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# 政治学研究 (双月刊) 二〇二一年第一期 (总第一五六期)

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# Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

## **The Background of the New Political Science Discipline Construction and Possible Approach**

..... Lu Chunlong(42)

**Abstract:** The construction of the new political science discipline demands immediate action. This article systematically explores two major contexts: the fourth industrial revolution and the world is undergoing changes unseen in a century, with China approaching the center of the world stage. It emphasizes that the construction of the new political science discipline needs to be closely linked to these two contexts, paying attention to the needs of the times. Therefore, this article adopts a macro-level framework to understand the discipline construction, articulating that the new political science discipline construction includes four different systems: the disciplinary system, the academic system, the discourse system, the system of training for professionals. In the end, it advocates the basic approach of the new political science discipline construction, first of all, we must change the ideals of discipline construction, secondly, we must readjust the content of discipline construction, and thirdly, we must use the new methods and technologies.

**Key words:** new political science discipline; the disciplinary system; the academic system; the discourse system; the system of training for professionals

## **Research On Chinese Political Science Over the Past Hundred Years: Literature and Question**

..... Wang Xiangmin(51)

**Abstract:** The heated discussion of “where does Chinese political science go” means that the development of Chinese political science has developed from the “form” of discipline to the “content” of political knowledge cognition. Over the past hundred years, the history of Chinese political science has focused on the development since 1978, and published more and more academic works, however, to the liberated area and 1949 – 1978 period, almost no one has been involved. This situation is the inevitable product of the narrow “discipline understanding” and the absence of “how to understand China”. So, we must broaden our discipline view, using historical approach as the method of “understanding the China”.

**Key words:** Chinese political science; history of political science; research on China; state-building; political education

**The Protective Countermovement of Modern Urbanization and the Chinese Logic of Grassroots Governance: Theoretical Thinking Based on Shanghai's Social Governance Reform**

..... Li Jinfeng, Yu Zucheng(66)

**Abstract:** According to Polanyi, market expansion in modern society coexists with “the protective countermovement”. This is a problem that all market economy will face. As the engine of modern social development, cities have more prominent performance. The proportional distribution and realization degree of market expansion and “the protective countermovement” form different governance requirements and determine the direction of urban development. Shanghai has responded to the challenges of a fully commercialized society through various measures of grassroots governance, and therefore has universal significance. It has taken care of the Chinese logic of urban grassroots governance in four aspects: “the protective countermovement” requires grassroots governance. The vision is drawn back to the human and social realm, and the governance content and governance objects are correspondingly shifted to the society, based on the people, to achieve a major change from upward correspondence to downward focus; the diversification of governance subjects and governance centers is inevitable phenomenon after breaking the economic centralization, but instead of emphasizing pluralism itself, it presents pluralistic cooperation; Governance ways and methods must inevitably adapt to diverse governance requirements, human and social needs; Governance objectives and governance results are consistent with major social contradictions and are committed for the formation of equality, fairness and harmonious society.

**Key words:** modern urbanization; the protective countermovement; grassroots governance; chinese theory

**The Centralization of Administrative Power and the Dilemma of Grassroots Governance Transformation: the Analysis Based on the “Multi-Center Work” Mode in the County**

..... Qiu Ye(78)

**Abstract:** The modernization of grass-roots governance is an important part of the modernization of national governance. In recent years, the state has gradually adjusted the vertical power distribution structure and tried to shape a unified rule system of grass-roots governance from top to bottom by cen-

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tralizing administrative power. However, the centralized executive power faces the rationalization dilemma, which strengthens the dependence of the administrative system on the political mobilization mechanism. Grass-level government is increasingly placed in a strong mobilization structure with little autonomy and has to deal with the ever-expanding governance tasks and pressures. It is in this process that the “multi-center work” mode was launched, which reorganized the grassroots governance system. The formation of this model represents that the grass-roots governance system is gradually becoming rigid. It has changed from a bidirectional multi-organism connecting the state and society to a single stress coping system, which has eroded the sustainable governance capacity and legitimate production capacity of the state at the grass-roots level. This shows that the state should walk out of the single path of excessive concentration of administrative power when promoting the modernization of grass-roots governance. It should enhance the rationalization ability of administrative power, give play to the autonomy of the grass-roots government and the initiative of the rural society, so as to shape a more diversified and effective normative system.

**Key words:** grassroots governance modernization; administrative power; “multi-center work” mode; the governance system is rigid

### **Bureaucracy, Holistic Governance and the Change of Chinese Local Government’s Governance**

**Model** ..... **Chen Lijun, Tong Xueming(90)**

**Abstract:** Understanding the current governance model of local government in China is an important topic in the context of national governance system and governance capacity modernization. Over the past 40 years of reform and opening up, China’s economic and social development has made great achievements, which can not be separated from the continuous adjustment of the government governance model to adapt to the changes of the external environment. Behind the adjustment is the bureaucratic structure of Chinese local governments, which is the body and foundation of local government organization system as a conventional governance mechanism. It has the advantages of rationality, specialization and high efficiency. However, there are also problems such as structural rigidity and division of departments, which need unconventional governance mechanism to make up for the defects. The change of local government governance model, in addition to the further strengthening of bureaucracy structure, is mainly reflected in the change of unconventional governance mechanism. Since the new century, with the rapid development of information network technology, the rise of Holistic Governance and its full embodiment in the governance of local governments in China is the new trend of

governance model of local governments in China. Based on the interactive relationship between Bureaucracy and Holistic Governance, this paper constructs a model of “Bureaucracy as a body - Holistic Governance as a use” of local government in China, and takes the reform of business institutions in H city as an empirical case to carry out analysis and verification. It is found that the organizational structure and actual operation of local government take the Bureaucracy as the organizational body and Holistic Governance as the functional mode. The coordination, integration and mutual embeddedness mechanism of Holistic Governance rely on the hierarchical structure to play their respective roles, thus effectively constructing the framework of the holistic government in the mechanism of action. The Bureaucracy is closely combined with the Holistic Governance, and the Bureaucracy determines the exertion of the Holistic Governance mechanism can make up for the inherent defects of Bureaucracy, and the relationship between them is a kind of body function relationship.

**Key words:** bureaucracy; holistic governance; local government; government governance mode

**Data Empowerment: Operation Mechanism and Innovation Path of Digital Government Governance in the Era of Intelligence** ..... Shen Feiwei, Zhu Jingwen (104)

**Abstract:** The advent of the era of intelligence requires the government to give play to the utility of data and construct the governance system of digital government. At present, under the influence of the government's reform consciousness and innovative concept of keeping pace with the times, the powerful and effective resource integration and implementation capacity, technological progress and innovation of complementary practices and universal access to network culture and democratic atmosphere, the digital government presents the governance characteristics including cloud-based infrastructure, full contact digitization, business online and data operationalization. Its transformation logic reflects the interactive concept of flat communication, collaborative sharing of government data, optimized supply of accurate services, and effective output of scientific decisions. Although digital government governance has a strong governance effect, it still faces the problems of slow response to departmental demands, isolated data, poor service synergy and weak business consistency. For all-round deepening the digital transformation of the government, in the future, we need to build the concept innovation from informationization popularization to intelligent application, data innovation from data islands to data flow and sharing, service innovation from function-driven to social demand-driven as well as decision-making innovation from one-way to “consultation, co-construction and Sharing”, improving the governance performance of digital government in the end.

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**Key words:** intelligent era; data empowerment; digital Governance; digital government; governance effectiveness

### **A Study on the Nationalization of China's Population ..... Zhou Ping(116)**

**Abstract:** The national is a social and political identity constructed in the relationship between the social population and the state, and it is also a social and political mechanism with foundation significance for the modern state and society. After China forming a nation-state issue in modern times, especially after starting the construction of a modern state, the transformation of historical subjects into nationals became an indispensable socio-political process, which accompanied all the way and provided basic support. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the nationalization of the population was promoted in a special way, and it provided active social actors for the rapid advancement of modernization after the reform and opening up. Without the important social and political process of population nationalization, especially the national identity shaped by it, the construction of China's modern state and its social construction and development under this framework are unimaginable. Today, China has achieved rapid development in a unique way and completed the transformation from traditional agricultural civilization to modern industrial civilization. In the process of reshaping its own civilization and entering the center of the world stage, it is still a very important social and political process to further nationalize the population and shape the corresponding nationals.

**Key words:** modern state; national; identity; population nationalization; national shaping

### **The Functional Changes of China's Provincial Level People's Congresses: Path and Models**

..... **He Junzhi(130)**

**Abstract:** China's Provincial level People's Congresses have totally experienced a path of functional enlargement but lack of balance. Previous studies have endorsed the functional enlargement but disagreed on the lack of balance. Based on the text analysis of the longitudinal working reports data from two extreme Provincial level People's Congresses, and combined with the analysis of the data from all Provincial level People's Congresses', this article finds that all of the Provincial level People's Congresses have experienced a path of functional change of overall enlargement and local fluctuation. There has been a clear differentiation between five strong functions and five weak functions. The cluster analysis further shows that there has been a trend of differentiation between continuity model and fluctuation model.



**Key words:** local people's congress; standing Committee; representative body; functional change

### Incentive Mechanisms of the Local Cadres' Responsible Behaviors in the New Era

..... **Duan Zhezhe, Chen Jiayi**(139)

**Abstract:** Incentive mechanism is a key factor for understanding the behavior of local cadres in China. This research explores three aspects of the incentive mechanism for cadres in the new era. First, why did the traditional incentive mechanism become less efficient? The traditional incentive mechanisms such as political tournament and pressure system have inherent defects; the information asymmetry in the principal-agent structure and the heterogeneity of cadre groups. The new situations destroy the conditions for the effectiveness of traditional incentive mechanisms, and widespread transformation of the cadre accountability may break the balance of the "trust game" of the traditional incentive mechanism. Second, what are the current incentive mechanisms? Combining two dimensions, "incentive and restraint" and "deep care and strict control", the incentive mechanisms can be divided into four categories: empowerment measures, limited liability, pressure system and political tournament. Third, what are the effects of the current incentive mechanisms? The pressure system and political tournament after the index conversion can continue to play the role of "command baton" but may change the nature of the game; while empowerment measures and limited liability can expand the scope of incentives, it may produce the "decentralization" paradox.

**Key words:** local cadres; responsible behaviors; incentive mechanisms; rational actors

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