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Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

Strict Party Governance: The Key Factor for the Century-old Glory of the CPC

..... **Bao Xinjian(3)**

Abstract: The courage to carry out self-revolution and the strict governance is the unique characteristics of the Communist Party of China, which stays true to its original aspiration and keeps its mission firmly in mind, and is the key factor for the CPC to win the century-old glory. The century-old history of the CPC has made it clear that governing the country must begin with governing the Party, and governing the Party must be done strictly. With the sinicization of Marxism as a breakthrough and the emphasis on rectifying the Party's ideological and political line, the Party governance has won the great glory of leading the whole nation in the war of resistance against Japanese aggression and the comprehensive victory of the Chinese revolution. With the reform of the leadership system of the Party and the state as the breakthrough point, and the combination of ideological party building and institutional governance as the highlight, the Party governance has won the great glory in the reform and opening up and in socialism with Chinese characteristics under the leadership of the Party. Based on staying true to our original aspiration, keeping our mission firmly in mind, putting the people first and carrying out self-reform, the Party governance, with its distinctive features of improving discipline, fighting against corruption and building a clean government, and keeping power in institutional cage, has won the great glory for the Party in leading socialism with Chinese characteristics into a new era. On the new journey of leading the Chinese people in building a powerful modern socialist country, the Communist Party of China, through strict Party governance, will surely win more long-term great glory.

Key words: party governance; century-old glory; rectify the Party's line; system reform; fight against corruption and build a clean government

Common Prosperity: Theoretical Connotation and Policy Agenda

..... **Yu Jianxing, Ren Jie(13)**

Abstract: It is the essence of socialism to achieve common prosperity. In contemporary China, common prosperity refers to rectifying and compensating the unequal status caused by institutional factors, so that all people would have the equal opportunity and ability to contribute and share the fruits of the high-quality economic and social development. The developmental, shareable and sustainable economic and society growth is the necessary condition for common prosperity. It is a realistic and long-term task to promoting common prosperity, which needs the institutional design following the principle of incentive compatibility and system matching. At the present stage, high-quality development of economic, optimizing the distribution of resources and opportunities, ensuring and improving living standards, and strengthen and develop new forms of social governance should be the core policy agendas of

promoting common prosperity.

Key words: common prosperity; developmental; sharable; sustainable

Competence-oriented Cadre Selection of the Chinese Communist Party: Evidence from the Members of Standing Committee of Provincial Party Committee, 1983 – 2012

..... **Yang Zhulong, Yan Yang, Zhang Xuejun, Zhang Junyi(26)**

Abstract: The standing committee of the provincial Party committee plays a leadership role in local economic and social development, and the member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee is an important reserve force of “statesman group” of the Chinese Communist Party. Based on the quantitative analysis of 1563 standing committee members of the provincial Party committee from 1983 to 2012, this paper finds that, in the past 30 years, the members of the standing committee of the provincial Party committee who meet the following conditions are relatively easy to get substantive promotion, including full-time education in science and engineering, experience as a top party or government leader in prefecture level cities, working record in central or national ministries and universities, and the long-term working experience in many provinces. Furthermore, in different periods, holding a bachelor degree in economics or having working experience in rural areas or serving as the head of several provincial departments will also be helpful to the promotion of the standing committee members. The above findings reflect the competence orientation in CPC cadre selecting, which is, those cadres who have higher education experience in fields with outstanding technical characteristics, and have competencies for facilitating better development and governance in different levels and post experiences often have advantages in promotion. Meanwhile, the significant changes of competence characteristics in different periods corresponds with the continuous advancement of China’s national modernization, which also reveals the increasing requirements of the development quality and governance level on cadres’ competence.

Key words: cadre selection; competence-oriented; statesman group; national governance; Standing Committee of Province Committee of CPC

A Political System Analysis on the Transformation of Institutional Advantages into National Governance Efficiency

..... **Hu Hongbin(42)**

Abstract: As the internal foundation of China’s governance, China’s institutional system contains multiple advantages, which can be divided into a three-tier structure of advantages: basic, operational, and guarantee. From the perspective of political system theory, the transformation of institutional advantages into national governance efficiency is based on the three-fold practice model: the ruling party’s “leading and pushing” model, the people’s “participating and pushing” model, and the ruling party’s and the public’s “coordinating and promoting” model. Since the new era, in the process of transforming China’s institutional advantages into national governance effectiveness, the leading driving force and the external environment have been continuously improved and optimized. However, there are still shortcomings in the transformation, such as the lack of precision, standardization and coordi-

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nation. To promote the better transformation of China's institutional advantages into national governance efficiency, it is not only necessary to do a good job in the transformation of institutional advantage factors in the "import" link of the political system, but also to strengthen the scientific management and practice connection within the political system, and promote feedback and evaluation of the "output" link of the political system. On the basis of improving the internal transformation efficiency, provide more powerful support and guarantee for the comprehensive construction of a modern socialist country.

Key words: Chinese system; institutional advantage; national governance; governance efficiency; political system

Transforming Institutional Strengths into Poverty Alleviation Effectiveness—The Institutional Logic of Eliminating Extreme Poverty in China

..... **Lv Pusheng**(54)

Abstract: China's historical solution to eliminate extreme poverty fully demonstrates China's political and institutional advantages. Relevant institutional elements in political system are transformed into poverty alleviation effectiveness by influencing the orientation, evolution, implementation, and expansion of poverty reduction policies. For policy orientation, the socialist system has determined that poverty eradication is a priority in state governance, which stipulates the people-centered concept of poverty alleviation. For policy evolution, the decision-making principle of seeking truth from facts has required that poverty reduction policies should be formulated according to local conditions. The democratic and centralized decision-making system has made poverty reduction policies scientific and precise. And the governance advantages of reform and innovation has promoted poverty reduction policies to keep pace with the times. For policy implementation, China has taken full advantage of the party-government governance structure, formed a policy implementation structure centering on party committees and governments at all levels, with multilateral entities participating through the party's leadership and coordination, and ensured that poverty reduction policies cover all aspects, whether vertically or horizontally, and achieve internal and external interaction. For policy expansion, China has given full play to the institutional strengths of pooling all resources to complete major missions to solve the shortage of personnel and resources in poverty alleviation, promoting the spread of poverty reduction policies to the whole society. The article clarifies the institutional logic of China's poverty reduction, and provides new ideas for understanding the path of poverty alleviation with Chinese characteristics.

Key words: extreme poverty; political system; poverty reduction policy; poverty governance; party-government governance structure

Global Governance towards Multiple National Governance Mode: Ideal and Reality

..... **Xue Lan, Guan Ting**(65)

Abstract: The dysfunction and fragility of global governance in dealing with global problems urges a holistic understanding of the structural and ideological factors behind such governance failures. This study addresses that the failure of global governance is essentially rooted in the western-centered norms and mindset that have been driven the globalization over a century. Current global governance system

has been evolved from traditional international governance framework, which was constructed based on social norms and governance experiences in western countries after World War II. Under the attack of COVID - 19 pandemic, inadequate responses in some western countries have revealed some issues in their domestic governance practices, as well as many unregulated problems within the current global governance framework. In contrast, some non-Western countries have proved their capacities in crisis management, and become more active in the participation of global governance. This phenomenal change led to certain uneasiness in western countries, as they moved towards more conservative tactics and strategies of counteracting the impact of non-Western countries, which further weakened the operation of the global governance system. Under global crisis, the fragmentation and ineffectiveness of global governance put the whole human society at risk. To bridge the gap between the ideology and reality of global governance, it is crucial to think and act beyond the binary opposition mindset. In particular, mutual understandings need to be established through efficient communication among countries. Moreover, transparent and effective rule-making needs to be explored and promoted based on mutual respect and cooperation among governing entities.

Key words: global governance; COVID - 19 pandemic; governance system

Artificial Intelligence and Future Governance from the Perspective of Marxism

..... **Gao Qiqi(78)**

Abstract: Marx's exposition on machine system is of great significance for us to understand the future of general artificial intelligence. The purpose of the development of artificial intelligence is to help us improve governance performance and solve social governance problems, but the application of artificial intelligence may produce a series of alienation consequences. To get rid of alienation, we must let people return to the community and become free people in the community. The realization of public ownership of the means of production is a necessary condition for the community, while the future community will be built on the basis of highly developed productive forces. In the intelligent revolution, communication in the context of world history is reflected as conflict and cooperation in the context of interdependence. It can be expected that under the background of highly developed productive forces, there will be a worldwide institutional change, and the ultimate ideal world is a new community in which everyone can develop fully and freely. The philosophy of artificial intelligence based on Marxism is a kind of humanistic philosophy, which emphasizes humanism, cautious optimism and people-orientation.

Key words: artificial intelligence; machine; machine system; Marxism; alienation

A Textual Research on the Academic Groups of Political Science in Modern China

..... **Wang Fengyun, Liu Jianxuan(89)**

Abstract: As an important force to promote the development of modern China's political science, the political science academic groups broke the ground at a time when the country's fate was troubled, and initiative to undertake the historical mission of "uniting with one group to revitalize China" and "promoting the development of political science". The aim of most modern political science academic groups is to study political science theory, to explore practical problems, to provide policy proposals,

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and to make contributions to the national political construction. Modern political science academic groups with various types and wide distribution have gradually developed a relatively complete organizational structure and management system, and their actual operation has also achieved certain results and influence. In the late Qing Dynasty, the Republic of China and the founding of the people's Republic of China for more than half a century, the academic life, academic pursuit, spiritual character and institutional arrangements of modern political science academic groups have enriched the academic community culture with Chinese local style, which is a historical heritage that we still need to inherit and continue when we build the political science academic community today.

Key words: modern China; political science academic group; academic history; academic community culture; Chinese political science

Political Transformation and Adjustment of "Academic Tradition": The Broken Evolutions of Chinese Political Science in its Embryonic Period Cheng Wenxia(103)

Abstract: The academic circles usually regard the political science courses offered by Peking University in late Qing dynasty as the hallmark of the beginning of Chinese political science. However, this consensus ignores an important fact, that is, courses that teach modern political knowledge first appeared in the local schools established by the Reformers. This paper focuses on historical logic of the emergence and the evolution of Chinese political science in its embryonic period, by observing the process of political transformations from the Reform Movement to the early years of the Republic of China, and the process of the development modern higher education. It can be found that "political orthodoxy" and "academic tradition" of the monarchy are highly connected, and political transformation requires the introduction of new political knowledge and the cultivation of new types of political elites, and the establishment of a new type of "politics". The development process of modern higher education promoted by political transformation has shaped the evolution of China's political science in its embryonic period. From the Reform Movement and the Preparations of Constitutionalism of the monarchy to the revolution of the republican, China's political transformation path has undergone a fractured change. So has the Chinese political science. It has shifted from the Confucian style to the Japanese style, and ultimately to the American style.

Key words: chinese political science; political transformation; political elite; higher education; political science history

Accountability Power Dominates: The Completion of Ambiguous Tasks and the New Connotation of Central-Local Relationship He Yanling, Xiao Yun(114)

Abstract: Since the reform and opening up, the most common way of government governance is to promote local governments to complete tasks by quantifying economic growth and setting indicators. After China entered the new economic pattern and new era of development, the central task of government (such as the Structural Reform of Supply-side) increasingly inclines to be assigned in an ambiguous form and formed a governance model that governs ambiguity. In this model, accountability becomes the dominant power, which integrates performance appraisal, people's commitment and political responsi-

bility. At the same time, a new responsibility system with accountability as its core is built which ensures the completion of various ambiguous tasks and reshapes the connotation of central-local relationship. This responsibility system has become the key to the completion of many tasks related to people's livelihood in recent years.

Key words: government governance; accountability power; ambiguous task; central-local relationship; structural reform of supply-side

Symbolic Dimension of State Capacity Building Wang Haizhou(127)

Abstract: Building state capacity is one of the core tasks of governance in modern times. The symbolic dimension of state capacity entails rich governance resources, which forms an independent capacity type, namely state symbolic capacity. Given its "transversality structure" and "single-shock structure", this capacity could serve to the systematic building of state institutions by coordinating and integrating diverse state capacities, since symbols penetrate all fields of governance. Meanwhile, in an exclusive domain, it could communicate and ensure state purpose by focusing on the production and reproduction of symbolic meanings in governance activities. This symbolic capacity performs four specific functions, including honor rewarding and punishing, political identity, policy strengthening and disembedding governance to serve the basic purpose of modern governance. Building state symbolic capacity mainly depends on strengthening state-dominated "empowerment", which is a bottom-up approach by embedding symbols of state system and political elites. Therefore, building state symbolic capacity is indispensable for modernizing China's system and capacity for governance.

Key words: state capacity building; symbolic dimension; state symbolic capacity; national governance

The Third Wave of Identity Politics and Political Decay of Western Countries: An Analysis on Nation-state Building Perspective Tu Feng(141)

Abstract: Identity politics has increasingly become an important feature of Western politics. Identity politics has triggered a universal crisis of national identity in Western countries, leading to the proliferation of populism and political polarization, weakening the entire governance system, and thus starting the process of political decay. Based on the perspective of nation-state building, this article reviews key concepts such as identity politics, nation-state building, and political decay. Through historical and practical analysis, this article also explains a path by which identity politics triggers political decay in Western countries. The basic conclusion is that the external environment and the internal system are the two mechanisms for the decay of Western politics, and identity politics is the key link between the two. In contemporary Western countries, identity politics on the one hand exacerbated the impact of the external environment, on the other hand, it magnified the internal defects of the system itself. The radicalization of identity politics and institutional defects oscillate and reinforce each other, thus starting the process of political decay.

Key words: identity politics; political decay; nation-state building; political polarization

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