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Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

The Fundamental Cause of the Disintegration of the Soviet Union :the Degeneration of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Li Shenming(3)

Abstract: The disintegration of the Soviet Union is a major historical event in the 20th century. The fundamental reason for its occurrence is not the Soviet Socialist Model, but the degeneration of the Soviet Communist Party, that is, from the Khrushchev group to the Gorbachev group, they gradually divorced, deviated, and finally betrayed Marxism, socialism and the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of the people. To reflect and analyze this historical event, we should adhere to Marxist positions, viewpoints and methods of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, that is, adhere to the concept of people first and the concept of practical truth, see the essence through the phenomenon, grasp the principal contradictions, etc. The disintegration of the Soviet Union warned the Communist Party of China that in the process of promoting the modernization of national governance, it must be vigilant in times of peace, unswervingly adhere to the Marxist positions, and rigorous self-governance of the party; Always act in the line with the people-centered and follow the mass line; We should given full consideration to domestic and international imperatives, unswervingly adhere to reform and opening up, and be highly vigilant against the differentiation and infiltration of hostile forces to our country.

Key words: the disintegration of the Soviet Union; the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; rigorous self-governance of the party; the mass line; successors

Marxism and the Construction of “Three Systems” of Contemporary Chinese Philosophy and Social Sciences Tian Xinming(22)

Abstract: This paper puts forward that Marxism is not only the guiding ideology but also the primary resource for contemporary Chinese philosophy and social sciences. We should deeply study the relationship between adhering to the guiding ideology and integrating academic resources. Marxism has changed Chinese philosophy and social sciences; Chinese philosophy and social sciences have made contributions to enriching Marxism. Contemporary Chinese philosophy and social sciences should adhere to taking Marxism as the guiding ideology and the first resource to build the “three systems”, and continue to make efforts to enrich Marxism.

Key words: Marxism; philosophy and social sciences; guiding ideology; academic resources; bi-directional action

An Analysis of the Fundamental System, Basic System and Important System of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics Xiao Guiqing, Che Zongkai(31)

Abstract: The fundamental system, basic system, and important system of socialism with Chinese

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characteristics are the four pillars supporting the socialist system with Chinese characteristics. The fundamental system includes the fundamental leadership system, the fundamental political system, and the fundamental cultural system. The basic system includes the basic political system and the basic economic system. The important system includes all that of great importance in all the aspects of national governance. The fundamental system is the core of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics. The basic system follows the fundamental system, restricts and influences important systems. The important systems must reflect the nature of the fundamental system and the basic system. On the basis of following the fundamental system and the basic system, we should constantly make adjustments with the development of productive forces to serve the fundamental system vitality for the consolidation and development of fundamental system and basic system.

Key words: the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics; the fundamental system; basic system; important system

Political Construction of the Communist Party of China: Centennial Exploration, Fundamental Experience and Ideological Essence Zhang Qianyuan, Liu Jiaying(40)

Abstract: In the hundred-year history of the political construction, the Communist Party of China has always taken the Communist Ideal as the basis of the Party's political construction and has simultaneously strengthened the construction of the Party's political program, political discipline, political line and political leadership, which led to the formation of rich fundamental experience, including adhering to the authority and centralized unified leadership of the Party Central Committee, consistently implementing the Party's correct political line, focusing on central work to strengthen the Party's political construction, adhering to the mass line to consolidate the Party's political foundation, improving political judgment to ensure the correct political direction, and improving the Inner-Party Political System to strengthen the institutional guarantee. The ideological essence of the Party's political construction, including the theory of the unity of knowledge and practice of Marxist political belief, the theory of leading by correct political line, the theory of the Party's political leadership commanding the overall situation, the theory of giving priority to the improvement of the political ability of Party members and cadres, and the theory of the comprehensive purification of the Inner-Party Political Ecology, is of great significance for opening a new journey of building a modern socialist country in an all-round way and realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

Key words: the Communist Party of China; party's political construction; fundamental experience; ideological essence

The Ethical Narrative of the Communist Party of China's Ruling and Its Explaining Power Cheng Zhuru(52)

Abstract: The essence of governance is the process of using state power around a certain intention or value, which has distinct characteristics of ethical activities. Therefore, the category of ruling ethics has a certain explanatory power for this process and result. The ruling ethical narrative has unique significance for explaining this historical phenomenon. "The party has no special interests of its own ex-

cept the interests of the working class and the broad masses of the people” constitutes the original proposition of the ruling ethics of the CPC. This original proposition is projected to the different social relations in which the party is in, forming a systematic structure of the ruling ethics of the CPC. The correspondence between the party’s mission and its ruling position, the party’s ruling behavior and responsibility ethics, the party’s vanguard nature and the party’s mission, the mission ethics, institutional ethics and organizational ethics expressed constitute the organic whole of the party’s ruling ethics. Mission ethics is the fundamental support for the party to obtain and maintain the ruling position, and internally stipulates the necessity and basic connotation of institutional ethics and organizational ethics. Institutional ethics is a normative requirement for the party to exercise power and operate state power, and it embodies the logic of responsibility that is compatible with the realization of the party’s historical mission. Organizational ethics constitutes the qualification conditions for the party to obtain and exercise power, and reflects the subjective behavioral norms that meet the inherent requirements of the party’s historical mission.

Key words: the Communist Party of China; ruling ethics; mission ethics; responsibility ethics; subject ethics

The Modernization of Vertical Governance System of the State: Structure, Process and Function Zhang Xianming, Zhang Liwei (63)

Abstract: The vertical governance system is a vital part of the national governance system. This article utilizes an analytical framework named “structure-process-function” to discuss some important issues related to the modernization of the vertical governance system of the state. Firstly, the authors indicate that “rigid structure” is the main weakness of the vertical governance system. Constructing a recursive structure can be seen as a feasible agenda to amend the structural problem in a vertical governance system. Secondly, the process analysis suggests that “policy obstruction” existed in the policy process impedes the governance effectiveness. To reach the “vitality of implementation”, the adjustment of the policy process should focus on the principal-agent relationships. Thirdly, taking the structure analysis and process analysis together, this article also points out that a modernized vertical governance system has “institutional resilience”. This is a goal of the modernization of the vertical governance system and is capable of overcoming institutional dysfunction. This research aims to broaden the applicability of complexity theory in public administration studies and offers a novel theoretical perspective for understanding the research issue of national governance.

Key words: vertical governance system; recursive structure; vitality of implementation; institutional resilience; the complexity theory

“Relationship Obstruction” and “Dredging Path” of the Downward Shift of the Focus of Governance Li Zhonghan (75)

Abstract: The shift of governance focus to the grass-roots level is not simply to “delegate authority”, “convey supplies” and “transport personnel” to the grass-roots level, but a reform process carried out within the bureaucratic system and in a series of relationships and structures between the bureau-

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cratic system and the social network. The vertical hierarchical relationship between the township (street) government as the grass-roots government and the municipal and county (District) governments, the “block” relationship between the township (street) government as the territorial management subject and the resident institutions of the county (District) functional departments, the relationship between the state and society between the township (street) government as the end of the administrative system and the community self-organization, it is the basic structural relationship that restricts the downward movement of the focus of governance to the grass-roots level. The “obstruction” in this triple relationship has led to the phenomena of “selective downward movement”, “formal downward movement” and “unbalanced downward movement”, and the reform has not fully achieved the expected goal. Therefore, we must dredge the obstruction from the aspects of clarifying the hierarchical responsibility relationship between grass-roots governments, innovating the collaborative governance mechanism of “lines and blocks”, and constructing the relationship pattern of “strengthening the country and strengthening the society”, so that the focus of governance can be truly implemented and effective at the grass-roots level.

Key words: downward shift of governance focus; grass-roots; relationship obstruction; township; street

From Administrative Control towards Risk Governance: Understanding the Developmental Process and Logic of the Risk Regulation Regimes Liu Peng(85)

Abstract: The outbreak of COVID - 19 at the end of 2019 exposed Chinese people into risk society more profoundly. It becomes an important task to build a high quality risk regulatory regime to promote its risk governance capacity for China's national governance modernization. This paper periodizes risk regulation regimes in China into five different stages: administrative control, risk management, emergency management, emergency governance and risk governance, summarizing their characteristics from the perspectives of regulator, regulate, regulatory tools and ideas respectively. A series of developmental trends, such as from single regulator to “one core and pluralistic actors”, from single to complex risk, from insufficient to abundant tools, from individual case to systematic risk, have been discussed profoundly. Meanwhile, it argues that the triangle theoretical framework of market failure, opinion response and interest group in Western context should be reshaped to a new the triangle framework that includes state risk autonomy, risk reconstruction of market transition and risk perceptions of social group. Finally, after introducing its status quo and problems, this paper lists possible challenges faced by risk regulatory regime building in China from the perspectives of risk assessment, risk warning, risk management and risk communication. A series of policy suggestions have been discussed to promote the capacity of risk governance in China.

Key words: risk regulation regime; administrative control; risk management; risk governance; new triangle theory

The Historical Logic of Modernization of the Centralist State: An Examination Centered on the Conversion of Central Social Forces in Modern China

..... Wang Xutian, Xin Songfeng(97)

Abstract: In China, a megastate, there always exists a central social force that leads and dominates the development of the entire state and society. As a central body, it has constructed a Centralist state form through the shaping of central concepts, central systems and central processes, and has thus become the fundamental driving mechanism for the modernization of China as a centralist state. In the late Qing Dynasty, after the division and metamorphosis of the scholar-officials (Shidafu), the modern army, with its modernity and organization, temporarily acted as the central force of society during the transition period and realized the first conversion of the central social force from traditional to modern, i. e. , from the scholar-officials (Shidafu) to the modern army. Ten years after the founding of the Republic of China, the rise of the Kuomintang and the Communist Party made the conversion of the central social force from the modern army to political parties inevitable. The replacement of the Beiyang military group by the Kuomintang was only a transitional stage of the second conversion of the central social force from traditional to modern, i. e. , a half-party, half-military stage; the eventual replacement of the Kuomintang by the Communist Party completed the second conversion of the central social force and the modern conversion of China as a centralist state. Both conversions embody the change and development of the central body, the central concept, the central system and the central process, and clearly reveal the logic of historical change in the modernization of the centralist state. This conversion is an important feature of modern Chinese state building and even Chinese politics. This paper attempts to propose a new explanation for Chinese politics in a coherent and holistic way, and to provide new theories for understanding the diversity and universality of the state modernization.

Key words: central social forces; centralist state; modern state; historical logic; historical politics

Two Critical Moments of Contemporary Chinese Technopolitics Wu Guanjun(116)

Abstract: In the last decades, technology has occupied the central spot of media world. Consequently, technopolitics should become a new angle in observing and analyzing the changing world of our time. Since May Fourth movement, science has become one of the keywords via which Chinese civilization orients its modern development. Technology nonetheless still hides in the background. Deng Xiaoping's thesis that "science and technology are the first productivity", and Xi Jinping's thesis of "a community of shared future for mankind (CSFM)", substantially constitute two critical moments of contemporary Chinese technopolitics; in these two moments, technology showed itself from the "mist of familiarity", and gradually became a dominant force which affects and even shapes politics. Based on the core idea of constructing a CSFM and actualizing co-development, contemporary Chinese technopo-

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litical project effectively becomes a great effort functioning as an alternative to US exceptionalism. On a deeper politico-philosophical level, the evolution of contemporary Chinese technopolitics reveals China's unique civilizational character. Facing the rapid entropic increase at the planetary scale, and facing the severe predicaments in the Anthropocene, contemporary Chinese technopolitical practices have positively generate various negentropic industries, marking an alternative path heading towards the "Neganthropocene".

Key words: technopolitics; first productivity; innovation-driven state; community of shared future for mankind (CSFM); Neganthropocene

The Development of Transformation on Political Parties Driven by the Technological Revolution: Historical Logic and Contemporary Interpretation Liu Honglin(128)

Abstract: From the 18th century to the 20th century, human society had experienced three technological revolutions and three industrial revolutions. At the same time, Western political parties had experienced three party transformations, namely, from ancient dignitary parties to modern bourgeois Parties, and then to the modern mass party, and then to the catch-all party after the Second World War. The time-space fitted and internal relationship shows that every technological revolution all led to the industrial revolution, parties transformation, and transformation development of parties correspondingly. So we considered that the technological revolution is the driving force even the "supreme revolutionary force" to promote Parties transformation developing. These "black swan" events are the contemporary transformation developing of political parties driving by the technological revolution in Western party politics since the 21st century, and western "cartel" Parties are facing new crisis. The historical logic of the technological revolution driving the transformation developing of Western political parties shows that the level of technology directly affects and restricts the parties organizational structure and scale; information technology directly restricts the transparency, openness and openness of party politics. However, the logic of political parties is different between Chinese and foreign, so the impact of the new technological revolution on CPC is the "Self-revolution" issue, which is not the Western-style party political reform and party transformation developing.

Key words: technological revolution; party transform; party political transform ; development of party transformation; historical logic

Market, Power and Corruption——Reviewing the Chronically Popular Theory of Market Struggling against Corruption Wang Chuanli(140)

Abstract: Since the reform and opening up, Chinese traditional anti-corruption theories have been increasingly challenged by Western corruption theories, such as the theory of rent-seeking corruption and of modernization leading to corruption. From the perspective of liberalism, corruption is

not the product of free market, but the product of regulation. In its opinion, it is power that leads to corruption. As the liberal theory of anti-corruption develops into the theory of market struggling against corruption, there are many defects in its thinking mode and logic of policies, including simplifying the complex relationship between power and corruption, denying the unity of supremacy and non-supremacy of human understanding, denying the unity of the in-itself and for-itself of social order, and denying the initiative of human beings to struggle against corruption. In reality, China should surpass "Acton's Proposition" and adopt the model of the ruling party mobilizing anti-corruption in accordance with the objective requirements of anti-corruption and the nature and characteristics of the ruling party, which are different from the requirements of the theory of market struggling against corruption.

Key words: anti-corruption; market; power; the model of the ruling party mobilizing anti-corruption

Methodology of Political System Evaluation Chen Shuguang, Jiang Yongfa(151)

Abstract: The evaluation of political system is a major issue, which must adhere to the principle of historical materialism. The mystery of political system does not lie in the illusory appearance, but hides in the actual material relations of production. The political system is not an invariable rigidity, but in eternal change. The political system is the result of endogenous evolution on the basis of a country's historical inheritance, cultural traditions and economic and social development. The evaluation of system should stand firm in its own position. To judge whether a political system is a good system, practice is the final judge. Practice standards are embodied in productivity standards, people's interests standards and social harmony standards. The three standards are internally consistent and jointly represent different aspects of practice. The productivity standard is the concentrated embodiment of practice standard in the field of social history and the fundamental standard to measure the quality of social system; the people's interests standard is the concentrated embodiment of practical standards in the field of social subjects and is the highest standard to measure the quality of social system; the social harmony standard is a concentrated embodiment of practical standard in social governance efficiency and an important standard of good system. When evaluating the political system, we must adhere to the unity of progress and justice, progress priority to justice, and oppose abstract justice; adhere to the unity of effect and motivation, prioritize effect over motivation, pay attention to subjective expectations, and see the effect as the key; adhere to the unity of overall evaluation and individual evaluation, and the overall standard takes precedence over individual standard and is not influenced by individual opinions; adhere to the unity of China's position with world vision, and oppose Western centrism.

Key words: political system; system evaluation; productivity standard; people's interests standard; social harmony standard

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