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Firmly Ensuring the “Two Upholds” and Following the Path of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics: Several Ideas After Studying the Thought of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee of the CPC Li Shenming(3)

Abstract: Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the Major Achievements and Historical Experience of the Party over the Past Century is a monumental Marxism document, which was adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The “two establishments” in this document have laid the ideological, theoretical, political, organizational, and public opinion foundation for a successful 20th National Party Congress. As to the four different historical periods of “the new-democratic revolution” “socialist revolution and construction” “reform, opening up, and socialist modernization” and “the new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics”, we should mainly figure out two pairs of relations between the second and the third period, the third and the fourth period. We have to study and appreciate the thought conveyed in this plenary session comprehensively, accurately and completely, and welcome a successful 20th CPC National Party Congress with outstanding achievements.

Key words: the Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee; two establishments; outstanding achievements; historical experience

Shoulder the Mission of the Times to Consolidate the Sense of Community for the Chinese Nation Sun Xueyu(21)

Abstract: For a long time, many scholars and practitioners in the ethnic field have been used to focusing on the studies of differences among ethnic groups, specifically in terms of politics, economy, society, culture and such cultural factors as folk custom, architecture, diet habits and costumes. Compared with those detailed description and analysis on differences, less attention has been paid to the study of ethnic affairs and ethnic policies from the perspectives of the state, the rule of law, citizenship and especially the community of the Chinese Nation. This article points out that the idea of consolidating the sense of community for the Chinese Nation is of great significance in that it summarizes the objective law for the development of theories concerning ethnic issues, demonstrates in-depth consideration on the ideological basis of realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation, reveals the historic logic of evolution of the Chinese culture and the necessity for the practice of intimate interaction and exchange among all ethnic groups in China. The article then proposes to reinforce research on theories and development laws of ethnicity, so as to provide scientific response to important theoretical and practical questions and clarify people’s obscure cognition while promoting the construction of the community for the Chinese Nation. At last, the article introduces several important facets of consolidating the sense of community for the Chinese Nation and advancing the construction of the community for the

Chinese Nation, including that of building the cultural home shared by the Chinese Nation, of enhancing the in-depth interaction and exchange among all ethnic groups, of learning from the development experiences of other nations in the world, of enabling the building of a community of shared future for mankind and of avoiding and correcting any possible deviations.

Key words: Chinese Nation; sense of community; mission of the times

**Clan and Group: The Ground and Contemporary Value of Chinese Society and State Relation:
From the Perspective of Relationship Superimposition Xu Yong, Wang Meina(31)**

Abstract: From the perspective of relationship superimposition, this paper analyzes the characteristics and changes of Chinese social and state relations based on “clan” and “group”. In China’s long history, a unique Chinese society has emerged, which is “clan” and “group”. From the “clan” and “group” in China, we can see that the society and the state in China permeate each other, the state organizes the society and is superior to the society, and the state capacity has special value. This characteristic constitutes the background of the relationship between Chinese society and state, and has profoundly influenced on China’s historical process. After entering the era of world relations, on the one hand, the traditional family community disintegrated, individuals broke away from the family community, and formed individuals with independent consciousness, interests and rights; on the other hand, people with different interests should be united into a whole through the power of the state, and form a strong national identity. The ancient discourse of “clan” and “group” has gained contemporary value.

Key words: clan; group; China; society; state

Interest Absorbing Renqing: The Social Exchange Logic of Urban Grassroots Corruption

..... Dong Shitao, Peng Xueling(38)

Abstract: Urban grassroots corruption is a kind of “absorbing corruption”, that is, the subject of corruption actively absorbs the informal exchange elements of human relations and completes the illegal exchange of corrupt interests. It is rooted in interests rather than human feelings, including interest attraction, human feelings absorption and interest exchange, among which human feelings absorption is the key link. The power resources of urban grassroots corruption are reflected in the power of decision and approval, personnel power, information power and discretion of urban grassroots cadres. In the process of absorbing human favor, the parties often pay attention to time and space, way and intermediary selection, and the continuous corrupt social exchange finally forms the exchange normative order. The root of “interest absorbing human favor” lies in the indirect social exchange between public and private elements, its function lies in avoiding the risk of corrupt interest exchange, and its consequence is the dissolution of universalism principle by particularism. Therefore, the focus of urban grassroots corruption governance should strengthen the dual regulation of power and human favor.

Key words: urban grassroots corruption; interest; renqing; social exchange

Promotion of Common Prosperity with Green Development: Theoretical Explanation and Empirical Research Zheng Shiming, Zou Ke, Li Hongxia(52)

Abstract: At the fifth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee, it was proposed that a

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green way of production and life should be widely formed by 2035 to achieve common prosperity and basically reach the goal of building a beautiful China. To realize common prosperity from a well-off society in China, the mechanism of green development to promote common prosperity is as follows: based on the theory of “Two Mountains”, green development raises the income level, narrows the gap between the rich and the poor, and achieve shared development to promote common prosperity through division of labor, factor distribution, technology, employment, and inclusion effect under the joint action of government regulation and market allocation. Using the provincial data from 2010 to 2018, this paper measures the green development index and common prosperity index and constructs an econometric model for empirical tests. It is found that green development significantly promotes common prosperity, and significantly mediated by factor distribution, green technology, and employment; Green development has produced a continuously enhanced effect of common prosperity and can narrow the gap of common prosperity levels among different regions. Finally, this paper puts forward policy suggestions to promote common prosperity through green industry upgrading, green technology promotion and application, and green shared development.

Key words: green development; common prosperity; Two Mountains Theory

Core Discourse and Discourse Framework: Focus on the Discourse Construction Mechanism of American Public Opinion Concerning China Tang Jingtai, Shi Jinming(66)

Abstract: In order to deeply explore the formation mechanism of American political discourse, this study focuses on the discourse construction mechanism of American public opinion concerning China from the two dimensions: core discourse and discourse framework, and their interaction relationship. Core discourse is the condensing of the central idea and theme of discourse with the characteristics of symbolization, which could become a kind of operation of the referential involvement in the power of discourse. As the “content construction” of discourse at the ideological level, the function of core discourse can rely on the underlying interpretive system and legalization mechanism provided by the discourse framework. Based on US China-related issues, four core discourses of American public opinion concerning China are condensed: China Threat Theory, China Responsibility Theory, China Collapse Theory, and Yellow Peril Theory. On this basis, combined with the contemporary American ideological map, American public opinion concerning China is summarized into three discourse frameworks: liberal discourse framework, conservative discourse framework, and progressive discourse framework. Although there are differences in the value logic behind the three discourse frameworks, they have jointly constructed an ideological square to China, which provide a cognitive framework and value support for “stigmatizing” China. In order to engage in effective discourse competition with them, China needs to be alert to the “discourse trap”. On the one hand, it should extract China’s core discourse based on the discourse framework recognized by the international community; on the other hand, it should contribute a more diversified discourse framework based on multiple value models to the international community and promote the fair distribution of international discourse rights.

Key words: core discourse; discourse framework; public opinion concerning China; discourse construction; China Threat Theory

Analysis on the Problems of “Failure of Democracy” and “Opposition to Democracy”: the Dual Dimensions of Reflection on the Thesis of “Democratic Development Equals Westernization” Lin Yi(78)

Abstract: The dispute between the orthodoxy and governance performance of Western democracy and non-Western democracy constitutes a new topic for the democracy development in the contemporary world. To realize the goal of democracy returning to its diversified development, we must liberate democracy from its single western form based on deeply and systematically reflection on the premise of Westernization for democratic development. Therefore, countries developing democracy along the path of non-Westernization need not only adhere to the bottom line of the feasibility of democratic development, but also build an empirical reflection on the failure of Western democracy from the perspective of clarifying misunderstandings about western democracy and the development trend of non-westernization, criticizing western democratic practices and drawing the lessons from “democratization”. Furthermore, we need to find the anti-democratic contradiction in the connotation of Western democracy theory by reviewing its misleading in terms of value orientation, topic setting and viewpoint guidance, and to construct a theoretical reflection on the problem of Western democracy against democracy. On this basis, the democratic development in developing countries, including China, will no longer be misled by the problem of “how to realize Westernization transformation”, which facilitates to create a new theoretical premise for focusing more on how to develop true and good democracy.

Key words: democracy development; premise of westernization; empirical reflection; theoretical reflection; path of non-westernization

Why is China’s Consultative Democracy True? Analysis from the Perspective of Criteria, Conditions and Efficacy Wang Hongyan(92)

Abstract: “Genuine consultation” is the essential feature of China’s socialist consultative democracy. “True” is mainly manifested as: diversification of consultation subjects, universality of consultation fields and contents, in-depth consultation, normalization and institutionalization of consultation, and response to consultation result. Based on more than 100 years history and practice of the Communist Party of China, as well as over 70 years history and practice of the People’s Republic of China, in terms of realization of “genuine consultation”, upholding the leadership of the CPC is the fundamental guarantee; focusing on the people is the exact key; consultation for the people and consultation amongst the people is the basic principle; consultation being embedded in the whole system and process of the Party leadership, as well as state governance, is the inexhaustible driving force. “Genuine consultation” plays an important role in the construction of socialist democratic politics and thus promoting high-quality economic and social development. The contribution of “genuine consultation” to democratic politics is of worldwide significance.

Key words: Chinese consultative democracy; the Communist Party of China; mass line; the united front; national governance

Analysis on the Problem of Technological Capital Erosion in the Digital Government

..... Xu Kaiyi, Xie Chengyuan(103)

Abstract: Capital erosion is a historic problem that governments need to face. In the digital age,

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this problem has appeared in new forms, and the technological capital erosion is particularly prominent. This situation is owing to not only a continuation of the capital erosion problem in traditional government, but also a new point of convergence between digital government and technological capital. The erosion of digital government by technological capital has gone through a process from shallow to deep, from information control and technology embedding at the technical level to power dependence and authority migration at the power level. This kind of erosion can easily lead to some problems in the digital government, such as structural alienation, limited performance, decreased behavioral efficiency, and weakened digital capabilities. In response to the problems faced by the digital government, we must optimize the internal supervision scheme and cooperation mechanism, strengthen the service standard and steer awareness, improve the ability to use information and communicate, complete the digital capability assessment system so that we can gradually dilute and resolve the adverse reactions caused by such capital erosion.

Key words: digital government; capital erosion; technology; power; control

Technology Empowerment and Complexity Reduction: An Analysis Based on “Health Code”

..... Zhang Quan, Huang Huang(115)

Abstract: The tension between anti-epidemic and development poses a great challenge to governance. The basic way to defuse the tension is to accurately identify healthy people from infected people, and then carry out the classification according to the way of healthy people-returning to work/ infected people-being quarantined. By applying Health Code in the existing governance system of social mobility, the immediate identification of the health status of individuals can be realized, which helps maintaining the balance between resumption and shutdown. This paper indicates that carrying out health identification in the context of normalization of Covid - 19 is essentially an effort to reduce the external complexity by the government. The accuracy and effectiveness of health identification is, to most extent, the result of technology empowerment. The paper further reveals that making full use of the constructability of information technology may be able to reconcile and surpass a series of opposite logic between control and autonomy, and lead to a new “Third Road” of complexity reduction.

Key words: Covid - 19; Health Code; identification; complexity reduction; technology empowerment

A Study on the Persistence and Development of the New Stage of Development to the Stage of Socialist Development of Marxism Shi Zhenping(127)

Abstract: The Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee proposed that the Communist Party of China has always adhered to the communist ideal and socialist belief since it was founded in 1921. The belief in Marxism, the great ideal of communism, and the common ideal of Socialism with Chinese characteristics are the spiritual pillar and political soul of Chinese Communists. “New stage of development” is the adherence and development to Marxist theory of socialist development stage. An in-depth understanding of “new stage of development” is of great practical significance for further strengthening communist ideal and socialist belief. The new stage of development is an important stage in the process of Chinese socialist development. It is wrong to set the common ideal of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics in opposition to the highest ideal of communism and deny the lofty

ideal of communism. The new stage of development is one of the primary stage of socialism, and at this stage of socialist development, in the face of the profound changes unseen in a century and the complicated and changeable international environment, we must adhere to the Marxist view of classes and class analysis method, be alert to danger in times of peace, strengthen the sense of hardship, and ready for a great struggle that has many new historical characteristics. The new stage of development is a stage in which Chinese socialism moves from the primary stage to a higher stage. The view of solidifying and perpetuating the primary stage of socialism is completely wrong.

Key words: the new stage of development; the primary stage of socialism; the first stage of communism

A Study on Theoretical Vision and Practical Needs of Implementing the New Development Philosophy Liu Shulin(138)

Abstract: The new development philosophy is the important part of “ten certainties” of the achievements of party’s innovative theory, which was put forward in the Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee. In order to further understand and implement the new development philosophy, based on the prospective of theoretical vision and practical need, the article illustrated that the thought is the result of theoretical innovation of the CPC over the past century and meets the need of reality in the new era. And the thought was demonstrated in the article, namely, the “root” and “soul” of the new development philosophy are the thought of “the people as masters of the country”, which reflects that development is for the people, development needs to maintain close ties with people, and development should promote common prosperity for all. All above display the fundamental differences between socialist and capitalist countries. At the same time, according to the new spirit of the party’s Resolution, the article deeply analyzed the profound connotation of five principles of the new development philosophy, refuted some specious and outdated ideas, and provided the historical and theoretical explanations of these principles. Readers were encouraged to implement the new development philosophy comprehensively, accurately and completely, and spare no effort to advance the second Centenary Goal.

Key words: the new development philosophy; the achievements of innovative theory; the new era

A Study on the Unique Advantages of New Pattern of Development Sun Zongwei(150)

Abstract: At the new development stage to implement the new development philosophy, the new development pattern of dual circulation, in which domestic and overseas markets reinforce each other with the domestic market as the mainstay, is a major strategic choice made by the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee with General Secretary Xi Jinping as the core. The new pattern perceives supply-side structural reform as the strategic direction, expansion of domestic demand as the strategic basis, high-level self-reliance and self-improvement as the essential feature, and shaping a new external opening-up pattern as the basic task. It has the following unique advantages: making a strategic initiative move, developing with the people-centered philosophy, being guided by the theory of Marxist political economy and a new type of national system for key scientific breakthroughs, and shaping China’s international cooperation and competition.

Key words: new pattern of development ; expanding domestic demand; supply-side structural reform; a new type of national system; new advantages of cooperation and competition

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