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Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

The Logic of China's Modern State Building under the Leadership of the CPC

..... **Yan Jirong, Wang Jiangcheng(3)**

Abstract: The realization of state modernization, that is, the national transformation with the completion of modern state building as the core is the development goal that the Chinese people have been striving for in the past hundred years. The modern state highlights the characteristics of modernity, such as sovereignty, nationality and the “people-oriented” (publicity). The Communist Party of China has opened up the road of Chinese-style modernization and led the people to establish a “new State”: a sovereign state that maintains independence in the international system, a state of the Chinese nation that integrates many minzu and carries and promotes the overall development of country, a socialist prosperous and strong democratic country that embodies the “people-oriented”. These three historical tasks are intertwined and shape the historical logic of China's modern state building led by the CPC, that is, the logic of independence and unity based on the path of “revolutionary founding”, the logic of national rejuvenation based on Chinese civilization, and the logic of the “people-oriented” practice guaranteed by Socialist people's democracy. Today, the autonomy of China's modern state, the cohesion of the Chinese nation, the “people-oriented” of the institution and the performance of the institution have been greatly improved. At present, the CPC has set national development goals for 2035 and 2049. In the future, we need to enhance the capacity of national integration and state governance, enhance national identity, enhance the people's recognition of the institutions and policies of the party and the state.

Key words: Communist Party of China; modernization; modern state building; the rejuvenation of Chinese nation; state governance

On the Capability Basis of the Communist Party of China for Long-term Governance: With Respect to the Planning of the State and the Party Governance **Zhu Lingjun(14)**

Abstract: The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) takes “long-term governance capability building” as the main line of the general requirements of Party building in the new era for the first time. The Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee puts forward the era topic of “building a long-term governance Marxist political party”. How can the CPC govern for a long time? Just as the capitalist system provides the institutional basis for the long-term governance of bourgeois political parties, the socialist system also provides the institutional premise for the long-term governance of the CPC. However, only institutional basis can not guarantee long-term governance. The CPC represents the “greatest common divisor” of the will and demands of the people, finds the common will and demands of the people through the whole process of people's democracy and realizes the common will and requirements of the people step by step through the formulation and implementation of plans. It's the basis for the capability of the CPC to achieve long-term governance. Socialist system, the original mission, the representative function of the CPC are the decisive factors for the long-term governance. The successful practice of the CPC's long-term governance also indicates that the “greatest common divisor” party can be a definition and choice for the typology of political parties in the world today.

Key words: the representative function of the party; the “greatest common divisor” party; the whole process of people's democracy; planning to govern the state; planning to govern the party

The Theory and Practice of the Communist Party of China Maintains a Global Vision

..... **Wu Zhicheng, Liu Peidong(23)**

Abstract: The global vision of the Communist Party of China is a product of adapting Marxist ideal of seeking the liberation of the human race to China's realities and fine traditional culture, which demonstrates the Party's responsibility to cogitate on the future of humanity and make significant contribu-

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tions to human progress with a global vision. The global vision of the Party has profound cultural origins and theoretical foundations, expanded with the development of revolution, construction and reform and the enhancement of China's international influence. As socialism with Chinese characteristics entered a new era, Xi Jinping put forward the concept of a human community with a shared future, which provides Chinese wisdom for promoting global governance and draws a bright blueprint for the development of human society. This advanced worldview is based on the reality of the shared future in the era of the global village, the overall consensus and inclusiveness of the whole world as one family, transcending the scope of time and space, problem areas and political systems, and has become the contemporary expression of the global vision of the Party. Facing the national rejuvenation strategy within the wider context of once-in-a-century changes taking place in the world, the Party insists on promoting world development with China's prosperity, championing the shared human values, upholding true multilateralism, participating in the reform of the global governance system, leading global cooperation against COVID - 19, and promoting the building of a global community of shared future, which has demonstrated the global vision of the Party with practical actions.

Key words: Communist Party of China; global vision; fine traditional culture; Marxism; a global community of shared future

The Entanglement between Nationality and Politics and the Cognition of Political Science

..... **Zhou Ping**(37)

Abstract: Nationality is the expression and specific form of human's gathering nature. Politics is the basic mechanism for human beings to establish and maintain social order. Both of them have permanence in human development and are entangled with each other through the link of society. Neither of them can exist in isolation from the other, and have the connotation formed by the embedding of the other. With the increasingly prominent influence of nationality on politics, political science began to pay attention to national political phenomenon and conducted in-depth research. The national politics formed on this basis constructs a complete knowledge system about national political phenomenon, which reflects the consciousness of political science in recognizing national political phenomenon. At present, in order to explain the emergence of a series of unprecedented national political phenomenon in recent years and their challenges to the formation of modern state system and international pattern, national politics starts to recognize national political phenomenon based on the underlying logic of the relationship between nationality and politics, so as to improve its own knowledge quality and realize iterative development.

Key words: nationality; politics; nationality politics; political science; cognition

Public Corruption Cognition and Corruption Perception: An SEM Analysis from Formative-Framing Theory

..... **Xu Fayin**(49)

Abstract: Because of its difference from corruption reality and its political significance, it is important to examine public corruption perception and its formation. Though having recognized the role of corruption cognition besides that of external information, current studies have not considered the full range of corruption cognition and its relationship with external information. Based on Goffman's frame analysis, Weiner's attribution theory, and mass communication studies, a "Formative-Frame Theory" is proposed to investigate the relationship between external information and interpretative frame and their influence on corruption perception. Results from Structural Equation Model analysis indicate, both corruption definition and policy-oriented corruption attribution have significant influence on corruption perception, and as information affects corruption cognition, it has both direct and indirect effects on corruption perception. This study has important implications for understanding the relationship between perception, information and frame, and for improving the political effect of anti-corruption efforts.

Key words: corruption perception; corruption conception; corruption attribution; external information; interpretative frame

Adaptive Stability of Public Policy: Internal Mechanism and Realization Path

..... **Chen Shuisheng, Zhu Chenlang**(61)

Abstract: Policy change and policy gridlock are a pair of eternal contradictions in public policy.

However, there is a lack of systematic research on policy stability in academic circles. The value of policy stability is self-evident: it is the key to achieve policy goals, safeguard public interests, guide public expectations and promote social stability and development. Different perspectives of policy stability such as interest competition, path dependence, policy succession and policy cycle reflect the inherent relationship and continuous tension between policy “change” and “constant”, which are manifested in various forms including maintaining stability, policy instability, policy gridlock, adaptive stability, policy transformation, etc. The adaptive stability of public policy is the delicate balance and harmonious coexistence of the policy system and the external environment, including the harmony and coherence of inherent policy concepts, the stable adjustment of policy content, the coherence of policy processes, and the coordination of policy systems. To achieve the adaptive stability of public policy, the government should make policy adjustments according to local conditions, changing with times and people’s needs, enhancing the adaptability between public policy and policy environment, strengthening the agility of public policy system, and improving the scientific rationality of public policy production, and focusing on the balance of benefit distribution so as to achieve the harmony and concordance, the balance and stability, the dynamic adaptation and the scientificity and efficiency of public policy, which helps to promote the modernization of national governance from the level of public policies.

Key words: policy change; policy stability; adaptive stability; internal mechanism; holding on to harmony

Ensuring both Development and Security: Conceptual Evolution and Theoretical Transformation **Zhong Kaibin**(74)

Abstract: Development and security are two major challenges perplexing national governance and human progress. Whether development and security can be ensured has a bearing on people’s well-being, the rise and fall of the country and the trend of history. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), the Party Central Committee with Xi Jinping at its core has put forward the innovative theory of “ensuring both development and security”, emphasizing that importance should be attached to both development and security, and a dynamic balance and a positive interaction between high-quality development and high-level security should be achieved. Based on the literature of strategic management, this article constructs a framework of “environmental assessment—strategic planning—strategic implementation”, measuring environmental assessment, strategic planning and strategic implementation respectively with indicators of era theme definition, policy orientation and action strategy, thus to depict the evolution of the relationship between development and security since the founding of new China. It’s found that with the changes of the era theme and the orientation of national policies, China has experienced three stages of balancing development and security: survival-prioritized development model centered on avoiding being beaten (after the founding of new China and before the reform and opening up era), development-prioritized security model centered on economic development (from the reform and opening up era to the 18th National Congress), and all-round model that pays equal attention to development and security (since the 18th National Congress). Ensuring both development and security, thus to promote high-quality development with high-level security and ensure high-level security with high-quality development, has become a basic principle of national governance in China.

Key words: development; security; survival-prioritized development model; development-prioritized security model; strategic management framework

Dominant Reform: Structural and Functional Analysis of the Party and Government System in the New Era: Based on the Case Study of a Province **Wang Qing, Liu Zidan**(88)

Abstract: The Party-government system is an important part of Chinese political research. As for the issue of what form the Party-government system in China takes on, the academic research carry out the analysis from the party resilience theory and the party adjustment theory, but the existing research cannot answer the latest adjustment of the Party-government system in the new era. The typical case of a province’s institutional reform reveals the “change and invariance” of the party and government system in the new era. In terms of structure, the “one-core two-wings” Party-government structure with party committees (groups) as the core and centralized management and groups as the support has been formed. From the perspective of function, the “one-core two-wings” party-government system

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solves three policy circumstances; it promotes departmental decision-making to overall decision-making, urges local governments to avoid policy implementation deviation, faithfully implements policies, and urges administrative pressure into political pressure. The Communist Party of China has realized the embedding of the ruling party into the country and its leadership over the country through institutional reform.

Key words: Party-government; system structure function; one-core two-wings; policy process; party dominance

Some Questions on the History of China's Political Thought Sun Xiaochun(97)

Abstract: The study of political thought history is "the dialogue between the modern people and the ancients". All the significance of the study of China's political thought history relies on the common themes in the traditional political thought concerned by the people from ancient to modern times. Neither the academic orientations of cutting off the ancient and modern nor of returning to the traditional are advisable. The basic work of the study of the History of China's Political Thought is to make accurate understanding of the theories of thinkers of previous dynasties, should begin with the interpretation of historical literature. For accurate comprehension, we should understand the theoretical system of thinkers as a whole, forbidden to explain the text arbitrarily and give meaning at will. Today, with the acceleration of the process of modernization, the research on the History of Chinese Political Thought should bear its historical responsibility, deeply excavate the common themes on the aspect of value concerned by the thinkers in past times, and provide theoretical support for the construction of socialist core values.

Key words: study of the history of Chinese Political Thought; national governance; political philosophy; value

Give Back to Empirical What Is Empirical and to Normative What Is Normative: Out of the Disciplinary Crisis in the History of Political Thought Huang Chen(106)

Abstract: The history of political thought is the knowledge base of political science, however, as a discipline, it is facing a huge crisis. This paper analyzes different circumstances in which the study of the history of political thought fails to show its value and to accumulate knowledge: "introduction of thought", "labeling", "fictitious history of thought" and "replacing political history". In view of this situation, the study of the history of political thought should establish two different standards of value: empirical and normative. Empirical studies aim to recover the historical truth, and explain the history in three dimensions such as "thought-thought", "society-thought" and "thought-society". Normative studies aim to propose new propositions, which contains "better normative conceptions" and "stronger argumentations". A more reasonable discipline system will not only help the study of the history of political thought accumulate knowledge, but also lay a solid foundation for the academic system and discourse system of political science.

Key words: discipline development; history of political thought; empirical; normative

The Substance of the Great Founding Spirit of the Party and Its Promotion in Our Era Wu Qiantao, Shen Ruyi(115)

Abstract: Accurately interpreting the substance of the great founding spirit of the Party based on the fundamental principle of dialectical materialism is the logical prerequisite and scientific basis of promoting the spirit. As a spiritual phenomenon, the great founding spirit of the Party is a reflection of both the practice of the Party's establishment and the personal revolutions of pioneers of Communism in China. It conveys the essence of the Party's guiding ideology, fundamental principles, ultimate goal as well as conduct framework, and reflects the noble qualities of the Party's pioneers. As a spiritual ideology, the great founding spirit of the Party is condensed from ideologies throughout the timeframe of the Party's establishment, and sublimated from the Party's long line of inspiring principles. Thoroughly comprehending the great founding spirit of the Party and promoting it in our new journey are accomplished by emphasizing the advanced nature and purity of the Party to preserve its essence, color and character, by cultivating the vast Party members to unyielding communism warriors with the Party's pioneers as role models, and by comprehending the spirit's contemporary value through its relation to the Party's long line of inspiring principles with the vision of building a great modern socialist country in

every dimension.

Key words: Communist Party of China; the great founding spirit of the Party; promotion in our era

Research on the Political Function of the Great Founding Spirit of the Party—From the Perspective of the Political Party Theories Chai Baoyong, Li Tian(125)

Abstract: The great founding spirit of the Party has the opening position in the spiritual pedigree of the CPC members. It is not only a systematic summary of the CPC members' founding purpose, political character and value pursuit, but also provides rich nourishment for the continuous revolutionary spirit of the CPC in the new era. From the context of history and reality, the political function of the great founding spirit of the Party is manifested in the construction and presentation of party image, the generation and dissemination of party discourse, the cultivation and promotion of party culture, the shaping and strengthening of party identity, the expression and practice of party norms, etc. Exploring the political function of the great founding spirit of the Party is conducive to a deep understanding of its appearance logic, ideological connotation and practical basis.

Key words: the great founding spirit of the Party; political function; political party theories

Governing Projects: Research on County-level Governments Behavior under Urbanization

..... Tian Xianhong(136)

Abstract: In recent years, urbanization at the county level in China has made astounding advances, and county-level governments have played a crucial role in this process. The county-level government first builds a construction platform by designing, competing for and implementing projects; then uses this platform as an intermediary to integrate other governing bodies such as capital, enterprises, banks and people into a "community of project governance"; then mobilizes resource elements such as land, fiscal and financial resources, local industries and public services through this community. It bursts out strong vitality and propels rapid local urbanization. For county-level governments, project means not only funding, but more importantly an intermediary of resource integration. Governing projects has become an approach of county governance. The project-based governance approach has deeply embedded in county-level governments' administrative behaviors. It has given full play of the institutional advantages of counties, and has promoted the county urbanization. However, this urbanization process is still plagued with short-term behavior due to the impulse of political performance, which lurks fiscal, financial and social risks.

Key words: county-level governments; governing projects; urbanization; community of project governance; the project system

Logic and Route Optimization of Municipal Social Governance in the Context of Smart Politics

..... He Xiyi(148)

Abstract: Municipal social governance is an important branch of the China's system and the "nerve center" that connects top-level governance with grassroots governance. In the context of smart politics, municipal social governance is an ecosystem of digital governance and public administration. It is a complex process of cross-cutting, multiple-echelon and national character, has three abilities; empowerment, enablement and control. Therefore, it is necessary to systematically study the role of government, participant subject, the structure, rules, rights and responsibilities of municipal governance. In practice, it is necessary to transcend the single-dimensional logic of hierarchical governance, decentralized governance and cooperative governance. By curbing the disorder of urban governance, embodies the People-centered philosophy. Municipal social governance should strengthen the incremental empowerment of the government, and realize the dynamic adjustment of responsibility and power by sinking power and resources and transforming government functions. In the same time, it needs to strengthen the synergy and coordinate symbiosis of multiple subjects, and seek the balance between private and public, government and society, overall planning and pluralism. At last, we will strengthen the control of external integration and restructuring, take the modular reform matrix as the starting point, and highlight the full capacity building.

Key words: smart politics; municipal social governance; national character; full capacity building; co-operation between government and social sectors

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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>

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