: Context and Logical Problems in the Study of the "Great Unification" Thought Lin yi(27)

Abstract: As an important legacy of traditional Chinese political thought and practice, today the "Great Unification" still has a profound influence on China's political development. In terms of the recognition and evaluation about the implication, process, nature and influence of the "Great Unification", there have also been many debates in the study of the history of thoughts for a long time. Regardless of the attitude towards the "Great Unification" itself, all parties in the debates tend to treat the "Great Unification" as a fixed structure independent of the context. As a restrictive prerequisite, this undoubtedly hinders a comprehensive understanding of the history of the development of political ideology and practice of the "Great Unification", and it also affects the interpretation of the inherent relationship between the "Great Unification" and modern China's nation-building and governance under the academic logic. In view of this, in the study of the political thought of the "Great Unification", it is necessary to go beyond the constraints of "canonical interpretation", examine the history of reunification with a thought of "change" and integrate the historical facts of changes under the logic of "unity". Putting the interpretation of the history of the "Great Unification" into the context of the logical problem, paying attention to the influence of intellectual context and political context on its evaluation, and carefully discussing the universality and particularity of its connotation. Only in this way, could the attention and localized interpretation given to the "Great Unification" be truly historic.

Key words: The "Great Unification"; seeking unity in changes; context interpretation; logical explanation

On the Responsibility of State Political Security in Cyberspace and Its Governance

Abstract: In the process of modernization of governance, the governance of political security in cy-

· 125 ·

berspaceis a very important political responsibility and mission of era which asovereign state must bear and also fulfill the obligations of political. This showsthe modern power of governance by a sovereign state. In fact, in the era ofnetwork, information, technology and globalization, the political security incyberspace has been a lot of differences from what in the physical space and time environment, which is the fundamental premise about how to construct the notionof political security in cyberspace and the state responsibility of itsgovernance, and what's more, we also should take into account of the elements of thetechnology environment, the structure and configuration of political power andpolitical rights, the interests demands and expression by different politicalgroups, and as well as their different psychological cognition. In order to geta good state security in cyberspace, we should take action from two aspects, namely, from the aspect of physical environment, the infrastructure ofnetwork and communication and theinnovation of them should be well defended and well guaranteed; while from theaspect of governance, in order to protect anddefend the political security in the cyberspace rationally, scientifically andcooperatively, we should take actions from the following fields:institutionalized control ability, control ability and wisdom, nationalidentity and national legitimacy, construction ability of governance system, and so on.

Key words: cyberspace; political security; notion about the political security; responsibility of thestate; governance of the state.

Abstract: Forecasting is the basic cognitive activity of human beings. As a key field of predictive research in the social sciences, election forecasting is an important force driving innovations in political theory and methods. Election forecasting is not limited to polls. The scientific methods of election forecasting can be classified into four categories; aggregators, models, synthesizers, and big data. Different forecasting methods have their own comparative advantages in terms of accuracy, lead time, explanatory power, repeatability, neutrality, and forecasting cost. The choice of forecasting method is based on a carefully considered trade-off between forecasting goals and application scenarios. At present, the field of election forecasting is showing a diversified, cross-complementary and interdisciplinary development trend. The future research agenda will take this further with the combination of "theorydriven" forecasting and "data-driven" forecasting, the combination of micro-predictive variables and macro-predictive variables, as well as the combination of forecasting and explanation. In political science, forecasting method innovation can be promoted through interdisciplinary cooperation, using cutting-edge computational technology, and advancing new methods in live forecasting experiments. Forecasting research and explanatory research can complement each other, working together to improve our understanding of the political world and to enhance the scientific level and policy value of political science research.

Key words: election forecasting; forecasting methods; forecasting research in political science; forecasting

· 126 ·

Abstract : The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China put forward the guiding ideology of "constructing an environmental governance system involving the government, enterprises, society and the public" for construction of ecological civilization which advocated the concept of building a joint governance and sharing in the field of environmental protection and governance. The new environmental governance model in which multiple entities participate together provides new ideas for solving increasingly complex and dynamic environmental governance issues, and contributes to Chinese wisdom for global ecological environmental governance. In practice, the multiple co-governance model faces the many challenges, such as the unreasonable scientific and rational arrangement of environmental governance power, the poor information sharing and coordination between the cross-sector governance entities, the lack of authority and effectiveness of government supervision, and the insufficient role of corporate participation in environmental governance, and the effectiveness and orderly participation of social forces. Therefore, in order to promote the new environmental governance system to running efficiency, it is necessary to improve the corresponding institutional arrangements from clarifying the division of responsibilities of multiple entities, innovating the mechanism of input of ecological services, optimizing the coordination mechanism of environmental governance, improving the efficiency of government environmental supervision and guiding the orderly and effective participation of social forces.

Key words: environmental governance; multiple co-governance model; realistic challenge; path choice

The Historical logic of the Evolution of the Relationship between Government and Social Organ-

Abstract; the overall trend of the evolution of the relationship between Chinese government and social organizations is from the overall dualistic unity to the differentiated dualistic unity, and to solve the problems of differentiation and coupling. From the perspective of structural functionalism, it can be found that the evolution has gone through the stages of transfer and acceptance, standardization and dependence, activation and coordination, from the functional boundary between the government and social organizations to the functional adhesion based on the integration of responsibility structure, and gradually developed into the functional differentiation and coupling based on the overall structural integration. The basic logic of evolution is the interaction between the functional evolution and structural adjustment under the guidance of the government, that is, the evolution track dominated by the government and the evolution mechanism formed by the interaction between the functional evolution and structural adjustment. Looking forward to the future, the improvement of the dualistic unity system of differentiation must be in accordance with the requirements of modern state governance, build a structural and functional system of collaboration, participation, and common interests between the government and social organizations, and achieve the functional objectives consistent based on the responsibility structure fit, the functional form coupling based on the power structure fit, and the functional output mutual benefit based on the interest structure specification.

Key words: relationship between government and social organization; structure-functionalism; historical logic; totality society; dualistic unity

Abstract: Since the beginning of the new century, rural collective petitions in the Pearl River Delta region caused by land-expropriated problems inherited from the past have been happening frequently. Although there are indeed some rule-breaking operations in many land expropriation cases, the fundamental motivations of peasants' collective petition activities are their demand for a redistribution of land revenue. In their rights protection activities, peasants are mobilized on the basis of clans, appealing for a redistribution of land revenue. They adopt action strategies such as "threatening", "trouble making", "complaining" and "conspiring". On the other side, local governments adopt responsive strategies as "opening a crack", "offering money", "setting the tone" and "plugging loopholes". The conflict between peasants/village-collectives and local governments should have been a benefit gambling issue, but peasants have transformed this issue into a livelihood problem and have adopted a rights-protection discourse. Therefore, village micro-politics have entered the macro-political field through petitions.

Key words: contentious politics; interest politics; rights protection activities; land revenue distribution

The Internal Mechanism and Path Choice of Embedding Deliberative Democracy into Rural Governance in the Process of Rural Revitalization

..... Zhang Dengwen, Guo Yujia(104)

Abstract: As an important democratic system design and governance form, the deliberative democracy is of great significance for optimizing rural governance. To embed deliberative democracy into rural governance and to realize the organic integration of deliberative democracy and rural governance meet the urgent need of the CCP and the government to promote the smooth implementation of rural revitalization strategy. Embedding deliberative democracy into the rural governance system and governance process is not just a process of institutional absorption and integration, but a multi-dimensional embedding process including institutional embeddedness, action embeddedness and cognitive embeddedness. From the perspective of governance practice all over the country, the democratic deliberative mechanism has not been really embedded in all aspects and fields of rural governance, and the institutional advantages and governance functions of deliberative democracy have not been fully utilized. Therefore, it is necessary to speed up the process of embedding deliberative democracy into rural governance, embed the concept of deliberative democracy into the cognition of the rural cadres and the masses, and form the thinking mode and behavior habits that people's affairs are discussed by the people. And it is also necessary to constantly improve and perfect various systems and mechanisms of deliberative democracy, and promote the transformation of advantages of deliberative democracy into rural governance efficiency.

Key words: rural revitalization; deliberative democracy; rural governance; embeddedness

· 128 ·

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