



QK2033188

国家社会科学基金资助期刊

政治学 研究

CASS JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

中国社会科学院主管
政治学研究所主办

3
2020

政治学研究 (双月刊) 二〇二〇年第三期 (总第一五二期)

主编: 房宁

目 录

· 中国特色政治学学科体系、学术体系、话语体系 · 专论

新时代中国特色政治学话语体系建构的要义与理路 赵中源 黄 昱(2)

公众的政府满意向政府信任的转化分析 王浦劬 孙 响(13)

竞争还是共生? 政策传播渠道关系演变研究

——基于 19 个城市的问卷调查数据分析 杨 君 陈莹晶(26)

“经营村庄”: 项目进村背景下的乡镇政府行为研究 李祖佩 钟涨宝(39)

论健全下情上达机制对完善国家治理体系的重要性 马德普(51)

中华民族的政治意义 唐 勇(59)

国歌认知与国家认同构建的实验政治心理学研究 王海洲 潘雯菲(67)

当代功利主义公共利益思想论析 刘舒杨(80)

· 中国特色政治学学术体系和研究范式创新 · 专题

国家治理、农地制度与农业供给侧结构性改革 王敬尧 王承禹(90)

精准扶贫背景下国家权力与村民自治的“共栖” 章文光 刘丽莉(102)

整体性治理视角下中国农村扶贫脱贫实践过程研究 丁建彪(113)

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

Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

The Significance and Pathway of Constructing the Discourse System of Politics with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era Zhao Zhongyuan, Huang Gang(2)

Abstract: It has become the consensus and responsibility of Chinese political science academia in the new era to construct academic discourse and methodology system of political practice. The current problem is how to maintain a co-existence of the difference between “re-presentation” and “revelation” under the generality. Therefore, it is necessary to avoid the instrumentalization of political academic discourse, take root in the indigenous political practice, and explore the “raw materials” hidden in the context of history and culture while it is developing together with scientific constructions. The concrete way to achieve this is to find an alternative way, to return the discourse construction to the gaming logic among language, knowledge and discourse, and illustrate the innovative path of the political discourse construction with Chinese characteristics in the new era from four interlaced and progressive levels, such as lingual interlacement, translation, difference of knowledge formations, and the limitations of paradigm theory.

Key words: discourse system of politics with Chinese characteristics; discourse system construction; significance and pathway

An Empirical Analysis of the Transformation from Citizen’s Satisfaction into Trust of the Government Wang Puqu, Sun Xiang(13)

Abstract: The satisfaction of government is an important indicator of citizens’ evaluation of government performance, and the trust of government is a psychological reflection of citizens’ confirmation of government’s credibility and legitimacy. It is conventional wisdom that the government provides high-quality public services to obtain satisfaction, thus gain more public trust and support, enhance governance capabilities, and improve governance performance. However, the transformation of government satisfaction into trust is restricted by many factors and conditions. The influencing factors actually show a structural correlation. Based on the institutional theory of political trust and cultural interpretation theory, using micro-data from sample surveys in three counties, this paper verifies that government satisfaction transforms into multiple contents and dimensions of trust in government. Citizens’ satisfaction of daily life and political efficacy have a significant mediation effect between satisfaction of the government into their trust of the government.

Key words: satisfaction of government; trust of government; quality of government; satisfaction of daily life; political efficacy

Competition or Promotion? Research on the Relations between Policy Communication Channels: Based on the Survey from 19 Chinese Cities Yang Jun, Chen Yingjing(26)

Abstract: Based on the analysis of on-the-spot public questionnaire data from 19 cities of China in 2016 and 2018, the results reveal that the policy communication channels used by the general public have indeed shown a growth trend, at the same time, there are obvious internal differences. Among the audiences who use fewer channels, there is an obvious competitive relation among different channels, when one is rising, the other is falling. The new media channels are the main competitors among different channels while the traditional media still plays an indispensable role in policy communication. Con-

versely, among the audiences who use more channels, there is a significant promotion of ‘a rising tide raises all boats’ among various channels. Further analyses additionally find that this reversal phenomenon is not only closely related to the audience’s willingness and ability of policy communication, but also reflects the role transformation of the audience from passivity to initiative. Exploring the evolutionary relation of policy communication channels is not only contributed to clarify the boundary and connection between competition and promotion on policy communication channels but also has some enlightenments to optimize the allocation of resources about policy communication channels.

Key words: policy communication; channel relations; media displacement theory

Managing Villages: Research on the Behavior of Township Governments in the Context of Project Entering into Villages Li Zupei, Zhong Zhangbao(39)

Abstract: Various administrative rational behaviors centered on the utilization of resources within the system constitute the basic means of management of township governments for “managing villages.” In “managing villages”, the managing focus of township governments has shifted from the rural society to the internal administrative system, and it has focused on the acquisition and use of resources within the system. In terms of operating results, it also has focused on promoting the unity between easing of administrative pressure in rural development with the satisfaction of self-interest demands. In the handling of relations between superior and subordinate governments, emphasis is placed on compliance and strategic references to the will and system settings of superior governments rather than breakthroughs. The resolution of managing risks depends on the continuous introduction of resources within the system, thereby increasing the institutional burden. This article expands the role cognition of the “government manager” by analyzing the behavior of “managing village” of the township government.

Key words: regime manager; managing villages; managing land; project entering the villages

On the Importance of Improving the Mechanism of Transmitting the Masses’ Opinion to the Higher Authorities in Perfecting the National Governance System Ma Depu(51)

Abstract: The lack of a well-developed mechanism of transmitting the masses’ opinion to the higher authorities needs to be resolved. It refers to the behavior and process of transmitting information of all aspects at the grass-roots level, such as factual information, appeal information, evaluative information and suggestion information, to the higher level and even the highest decision-making body through various channels. Its function is to enable decision-makers to understand the situation, make judgments and make decisions. Establishing a unimpeded mechanism of transmitting the masses’ opinion to the higher authorities is one of the important conditions for giving full play to the advantages of centralized and unified leadership, the fundamental element of socialist democracy, the important guarantee for maintaining the rule of law, and an important link for realizing the organic unity of the leadership of the Party, the position of the people as masters of the country and the rule of law, so it should also be a best entry point for the reform of China’s political system and the modernization of its national governance system.

Key words: national governance system; transmitting the masses’ opinion to the higher authorities; socialist democracy; the mass line

Political Meaning of the Chinese Nation Tang Yong(59)

Abstract: Integration of inter-ethnic politics in the history of dynastic China improved the cohesion

Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

of the Chinese nation. The founding of the People's Republic of China was a symbol that China had built its nation state, providing a political roof to settle the Chinese nation. Thus, as a nation, the Chinese nation is the owner of China's sovereignty, promotes national unity, and becomes the keystone to understand and implement ethnic policies, especially, the regional ethnic autonomy. In new era, the political meaning of the Chinese nation concentratedly focuses on the task to create a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation and reinforce nation building, which includes persisting the leadership of the Communist Party of China, upholding unitary state system, solving the issues about minority rights and promoting national reunification.

Key words: Chinese nation; political meaning; nation state; nation building

Experimental Political Psychological study on National Anthem Cognition and National Identity Construction Wang Haizhou, Pan Wenfei(67)

Abstract: This paper designs a political psychological experiment to test it. Thirty-one Chinese university students join the experiment based on questionnaires and psychophysiological assessment instruments, with musical mood of the national anthem (hot cognition) as the independent variable, reasoning cognition of the national anthem (cold cognition) as the mediator and national identity as the dependent variable. Experimental data demonstrate, first, that the national anthem does significantly evoke emotional responses compared to other positive songs, and second, that increasing the level of inferential cognition of the national anthem contributes to national identity construction. The experiment also identifies an "anomaly": a higher level of subject's reasoning cognition of the national anthem and national identity is related to lower volatility of their musical mood. This finding implies that calm listeners who have "ordinary minds" may be more rational and are the true patriots, thus, how to effectively educate "listeners" to the national anthem in the process of political socialization becomes the key in cultivating the "admirers" of the nation.

Key words: national anthem; national identity; cognition; political psychology; political socialization

Research on the Public Interest Theory of Contemporary Utilitarianism Liu Shuyang(80)

Abstract: This article shows that public interest is always an important content of utilitarian theory. But the concept of public interest seems fiction and marginalization, just because of internal contradictions in the classical utilitarianism. By criticizing the theoretical defects of classical theory, contemporary utilitarianism reconstructs a more reasonable public interest thought of utilitarianism. Even so, the theory doesn't completely get rid of its logical trap. Based on the dialectical materialism, there are some flaws on the theoretical basis, basic content and institutional design of the public interest theory in the contemporary utilitarianism. In fact, the theory cannot protect the public interest in the community.

Key words: the contemporary utilitarianism; public interest; community

State Governance, Rural Land System and Structural Reforms of Agricultural Supply Side Wang Jingyao, Wang Chengyu(90)

Abstract: Due to the progressive feature of reform and historical reasons, the rural land system has impeded the factor supply that exacerbates the structural imbalance between supply and demand. The "division of three rights", under the equalization of value of state governance, is conducive to supply of factors, which has been proved by productive explore. Based on empirical experience and holistic per-

spective of state governance, the reform of rural land system should underline governmental functions, such as providing basic public services, broadening the advice from peasantry, cultivating rural social organization, and expanding the transfer market. In a word, structural reform of agricultural supply side should dedicate to the transformation of government functions, which is supposed to be state-oriented. In this way, each stakeholder can play their respective roles.

Key words: structural reforms of agricultural supply side; state governance; rural land system; production factor

Cohabitation Between State Power and Village Self-governance: Based on the Background of Targeted Poverty Alleviation Program Zhang Wenguang, Liu Lili(102)

Abstract: This article traces the relationships between state power and village autonomy from three approaches of ‘state-centered’, ‘society-centered’ and ‘state in the society’ as a theoretical starting point to explain ‘cohabitation’. Based on the fieldwork in three villages, this article finds that there exists the “cohabitation” between state power and village self-governance during targeted poverty alleviation program. By analyzing the relationships between state power and village self-governance through state-society framework, this article finds state power back into the rural society will bring structural influence to rural grassroots governance. In fact, state power and village self-governance stay coordinated relationships instead of mutually exclusiveness. The rural social change is not a one-way process, but a result of continuous interaction between state power and rural social response. Through three aspects of targeted poverty alleviation program: identifying and exit of poor household, industrial introduction and development, and distribution of support resources, the state power brings new practice of village self-governance in rural China.

Key words: state power; village self-governance; cohabitation; targeted poverty alleviation program

Research on the Practice Process of Rural Poverty Alleviation in China from the Perspective of Holistic Governance Ding Jianbiao(113)

Abstract: The practical process for poverty alleviation in rural China embodies the inherent characteristics and the action logic of holistic governance. Behavioral agents of poverty alleviation by unique and novel measures and means enrich and optimize the models of holistic governance and thus improve the adaptability and practicality. Based on the localized governance resources in contemporary China, a holistic governance model for poverty alleviation emerges. The model constituted by the subjectivity return of the ruling party and the identical function and accountability of the party and the government, as well as the supervision by internal and external parties and the implementation of the comprehensive measures. The study of this model also reveals its shortcomings: the excessive coordination and integration sets restrictions on the professionalism of functional departments, and the overrigid and fragmented mechanism leads to the overrun, the transference and the limitlessness of accountability, and the cognitive deviation of grassroots actors causes such problems as an insufficient understanding of pigging on holing to Service Facilities. The effectiveness of governance will be improved in rural areas if these problems avoided and eliminated effectively, consequently, some beneficial resources and wisdom of governance for the modernization of state governance will be presented as well.

Key words: holistic governance; poverty alleviation; effectiveness of governance; wisdom of governance

2020年6月18日出版

主管单位 中国社会科学院

主办单位 中国社会科学院政治学研究所

编辑单位 《政治学研究》编辑部

通信地址 北京市朝阳区曙光西里28号, 100028

电 话 (010) 59868148

投稿邮箱 zzxyj@cass.org.cn

网 址 <http://www.zzxyj.org>

出版单位 社会科学文献出版社

印 刷 北京玺诚印务有限公司

国内发行 社会科学文献出版社

国外发行 中国国际图书贸易集团有限公司(北京399信箱)

零售订阅 社会科学文献出版社期刊分社

订阅电话 (010) 59366555 (010) 59366561

邮发代号 82-838

国外发行代号 Q5496



社科期刊网

ISSN 1000-3355
CN 11-1396/D

ISSN 1000-3355



9 771000 335201

06

本刊不以任何形式收取版面费 全国社科工作办举报电话: 010-55604027

定价: 50.00 元