



QK2052083

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

5
2020

政治学研究 (双月刊) 二〇二〇年第五期 (总第一五四期)

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Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

Comparability and Incomparability Analysis Between Nations Li Luqu(2)

Abstract:The commonality and difference as well as the comparability and incomparability of comparisons between nations, especially the rationality and scientificity of comparison, have always been not only the major concerns in reality of politics and the primary goal of comparative political research, but also a controversial issue for a long time. Only by returning this issue to the source of comparative politics can we correctly understand and grasp the method of comparison between nations. That is to say, we should make an in-depth consideration of the basic characteristics of political phenomena to analyze the characteristics of a nation as a political phenomenon, recognize the commonality and difference among nation with the commonality and difference among political phenomena as the core, and understand the comparability and incomparability between countries through the similarity of the basic characteristics, structures and functions of political phenomena as well as the differences or complexity of various dimensions. Fundamentally speaking, the comparability between nations is determined by the homogeneity and the differences in various dimensions of each nation as an entity of "nation state". Meanwhile, the incomparability is caused by the excessive emphasis on the quantitative difference of various dimensions among political phenomena. In other words, the incomparability is determined by both the standard of natural sciences to measure political phenomena and the excessive emphasis on cultural differences and other factors to deny the homogeneity between nations. From the perspective of model politics, only one country's problems and development models are understood within the framework of comparison between various nations and various development models in the world, can the prejudice of ethnocentrism be avoided.

Key words:comparative politics; nation; comparison of nations; model comparison; comparability and incomparability

Building the System of Power as Anti-domination: An Innovative Interpretation of Anti-Corruption through Power Peng Bin(16)

Abstract:In a real society, both corruption and anti-corruption actions are carried out in the established network of power and can be realized only through the production, the activation or the use of the corresponding power. Analysis from power, the power which could lead to corruption is different from the power that could lead to anti-corruption. The former is the power as domination, and the latter is the power as anti-domination. In this sense, corruption is caused by certain actors alienating their public powers into their own dominant powers for their personal gain. Anti-corruption means that the Party and government can prevent and punish the dominant power that leads to corruption by mobilizing all kinds of resources within and outside the system to produce, activate and use the power as anti-domination. In the process of anti-corruption, the power as anti-domination produced, activated and applied by social actors is mandatory. It is different from the diversified system of power and the mechanism of separation of powers with checks and balances. It needs to not only shape anti-domination cognition, preference, value and belief in the inner of the actor, but also coordinate the relationship between the anti-dominant mechanism within the political system and its external anti-corruption claims.

Key words:power; corruption; anti-corruption; power as domination; power as anti-domination

Mass and Legalization: Tension and Reflection of Petitioning System Liu Rui(27)

Abstract:In the process of system construction and system practice, petitioning system has dual orientation of Legalism and mass line. They come from the direction of rule of law in the transformation

of national governance, and the original intention of the function of petition itself, the embeddedness of system itself. It reflects the inherent structural tension in the development process, function operation, positive law provisions and practical effect of petitioning system. Through the reflection on the political system and political practice experience of our country, as well as the analysis of the theoretical connotation of "legalization", we can reshape petitioning system into the mass work system under the framework of the rule of law, introduce the methods of mass line into the work norms of petitioning system, clarify its specialized and institutional functions of mass work, and reduce the proportion of rights relief mechanism, expand the "participation window" mechanism, the "consultation assistance" mechanism, the "supervision and feedback" mechanism and the "fallback" mechanism. At the same time, in order to make up for the lack of efficiency of the petition system, we can explore a new supplementary mechanism of mass work, that is, to introduce the participation of the third-party social forces.

Key words: petitioning system; rule by law; the mass line; Institutional mass work

Identification of Democracy in Chinese Consultative Politics: An Attempt of Constructing A Consultative Democratic Theory Liu Jiuyong(39)

Abstract: The term "consultative democracy" has been used so widely that there is a question whether it is a real democratic politics and can we construct a consultative democratic theory. First of all, we need to recognize democracy has to be subject to some criteria of value, which is liberalism in liberal democracy. The precondition of consultative democracy is prepositive public values, implementation of which necessarily require both Party leadership and popular civic participation. And they are both parts of democracy, connected by consultation. Three parts are a whole logically, and have an advantage over liberal democracy in meeting public values. The development of consultative democracy in China was in accord with the general path of democratization. Consultative democracy is not so-called authoritarianism or enlightened despotism. It is not equivalent of people's democracy, but the surrogate and prologue of people's democracy.

Key words: democracy; consultative politics; public values; party leadership; civil participation

The Rise of Firm Parties in the West: Reasons, Impact and Future Trend

..... Zhang Jianwei(52)

Abstract: Since the 1990s, firm parties resourced by large companies have come to emerge as a new genre of political party in countries in East and South Europe and Latin America. Some of these parties even took office after winning elections. Their emergence has something to do with a host of factors, including shifting economic landscape, shriveling class politics, a bigger role of capital in elections and willingness of magnate to engage in politics. In reality, the emergence has made power highly centralized to individuals and exerted a far-reaching influence on the relation of government and market; theoretically speaking, Western theories on parties and democracy have been challenged. That means traditional framework of "state-society" which is no longer relevant, has to give way to "state-society-capital" framework. In this vein, we can better predict the evolutionary logic of Western parties and the future of firm parties, The growing role of capital and the relatively weakening role of the society promise to give room for the development of firm parties and on the other hand have laid bare the inevitable predicament that western democracy are facing.

Key words: firm parties; party organization; the models of parties; the evolution of parties; western democracy

Construction of National Identify: A Historical Investigation on the Policy of "Official as Teachers" in the Qin Dynasty Li Yawen(65)

Abstract: "Official as Teachers" was a characteristic political and cultural policy in the history of the Qin Empire. It draws a lot of attention in the academic circle. Previous studies show that most

Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

scholars focused on discussing the origin and negative influence of the policy “Officials as Teachers”, but they rarely mentioned its political intentions. During the period of merging wars, on the level of grassroots social governance, this policy was closely linked to the unified social customs and the remove of the misunderstanding between new residents and the Qin people, which touched on the ruling order of the state and conquests of Qin. As soon as Qin unified China, this policy was transformed into a cultural despotism. The Qin Dynasty realized the unification of ideology and the integration of civil order by cracking down on private learning and civil society network. During the two phases, the ultimate goal of Qin’s policy is to realize the construction of national identity. The policy of “Officials as Teachers” in the Qin Dynasty failed to have the desired effect, which could be judged from the results of the death of the second emperor of the Qin Dynasty. Since the Han Dynasty, the tradition of “Officials as Teachers” had been inherited and amended by Confucian scholar-officials, forming a group of officials who followed the officials “as well as teachers and officials”, which had a profound influence on the ancient Chinese political culture.

Key words: Qin; “Officials as Teachers”; national identity; social governance; cultural despotism

Entertainment and Politics: The Influence of Audiences’ Entertainment Preferences on Netizens’ Political Participation—An Analyze Based on Netizens’ Social Consciousness Survey 2017

..... Lin Qifu, Yin Hao(77)

Abstract: As a most important part of online media consumption, entertainment has become the main driving force of the Internet media. Entertainment, has long been considered as an obstructive factor for citizen’s political participation for its corrosion on social capital and aggravation over political apathy. However, development of the Internet media these years seems to deviate the traditional relationship between entertainment and political participation, which cannot be fully explained by existing theories. Based on the 2017 version of Netizens’ Social Consciousness Survey, we did not find negative correlation between entertaining media consumption and political participation, whereas relationship between content preference and political participation is rather complicated; 1. Influence of the entertainment preference on political participation is not significant; 2. Political preference has negative influence on political action but has positive influence on political expression and personal political talk. Combining with political and informational environment of political participation in China, we found that a more balanced media preference correlates with a higher degree of political participation. We argue that the fusion of entertainment and political information is a cause of these results.

Key words: netizen; media preference; entertainment; political participation

From “Brutal Enforcement” to “Fine Governance”—The Decay and Governance Transformation of the Mass Incidents Han Zhiming(91)

Abstract: Mass incident is a special form of social contradictions and disputes, and also an important window to see the social governance of a society. A wide variety of mass incidents need to be effectively managed, which in turn leads to the decay of mass incidents. According to the basic measures and strategies used in the governance of mass incidents in different periods, the governance of mass incidents in contemporary China can be roughly divided into two basic forms: “brutal enforcement” and “fine governance”. Their main dimensions and characteristics are also very different. The former one mainly includes dimensions like political characterization, passive response, abuse of police power, blocking of information and brutal handling and so on, while the other one includes non-political characterization, flexible administration, proactive prevention, institutional support as well as information supervision. The progress from “brutal enforcement” to “fine governance” involves multiple layers of logics such as complex reversed transmission of the pressure, mutual learning, skill upgrading, and also cognitive differentiation. The analysis on the forms and transformation of governance of mass incidents presents its characteristics as periodical, accumulation and graduality, which are conducive to

further understand and interpret the modernization, maturity and model of social governance system.

Key words: mass incident; social governance; local Government; techniques of government; governance transformation

Crisis and Response: Emergency and Modernization of National Governance

..... Wang Weijin(101)

Abstract: Based on the crises—response framework, this paper analyzes the impact of emergencies on the modernization of national governance from the aspects of laws and plans, information management, organization coordination, evaluation and accountability. Based on the previous important emergencies since the reform and opening up, this paper finds that the emergencies constitute an important driving factor for the construction of the law-based government, transparent government, efficient government, collaborative government and responsible government, and effectively promote the process of the modernization of China's national governance. Emergencies not only bring about the "increment" of the modernization of national governance, but also make clear the "constant" of the modernization of national governance, which shows the superiority of the national governance system and some basic systems, concepts and principles that must be adhered to in the modernization of China's governance. In the future, the modernization of national governance needs to further institutionalize the experience of prevention and management of unexpected social risks, supplement the exposed institutional weaknesses, continuously promote the construction of law-based, transparent, efficient, collaborative and responsible government, better balance the relationship between the mobilization governance and regulatory governance, internal information control and external disclosure, strong central overall planning and effective local governance, government responsibility and social coordination, administrative accountability and administrative incentives.

Key words: national governance; emergencies; law-based government; transparent government; social coordination

"Collective Power": Multiple Endowment and Cooperation Based on Division of Labour—Research on the Power Structure of County Party Secretaries in China

..... Xu Bin, Zhong Shuai(114)

Abstract: Since the 18th CPC National Congress, Xi Jinping has newly defined the county party committee as the "front-line headquarters" and the secretary of the county party committee as the "front-line commander-in-chief." The new orientation requires related research to jump out of the theoretical trap of "decentralization" in the West, and to get rid of the "centralization" thinking pattern of "the Party's unified leadership". The study in this field should truly base on profound changes in major theories and practices of the party and the country in the new era; It should run through the entire process, all fields, and all-round aspects of China's political system and county governance; Chinese scholars should also construct the analytical concept and research paradigm of "collective power of county party secretaries" from the multidimensional perspective of ecology. In view of the analysis logic and framework constructed by the author, this paper clarifies the multiple sources and composition of the power of the county party secretary in an all-round way, and puts forward that the "Collective Power" of the county party secretary is formed by the multiple empowerment of the overall leadership of the party, the organizational line of the party, and the national governance system and the goal of Marxist ruling party construction. The paper also analyzes cooperation based on division of labour in such a power structure. The "Collective Power" of county party secretaries is becoming a kind of multiple complex power structure that truly matches the actual political operation of Chinese counties.

Key words: the county party secretary; "Collective Power"; multiple empowerment; cooperation based on division of labour

2020年10月18日出版

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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

ISSN 1000-3355
CN 11-1396/D



社科期刊网

ISSN 1000-3355



9 771000 335201

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定价: 50.00 元