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Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

Study of Long-lived Parties from a Comparative Perspective: Historical Evolution, Type Characteristics and the Key to Rise and Fall Zhou Shuzhen, Sun Runnan(27)

Abstract: Contemporary world politics is party politics. At the 100th Anniversary of the Communist Party of China, it is of great practical significance and theoretical value to study those long-lived parties across the world from a comparative perspective. The study covers the historical evolution of the parties, major types of political parties as well as their status quo from the perspective of political spectrum and the relationship between political parties and regimes, and the rise and fall of the major long-lived parties regarding their ideology and ideas, organizational structure system and party disciplines, social foundation and social resources and the ability to govern or participate in politics.

Key words: political parties; party politics; long-lived parties; major long-lived parties

Mission-oriented Party: The Innovation and the Secret of Developing of New Theoretical Analysis Paradigm of New Political Parties Tang Yalin(38)

Abstract: Sticking to the principle of the Party's leadership is the most valuable experience of the Communist Party of China in the course of leading China's revolution, construction and reform. The acknowledge about the party acting as intermediary agency between the country and the society according to modern western classical political theory is not correct, and cannot give an effective explanation on the Communist Party of China as the Marxism political party, on the contrary, the main modern western political parties are embedded in the fields of national strategic decision of politics. In order to break through the dilemma of the study of political party theory, it is necessary to innovate the analytical paradigm of political party theory. By the reconstruction of party nature spectrum based on the types of party functions, the leading types of modern political parties in China and modern western countries can be divided into the competition-oriented parties and the mission-oriented party from the comprehensive dimensions of theoretical hypothesis, theoretical basis, relationship structure, organizational principle, role and status, mission and accountability, political form and developmental path. Based on the "trinity" of nature, function and mission, the paper establishes a new theoretical classification paradigm of political parties between the competition-oriented parties based on the nature of open voting in western countries and the mission-oriented party based on the nature of the people's wills in China. The effective way to promote the development of mission-oriented party is to continuously strengthen the four pillars of Party members, Party cadres, Party organizations and CPC Central Leadership Group, exercise themselves in the great struggle, and finally find out a new road of the modernization development of human society featuring with "good human nature + good system + good governance".

Key words: mission-oriented party; modern western classical political theory; party nature spectrum; the theoretical analysis paradigm of political parties; great struggle

Authoritative Communication and Its Reform: A Study on the Institutional Changes of Political Communication of the CPC in the Past Century Su Ying, Yu Shujing(50)

Abstract: By analyzing the institutional changes of political communication of the CPC in the past century, we explore the dynamic process of realizing the communication needs of the Party in China. Political communication in China presents the basic characteristics of the mode of “authoritative communication”, which determines the institutional starting point, and makes the subsequent institutional changes form a unique development path due to the path dependence. In the meanwhile, with the development of society and politics, political communication in China responds to the new demands from the pluralistic society and the establishment of modern institutional authority through institutional reform. In this process, there are three variations of “authoritative communication” mode. The first is the unified communication mode, which is conceptually supported by ideological authority and institutionally represented by centralized (Guikou) management and organizational channel. The second is the hybrid communication mode, which is conceptually supported by democratic authority and reflected in the establishment of institutions such as news release and public opinion response in the political communication system. The third is the integrated communication mode, which is conceptually supported by modern institutional authority and reflected in the institutional construction and functional integration reform since the 18th National Congress of the CPC. The above institutional changes reflect that the “authoritative communication” mode of political communication in China have been constantly absorbing the experience of the “expressive communication” mode, and meanwhile creating original excellent experience of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Key words: political communication; party system; institutional change; political propaganda

Protecting and Incubating Citizens' Basic Rights of Survival and Development: The Process, Logic and Future of Equalization of Basic Public Services in China Shang Huping(64)

Abstract: As soon as the People's Republic of China was founded, the protection of citizens' basic rights to survival and development was brought into the policy category. It has opened up various special undertakings such as basic education, health, employment, and the protection of the disabled to protect citizens' rights. However, the sub item mode causes the separation between different types of undertakings and reduces the guarantee efficiency. In 2001, China's material accumulation had reached a gratifying situation, and it began to change the traditional security policy to a more scientific long-term mechanism, and launched a platform, intensive and systematic “equalization of basic public services” policy for the first time in China's history. This action, which highlights the characteristics of China's “rights protection”, presents the evolution laws of implementing the essence of socialism to every citizen, realizing and incubating the multi-dimensional rights of socialist citizens with “the right to action”. In the future, it is necessary to further improve the equalization of China's basic public serv-

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ices on the basis of grasping the laws.

Key words: basic rights to survival and development; basic public services; the essence of socialism; right to action

The Formation and Development of Contemporary China's Party-Led Leadership System

..... **Peng Bin, Zhou Guanghui(75)**

Abstract: China's leadership system is the pivot of its system for governance and at the core of its state governance and leadership. Contemporary China's leadership system, which was formed over the course of Chinese revolutions, had completely overcome crises of survival and authority which were faced by modern China and creatively rebuilt political authority. China's party-led leadership system is institutionalized based on a new model of political party relations and characterized by the CPC's power to lead the country. To exercise its leadership under the system, the CPC follows people-centered principle and relies on structural relations among the Party, the government, the armed forces, the general public, and the law, and it also adopts democratic centralism as a mechanism for leading and uses the mass line as its leadership methods. Since the Reform and Opening-up in 1978 and especially since the 18th National Congress of the CPC in 2012, the reform of China's leadership system has been focused on not only ensuring the authority of the Central Committee and its centralized, unified leadership but also strengthening the role of science, democracy, and rule of the law in exercising leadership. China's party-led leadership system is not a so-called authoritarian system. Those views that define it as authoritarian fail to formulate an accurate, fact-based description and analysis of China's leadership system. Under the party-led leadership system, China has transformed itself from a failing state to a moderately prosperous society, safeguarded its sovereignty, security, and development interests, strengthened the protection for human rights, and formed a new modernization path with Chinese characteristics.

Key words: party-led leadership system; power to lead the country; political authority; the governance of China

The System Logic of Constructing the Relationship between the Party and the Government with Chinese Characteristics

..... **Sheng Mingke, Cai Zhenhua(88)**

Abstract: As the core structure of the national governance system, in the logical approach of the integration of party construction, national governance and social development, the party-government relationship has gone through developmental stages, for example, preliminary exploration, frame construction, horizontal integration, and system deepening. In the changes of practice, the party-government relationship presents a system of mechanism in organic linkage of multiple mechanisms, which is specifically manifested in strategic orientation of governance modernization, organizational logic of division of party-government functions, process characteristics of the legalization of party and government, and the party's leadership and goal orientation in promotion of governing capacity. Under the background of the new era, it is necessary to promote modernization development of the party-government relationship system from some aspects such as the construction of the system of party's leadership, the

integration of political and cultural system, and the innovation of the party-government and theoretical structure.

Key words: party-government relationship; national governance; party's leadership; institutional system

Rational Application and Optimization of Cadre Fault Tolerance and Error Correction Mechanism: Theoretical Dimension and Practical Path

..... Guo Jianming, Xiao Yingying, Zhang Xiaoyao(99)

Abstract: The fault tolerance and error correction mechanism for cadres has become an important protection and relief mechanism to promote cadres' responsibility and innovation. However, in the pilot practice, cadres actively apply or party and government organs actively apply the fault tolerance and exemption mechanism still face many difficulties. Through the mechanism analysis of the interactive influence of behavior preferences of government organizations, individual cadres and the public in the application of fault tolerance and error correction mechanism, it is found that there is a large blocking tension in the implementation process of fault tolerance and error correction mechanism. Due to the different psychological values, interest choices and adverse threats of fault tolerance and error correction held by relevant parties, there are some problems in the implementation of fault tolerance and error correction mechanism, such as the "soft" driving force of cadres' application, the "hard" accountability pressure of management organs, and the "false" way of exemption and relief. Further case analysis shows that the optimization of cadre fault tolerance and error correction mechanism itself can not resolve the shortcomings of the mechanism. Only by continuously adjusting the behavior preferences of all relevant parties in the application of the mechanism from the three dimensions of jurisprudence, governance and rationality, and realizing the coupling between mechanism text optimization and mechanism application environment, can the application efficiency of the mechanism be improved.

Key words: fault tolerance and error correction; reasonable application; mechanism optimization; behavioral politics

The Initiative of Perfecting the Party and State Supervision System——Retrospect and Prospect of the Reform of National Supervision System Xu Xiaoqing(113)

Abstract: Supervisory power is the pillar power in the political framework of a country ruled of law. Throughout the world, due to the significant differences in the structural elements such as cultural tradition, political system and power structure, the political attribute, value orientation, and the status and role of supervisory power in the national power structure are different. The reform of the national supervision system, which has been proposed and promoted under the background of seeing party self-governance exercised fully and with rigor since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, as a great initiative to improve the party and state supervision system, is gradually releasing the expected governance efficiency after the purification of theory and the test of practice, and the supervision system with inner-party supervision and national supervision as the main body has become an im-

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portant part and symbolic composition of the national governance system with Chinese characteristics. It is necessary to systematically review the national supervision system, comprehensively and objectively evaluate the achievements, values and constraints of the reform, put forward targeted path plans to optimize the reform, and then make a reasonable prospect for the next reform, so as to create ideological basis and practical conditions for deeper, more thorough and higher-quality reforms.

Key words: party and state supervision system; reform of national supervision system

The Third Governance Form in the Risk Society: The Nature of “Transition State” and the Government’s Strategy Liu Yihong, Gao Xiaoping(122)

Abstract: Risk disperses everywhere in the risk society. It means the danger and threat faced by human beings no longer appear in an isolated event, a solidified form, and a single state. Before the government and society’s attention to the crisis reaches its peak, the energy contained in the risk has aggregated. And after the crisis occurs, its impact will not disappear quickly. This phenomenon indicates that there is an overlapped state between the normal state and the emergency state, the transition state. Compared with the rule-based normality and the problem-oriented emergency state, the nature of the transition state reflects the complexity and uncertainty of modern governance in the risk society. The management of the transition state is not only different from the focus on prevention in the normal state, but also different from the emergency state of focusing on the treatment. According to the given mechanism of the transition state, it needs to combine the development and security ideas, employ scientific regulations, comprehensive measures to transform China’s institutional advantages into governance capacity.

Key words: risk society; transition state; emergency management; risk evolution; risk governance

The Phenomenon of “Circling-Layering Barrier” in Crisis Situation and Its Forming Logic: Study Based on Major Infectious Disease Events Wen Hong(134)

Abstract: Facing non-traditional security threats, the crowd is driven by self-preservation and profit differentiation, which leads to “Don’t happen to me” crowd rejection behavior. It will disrupt social order and endanger public safety to a certain extent, and this article summarizes it as the phenomenon of “Circling-layering barrier”. “Circling-layering barrier” refers to the self-protection behavior of individuals around their own interests in crisis situations including non-traditional security events, and the dynamic division of individuals into mutually exclusive group circles according to the degree of trust. The formation of “Circling-layering barrier” is that individuals break the traditional order pattern and readjust the normal crowd relationship when the crisis situation threatens their own security. The study of “Circling-layering barrier” enriches the interpretation of non-traditional safety management in terms of social attributes, strengthening the communication and management activities centering on “people” in crisis situations. And it is of certain enlightenment significance for the interpretation of crisis management in terms of individual safety and social order.

Key words: non-traditional security; crisis management; crowd rejection; circling-layering barrier; Coronavirus

The Modernization of National Governance in the Digital Age: Theoretical Logic, Realistic Dimension and China's Scheme Yin Zhentao, Xu Xiujun(143)

Abstract: The CPC Central Committee has put forward a major strategic task to uphold and improve the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and modernize the national governance system and capacity. In the digital age, national governance not only needs to actively adapt to the new demands of digital technology and implement connotative reform, but also should use digital technology to comprehensively improve its modernization level. In the realistic dimension, we need to “well-manage” digital technology to avoid security risks such as disorderly expansion of capital, invasion of data privacy, network attacks, and also need to “well-use” digital technology to promote the party's governing ability, ability to run the country according to law, ability of administrative management, ability of economic governance, ability of social governance and other major areas of national governance. On this basis, further in accordance with China's own logical context and evaluation criteria, a comprehensive integration of digital technology and national governance should be designed in China to promote the co-governance of national governance with multi synergy, the scientification of national governance with high efficiency and precision, and the incorruptibility of national governance with information transparency.

Key words: digital age; digital technology; governance system; governance capacity; national governance

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