

国家社会科学基金资助期刊



政治学研究

CASS JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

2021

2

中国社会科学院 主管
中国社会科学院政治学研究所 主办

政治学研究 (双月刊) 二〇二一年第二期 (总第一五七期)

主编:张树华

目 录

学术前沿

- 清源正本:解码公共行政学的范式之争 姜晓萍 谭振宇(3)
- 道德理性与德性政治浪漫主义形态 张明军(14)
- “领土性”与“国家感”
——一种政治地图学的观察视野与分析理路 于京东(21)

中华民族共同体

- 当代中华民族共同体建构:领土空间建设视角 常士阔(32)
- 中华国家范式:民族国家理论的省思与突破 张会龙 朱碧波(43)

政治参与

- 政府满意度、生活满意度与基层人大选举参与
——基于2019年“中国民众政治心态调查”的分析
..... 刘 伟 彭 琪(53)
- 工作单位与政治参与:市场化效应的一个微观管窥 徐延辉 李明令(66)

治理研究

- 公共危机中政治动员运行机制研究
——基于2015年以来38个重大公共危机案例的分析
..... 钟 爽 朱 侃 王 清(79)

编外扩张的源头治理:历史、制度及价值分析..... 徐 刚(97)

贫困治理中的政策依赖行为及其矫正

——基于激励理论的分析 王春城(110)

国家治理中问责与容错的内在张力与合理均衡 刘 畅(125)

比较政治研究

传染病与大国兴衰

——基于历史实例的研究 王 文(136)

治理研究的多重价值和多维实践

——知识发展脉络中的冲突与平衡 臧雷振(149)

马克思主义政治学

中国特色社会主义历史逻辑蕴涵的科学思维及其功能 崔建民(160)

学术动态

卢曼政治系统理论述评 李 强(169)

军事政治学研究领域的一部力作

——《阿拉伯国家军政关系研究》评介 高民政(181)

聚焦“十四五”规划和政治学学术前沿

——《政治学研究》2021年华北地区中青年作者座谈会综述

..... 郭道久 张 郁(184)

英文目录、内容提要、关键词(Contents, Abstracts and Keywords) (187)

Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

Etymological Clarification: Research on the Paradigm of Public Administration

..... **Jiang Xiaoping, Tan Zhenyu(3)**

Abstract: The paradigm controversy of public administration not only is a core issue concerning the identity crisis of public administration, but also is a key issue in the historical speculation of public administration. By tracing the etymology of the term "paradigm", this essay constructs the cognitive frame of "academic consensus" and "disciplinary norms". The author holds to the view that, there are growing number of public administration theorists are taking up the question of ontology, so it is required to find the traditional genes and historical basis for the paradigm construction with a reflective, objective and scientific attitude, so as to construct the "Chinese Discourse System" of public administration from four aspects: asking a true question, supplying true concepts, constructing collaborative academic ecology and strengthening practical social functions.

Key words: paradigm controversy; ontology of public administration; paradigm of Chinese public administration

Moral Rationality and Moral Political Romanticism **Zhang Mingjun(14)**

Abstract: Moral political romanticism as a specific form of political romanticism, its main appeal is embodied in the subject, goal, tool and process of realizing the political vision of perfection, which all running through the dominance of virtue and the inner power of virtue burst. Its characteristics present the utopianization of subjective knowledge, the fanaticalization of objective practice, and the paradoxicalization of behavioral results. The formation of moral political romanticism has a close internal logic with moral rationality in history; the core of moral rationality has laid the ultimate value pursuit of moral political romanticism, the claim of moral rationality supports the demands of moral political romanticism, the thinking characteristics of moral rationality construct the epistemology of moral political romanticism, and the code of conduct of moral rationality provides the practical mode of moral political romanticism.

Key words: moral rationality; moral political romanticism; generation logic

Territoriality and Statehood: An Observational Vision and Analytical Rationale for Political cartography **Yu Jingdong(21)**

Abstract: Since the 1970s, there has been a two-way movement in the study of nation-state and its spatial representation; on one side, new examinations in the history of cartography have introduced a knowledge-power perspective, rethinking the political motives and will of power behind those cartographic activities. On the other side is the cultural turn in modern nation studies, which emphasizes the construction of territoriality and its production of discourse on maps. The interconnection between these two studies opens a new path for "political cartography". From this point of view, modern geographic surveys, mapping, and cartographic technologies, have been combined with the jurisprudential fixation of relations between state and space, deriving the political effect which promotes the transformation from the traditional "frontier" to the modern "border". The visual language of maps, on the other hand, through perceptual intuition, shapes a "sense of statehood" based on "territoriality" during the long-term viewing and reading. Eventually, this develops into a socio-cultural framework that deeply influences the collective space-memory. The observation and analysis of "political cartography" not only complements

but also constitutes a limitation to the prevailing theoretical paradigm of nationality studies.

Key words: territoriality; statehood; map; space; political representation

The Construction of Contemporary Chinese National Community—a Territorial Space Construction Perspective **Chang Shiyin**(32)

Abstract: In the field of contemporary national formation mechanism research, cultural and national imagination and map imagination brought by coercion-capital and printing capitalism are the focus for foreign scholar's argument whereas national cultural cultivation, political identification, territorial identification, economic intercourse and cross-ethnic interaction are the focus for Chinese scholars to argue the formation of diversity in unity of Chinese nation. The common territory, common culture, common economic relation and common administration contained in construction of China's territorial space and the "organic" network woven by these mechanisms, the author thinks, not only reflects China's will of state and vision, but constitute the significant content of daily life and practices of the people of all Chinese ethnic groups. Compared with the nation-state construction path provided by wester scholars, this "organic" network contains significant strategic value and practical meaning for the construction of Chinese national community.

Key words: Chinese nation; nation construction; territorial space construction; territorial organization.

Chinese state Paradigm: Reflection and Breakthrough of Nation State Theory

..... **Zhang Huilong, Zhu Bibo**(43)

Abstract: Nation-state is a kind of national paradigm which appeared in the late Middle Ages of Europe and formed in the bourgeois revolution time. Nation-state emphasizes the mutual construction of nation and state and pursues "one nation, one country, one language". The aesthetic political ideal of nation-state is often challenged by the questions of "whether history is legal", "whether reality is possible" and "whether theory is conventional". The theory of nation-state is rooted in the knowledge output of the West. It is difficult to explain the spirit of modern China, and it is not suitable for the integrated formulation of ancient and modern China's national paradigm. The precise formulation of China's national paradigm must be based on the "five thousand years of uninterrupted China's civilization", and reflect on the internal relationship between "China's civilization" and "National form" in a panoramic way. In fact, it is the mutual construction of "China's civilization" and "National form" that has created a long history of China. The civilized state, not the national state, is the profound revelation of the national paradigm of ancient and modern China. It is under the infiltration of the concepts of "Harmony among nations" and "Great Harmony in the world" that modern China can put forward the international initiative of "Community of shared future for mankind" and the imagination of the world with the spirit of far surpassing the national state.

Key words: nation state; China's civilization; civilized country; China's civilized country

Government Satisfaction, Life Satisfaction and Electoral Participation of People's Congress at Grassroots Level—Based on the Data of the "Chinese People's Political Mentality Survey" in 2019 **Liu Wei, Peng Qi**(53)

Abstract: Electoral participation of People's Congress at grassroots level is an important issue in the construction of socialist democracy in China. It is also a behavior choice of citizens based on the overall quality of life and government performance cognition. 6579 national questionnaires examining the relationship between people's government satisfaction, life satisfaction and electoral participation of People's Congress at grassroots level show that: government satisfaction and life satisfaction have a significant pos-

Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

itive impact on electoral participation of People's Congress at grassroots level; life satisfaction partially mediates the effects of government satisfaction on electoral participation of People's Congress at grassroots level. Although citizens with high government satisfaction are more likely to participate in People's Congress elections at grassroots level, this difference is not entirely caused by government satisfaction, but also affected by the mediating effect of life satisfaction. Therefore, we should start with cognitive reconstruction, attention guidance and interactive situation construction to promote citizens' government satisfaction and life satisfaction into electoral participation of People's Congress at grassroots level.

Key words: electoral participation of People's Congress at grassroots level; government satisfaction; life satisfaction; cognitive-behavioral theory; bottom-up spillover theory

Work Unit and Political Participation: The Effects of Market Transition from a Microscopic Perspective Xu Yanhui, Li Mingling(66)

Abstract: Unequal political participation is an important topic in Political Science and Sociology research. Examining the impact of the marketization of work unit on individual political participation contributes to understanding people's political participation patterns during the market transition process. Through the analysis of national survey data, the study extends the political spillover theory from the perspective of work unit. Classified by the degree of institutionalization, there are three divisions of political participation: high-institutionalized, low-institutionalized, and non-institutionalized. The marketization level of work unit has a dampening effect on the political participation of individuals; the gap between individuals in the public and private sectors in terms of high-institutionalized political participation is minimal; higher level of marketization of work unit is strongly related to weaker political efficacy, resulting in lower level of political participation among individuals. Notably, political efficacy's mediating effect is remarkable in low-institutionalized political participation. However, the dampening effect of the work unit marketization on individual political participation and political efficacy has weakened in regions with higher level of marketization. The findings shed light on the importance of enhancing the motivation of private sector employees' political participation and expanding the orderly political participation of citizens.

Key words: political participation; work unit; market transition; political efficacy; political spillover theory

Research on the Operation Mechanism of Political Mobilization in Public Crisis—Based on the Analysis of 38 Major Public Crisis Cases in Recent Years

..... Zhong Shuang, Zhu Kan, Wang Qing(79)

Abstract: To explore and deconstruct the construction and operation process of mobilization system in public crisis is an important prerequisite to optimize the crisis Mobilization Mode and improve the emergency response ability of China. Based on the systematic collection of 38 public crisis cases in recent years, this paper extracts and refines the theoretical model of political mobilization mechanism in public crisis by using the research method of grounded theory. It is found that emergency goal, organization construction, mobilization and performance evaluation constitute the overall framework of political mobilization in public crisis. These elements play the role of pointing out the direction, endowing endogenous power, building landing platform and strengthening the implementation pressure; the internal mechanism of the interaction among the four is highly consistent with the relationship between the party and the government, so that our government in the public crisis It has a strong political mobilization ability. In the future, the government should speed up the construction of emergency legal system of political mobiliza-

tion, bring political mobilization into the sequence of major public crisis emergency management, and at the same time, put urban agglomeration into the scope of emergency management in the top-level design.

Key words: public crisis; political mobilization; operation mechanism; emergency response efficiency; internal mechanism

The Source Governance of Extra-bianzhi Expansion: the Analysis on the History, Institution and Value Xu Gang(97)

Abstract: As an organizational system with Chinese characteristics, the bianzhi institution shows the advantages of political party governance, centralized governance, etc., but there is also a realistic paradox of extra-bianzhi expansion, such as "control" or "autonomy", "heterogony" or "homogeny", "de-bianzhi" or "re-bianzhi". From the origin of specific organizational phenomenon, this paper first looks for "old-law and new rule" through history routine of extra-bianzhi expansion in the source of history. Secondly, it analyzes the interactive control in cost of extra-bianzhi expansion under the trend of danwei change in the source of institution. And, it demonstrates the efficiency polarization of administration under the orientation of country governance in the source of value. Then, the paper sums up the logic of development system with separation of elements in overall Introspection to headstream of extra-bianzhi expansion and puts forward the strategy of source governance from "old-law and new rule" to a suitable person to suitable post, from cost control to resource integration, from administration efficiency to governance efficacy. The source governance attempts to eliminate the dilemma of extra-bianzhi expansion from the history, institution and value sources and displays enlightening significance to explore the way of bianzhi reform with Chinese characteristics.

Key words: extra-bianzhi expansion; source governance; new rule to new staff; the interactive control in cost; the efficiency polarization of administration

Policy Dependence Behavior and Its Correction in Anti-poverty Governance: An Analysis Based on Motivation Theories Wang Chuncheng(110)

Abstract: The anti-poverty efforts of human society are always challenged by many paradoxes. "Policy dependence behavior" is a persistent trouble following the government's poverty alleviation practice. It exists in the whole process of anti-poverty governance, which is also a big problem that must be solved in the following post-poverty alleviation era with the theme of relative poverty in China. At present, both the theoretical and practical field tend to make macro-emotional attributions such as moral defects of the poor population, and then put forward countermeasures such as propaganda, education, bonus points, restraint and punishment, which cannot fundamentally provide long-term institutional solutions. Through the basic logic of "demand-motivation-behavior" of motivation theory, it can be found that the policy dependence behavior is the practical antithesis of the motivation theory: the government's poverty alleviation policy supply, as an external interference incentive factor, produces the opposite effect (creating dependence) to the expected incentive goal (helping up) when it acts on part of the poverty alleviation target. In the face of the practical challenges and tasks of avoiding policy failure in anti-poverty governance and building a long-term mechanism to solve the relative poverty, this paper takes classic motivation theories such as expectation theory, equity theory and reinforcement theory as analysis tools to analyze the occurrence mechanism of reverse phenomena at the micro level, so as to further find policy supply adjustment as the key path to correct policy-dependent behavior, including the transformation of mechanism, focus, concept as well as mode of policy supply.

Key words: policy dependence; anti-poverty governance; motivation theories

Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

Internal Tension and Reasonable Balance of Accountability and Fault Tolerance in National Governance Liu Chang(125)

Abstract: Accountability and fault tolerance are two important incentive mechanisms for comprehensively deepening the reform and promoting the modernization of national governance. The convergence and optimization of the two mechanisms are related to the effectiveness of transforming institutional advantages into governance effectiveness. However, since the reform and opening up, the theoretical research, political practice and system construction of accountability and fault tolerance are not synchronous, and there are huge internal tensions between them in the connotation boundary, implementation strength and legal system. The reason is that there are some paradoxes between accountability and fault tolerance in order oriented and innovative oriented, deterministic operation and flexible operation, as well as negative punishment and positive incentive. We need to understand the consistency of the value orientation of accountability and fault tolerance, enhance the rigor of the connection mechanism between accountability and fault tolerance, enhance the clarity of the evaluation criteria of accountability and fault tolerance, in short, we need to constantly resolve the internal tension between accountability and fault tolerance, and promote the construction of accountability and fault-tolerance mechanism.

Key words: accountability mechanism; fault-tolerance mechanism; responsibility system; supervision system; modernization of national governance

Infectious Diseases and the Rise and Fall of Great Powers—Research Based on Historical Examples Wang Wen(136)

Abstract: The case study of infectious diseases affecting the rise and fall of great power has long been ignored by the academic circles. This paper reviews and combs the cognitive evolution process of infectious disease variables in international relations, summarizes the three rules of infectious diseases affecting the rise and fall of great powers in history, combs three types of infectious diseases influencing the rise and fall of great powers, and excavates the transmission logic and historical laws of infectious diseases as a new variable of the rise and fall of great powers. This paper argues that we should enhance the level of infectious diseases in the national security research agenda more systematically, expand the analysis framework of national interaction, improve the global public health governance system, and reconstruct the future narratives of the big powers interaction from the perspective of the community of human destiny.

Key words: infectious diseases; rise and fall of Great Powers; historical examples; variables

Multiple Values and Multi-dimensional Practices of Governance— Conflict and Balance in the Context of Knowledge Development Zang Leizhen(149)

Abstract: Governance, as an important topic of social science since the end of the 20th century, has received extensive attention from researchers and policy makers, but the conflict between the intrinsic value and practice dimensions of governance has not been fully examined. Firstly, at the conceptual perspective, whether governance is a “empty symbol” or an all-encompassing “umbrella term” causes a crisis of conceptual interpretation and the “concept-driven” research, which weakens the significance of governance theory. What’s more, the divergence between the value-orientation of governance diversity and the best-model-orientation of the path goals makes it difficult to achieve the expectations of governance improvement with a one-size-fits-all plan and simply taking developed countries as a mirror. Finally, there is a lack of consensus on the priority level of governance elements and the government’s role in practices, especially how to intervene in governance objects based on the order of cost and the difficulty. This paper attempts to go beyond the disputes of value and practice in the a-

bove-mentioned research, focusing limited government resources and research on the government's responsibilities and programs, avoiding the "functionalist fallacy of governance research", and then understanding the characteristics of Chinese governance with a global vision and China scenarios, so that it can provide a more comprehensive academic support for China's governance experience.

Key words: governance; multiple values; multi-dimensional practices; governance failure; governance preference

On the Scientific Thinking in the Historical Logic of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics and its Functions Cui Jianmin(160)

Abstract: Thinking deeply of the past can contribute to seeing the distant future. Rooted in China, the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics reflects the will of the Chinese people and adapts to the development of the times, which is the only way to achieve socialist modernization as well as the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. To better understand this kind of historical logic, we have to establish historical thinking. Studying the thinking trends implied by the historical logic of socialism with Chinese characteristics is an important part of studying its historical logic. Grasping the turning point of history, remaining true to our original aspiration and keeping our mission firmly in mind is conducive to advance the great cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the right direction; establishing process thinking is helpful for us to take the great cause as a whole; grasping the laws of historical development can make us understand the laws of the development of socialism comprehensively; establishing people-centred thinking can enable us have a firm grasp of the dependent forces of the uphold and development of socialism; grasping the relations among history stages and establishing comparison thinking can let us recognize the tremendous successes of socialism and strengthen our confidence in the system; grasping the direction of historical development and establishing the forward thinking can enhance our confidence in the path, theory, system, and culture, which in turn further advance the great cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Key words: socialism with Chinese characteristics; historical logic; scientific thinking

A Review of Niklas Luhmann's Theory of Political System Li Qiang(169)

Abstract: Basing on a general theory of social systems and the conception of social differentiation, Luhmann constructs an exceptionally sophisticated social theory to interpret the complexity of modern society. Anchored on this theoretical framework, he outlines a grand political theory to analyze various characteristics of modern politics, including the differentiation of the political system from the rest of society, the autonomy of this system within society, the specific functions of the political system, the basis of political legitimacy, as well as the internal functional differentiation of the political system. Luhmann emphasizes that the unique function of the political system to produce collectively binding decisions, and with such a function, the political system plays an important role in society. Nevertheless, this function also defines the boundaries and limits of the political system in society. The political system does not obtain and utilize legitimacy by conforming to externally deducted norms or obligations. As the formula of contingency, legitimacy is the realized self-reference of the political system. Within the political system, a functional-structural internal division is necessary. The modern political system depends on the facts that it is functionally differentiated into politics and administration. These analyses by Luhmann form a distinctive contribution to contemporary political theories.

Key words: political system; administrative sub-system; legitimacy; segmented differentiation; functional differentiation

政治学研究

2021年第2期 总第157期(双月刊)

CASS JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

2021年4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
主 编 张树华
编辑单位 《政治学研究》编辑部
通信地址 北京市东城区建国门内大街5号, 100732
电 话 (010) 85195812
投稿邮箱 zzxyj@cass.org.cn
网 址 <http://zzxyj.ajcass.org>

出版单位 社会科学文献出版社
通信地址 北京市西城区北三环中路甲29号院3号楼华龙大厦13-16层, 100029
印 刷 北京玺诚印务有限公司
发行范围 国内外公开发行
国内发行 社会科学文献出版社
电 话 (010) 59366555 (010) 59366561
国外发行 中国国际图书贸易集团有限公司(北京399信箱)
订阅单位 全国各地邮局
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



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