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Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

The Orientation and Path of Community-Level Governance in Chinese Modernization

..... Xu Yong(3)

Abstract:The proposition of Chinese modernization provides guidance for the study of political science. The historical orientation of the modernization of Chinese grassroots governance is determined by the characteristics of Chinese modernization: first, the fundamental position of grassroots governance in the structure of the mega-unitary state; second, the fundamental position of the modernization of grassroots governance in the modernization system of national governance. The Chinese modernization of grassroots governance includes three aspects: the first is the modernization of the state's governance of grassroots society. Through a "top to the bottom" governance system from the central government to the grassroots, all people will be included in the national organization system, and thus the state will gain national identification by providing good services to every citizen. The second is the modernization of self-governance of grassroots society. Through the establishment of an "across the board" self-governance system with a modern orientation, self-management, self-education and self-services are promoted among members of society. Third, in the construction of a governance pattern of common construction, governance and sharing, the positive interaction between the state and society is promoted, forming the basic direction of the modernization of grassroots governance in Chinese style.

Key words:community-level; governance; modernization; orientation; direction

On the Important Institutional Support for Realizing the Whole-Process People's Democracy

..... Bao Xinjian(13)

Abstract:In the complete institutional chain of developing people's democracy in the whole process, the people's congress system occupies a fundamentally important position, has an overall important function, and is an important institutional carrier for realizing people's democracy in the whole process. The people's congress system is an important institutional carrier for highlighting the democratic state system and ensuring the people's sovereignty, and democratic elections with people's congresses at all levels as the institutional carrier are an effective path and fundamental institutional guarantee for realizing the people's right to be masters of their own country. The people's congress system is an important institutional carrier for adhering to democratic legislation and realizing good law and good governance. Promoting scientific legislation through democratic legislation, is the primary link and fundamental institutional guarantee for realizing the organic unity of the party's leadership, the people's mastery of the country, and the rule of law. The people's congress system is an important institutional carrier for strengthening democratic supervision and restricting the operation of power, and giving full play to the democratic supervision function of the people's congress and allowing power to operate under the sun is an important measure and fundamental institutional guarantee to prevent the historical cycle rate of the rise and fall of chaos. Giving full play to the important role of the people's congress system in re-

alizing people's democracy in the whole process requires the organic integration of electoral democracy and consultative democracy, so as to realize that "important institutional carriers" and "important institutional platforms" can complement each other.

Key words: system of people's congresses; whole-process people's democracy; institutional support

The Chinese Cultural Foundation of the Concept of a Human Community with A Shared Future

..... **Wu Zhicheng**(24)

Abstract: The concept of a community with a shared future for mankind is the product of the integration of the essence of Marxism with the best of fine traditional Chinese culture, which depicts a better blueprint for the development of human society and guides the direction for countries around the world to jointly create a brighter future. This important philosophy is rooted in the Chinese traditional ideology and culture and has a profound historical and cultural foundation in China. It is mainly manifested in the world view of the whole world is one family, the way of harmonious coexistence, the inclusive spirit of harmony but difference, the value norms of considering justice and interests, and the philosophy of living in harmony between humanity and nature. The creative transformation and innovative development of these ideological and cultural factors not only endows the concept of a community with a shared future with distinctive Chinese characteristics and theoretical strength, but also highlights the era value and practical significance of promoting the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind.

Key words: a human community with a shared future; Chinese culture; all under heaven are one family; harmony but difference; unity of man and nature

Improving the Governance of Ethnic Problems in National Rejuvenation **Zhou Ping**(34)

Abstract: The strategic deployment of "to advance the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation on all fronts through a Chinese path to modernization" not only further highlights the Chinese nation in the core position of the national development process, but also highlights the relations among the 56 ethnic groups that make up the Chinese nation as never before. It puts forward the goal guidance for the governance of ethnic problems and also puts forward the requirement that the governance of ethnic problems needs to be improved according to the goal of advancing the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation on all fronts. Only when the governance of ethnic problems is planned and laid out around the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation can it effectively play a helping role in advancing the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation on all fronts. Therefore, the ethnic theory must also be innovated according to the requirement of building a strong sense of the Chinese nation community, so as to bring the innovation of ethnic theory into the pattern of modernization of the national governance system.

Key words: Chinese path to modernization; great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation; the governance of ethnic problems; ethnic theory

Value, System and Developmental Path of the Socialist Consultative Democracy

..... **Zhang Xianming**(42)

Abstract: Developing whole-process people's democracy is the core requirement of Chinese path to

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modernization, and consultative democracy is a vital pattern for practicing whole-process people's democracy. Building consultative democracy in all respects in the new era has to clarify the value, system and developmental path from the perspective whole-process people's democracy. For the value, socialist consultative democracy ought to be understood from the angle of Chinese history and reality. Meanwhile, it is necessary to grasp the goal of consultative democracy under the framework of whole-process people's democracy. For the system, the system of socialist consultative democracy is extensive, multi-level and institutionalized. Integrating the seven consultative domains and organically unifying the leadership of the party, united front, and consultative democracy are the institutional base for a consultative system. For the developmental path, a strong platform of whole-process people's democracy is needed by activating the function of the people's political consultative conference as the specialized consultative agency and understanding the advantage and representative of the specialized consultative agency in consultative democracy.

Key words: socialist consultative democracy; whole-process people's democracy; value; system; developmental path

Common prosperity: "The Politics behind People's Aspiration" of the Communist Party of China **Guo Daojiu, Zhang Yu(51)**

Abstract: Income distribution is the mainstream analysis paradigm of common prosperity. Understanding common prosperity cannot be limited to the economic perspective, but it is more necessary to take the Communist Party of China as the core factor and examine it from the perspective of "the Politics behind People's Aspiration". Based on the perspective of "the Politics behind People's Aspiration", this paper analyzes how the Party promotes common prosperity according to the logic of understanding the people, following the people and gathering the people. It is the people's aspiration that the Party identifies common prosperity by grasping the main social contradictions and taking the mass line; building the Party's leadership, socialist public ownership and people-centered democracy as the institutional basis for common prosperity; under the basic strategy of step by step, through the equalization of basic public services, high-quality development, social governance modernization and spiritual and cultural prosperity and other specific measures to promote the common prosperity of all people, and in the process of promoting common prosperity to unite the people. The Communist Party of China to promote common prosperity is to adhere to the people-centered, practice its "the Politic's behind People's Aspiration" process.

Key words: common prosperity; the Communist Party of China; "the Politics behind People's Aspiration"; Chinese modernization; people-centered

Institutional Logic of Poverty and Common Prosperity: The Causes and Governance of Institutional Poverty along the Ming Great Wall **Pan Motao, Zhou Shaojie, Zhai Tianhao(61)**

Abstract: There is unique institutional logic explaining poverty in different region of China. Taken the institutional logic of poverty and common prosperity as the point of penetration, this study investigates the causes and governance of institutional poverty along the Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty. This study suggests that the Great Wall is essentially a system of purposeful isolation and planned opening at

the national strategic level under the influence and adjustment of the state power, including formal institutions within the rules and informal institutions outside the rules that can improve individual benefits. Along with the inland border, the military function of the Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty has been declining, the political order has been strengthened, the economic management has been normalized, and the informal institution has gradually disappeared. The economic development of the regions along the Great Wall has exposed the lack of resource endowment, which ultimately shows the overall poverty of the region in modern times. Through the analysis of existing governance practices such as relocation of ex situ poverty alleviation, ecological relocation, development of collective organizations, counter-part support and industry poverty alleviation, this study draws the fundamental governance logic for future rural revitalization and common prosperity along the Great Wall.

Key words: common prosperity; the Ming Great Wall; institutional poverty; poverty by evolution

On Political Communication Functions of Learned Periodicals of Social Sciences

..... Liu Pu, Liu Wenke(72)

Abstract: The learned periodicals of social sciences are important media for both academic communication and political communication. It is necessary to play the roles of political communication of learned periodicals for making a good job better in new-era propaganda of the Party. The properties in respect of politics, values, media and publicity constitute the advantages of the learned periodicals for playing their roles of political communication better. The new requirements for the learned periodicals to play their roles of political communication better in new era are to strengthen political identification, explore Chinese theory, instruct Chinese practices and pass on Chinese culture. It is the approach to play their roles of political communication by following the combination between politics and academics, centralization and diversification, upholding and exploration, and theory and practice. It is very important in theory and practice to play the roles of political communication of learned periodicals better for researching, exploring and communicating Xi Jinping's Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, for consolidating the theoretical foundation of all our members and all the Chinese people to unit and struggle, and for accelerating to build the philosophy and social sciences with Chinese characteristics.

Key words: philosophy and social sciences; learned periodicals of social sciences; political communication

How to Adjust Intergovernmental Relations by Upgrading Administrative Hierarchy: Historical Evolution, Theoretical Types and Function Mechanism

..... Zang Leizhen, Zhang Bingqian(83)

Abstract: The extraordinary promotion of departments or individuals from the established administrative level is a unique phenomenon in China's bureaucracy. As a policy tool, the promotion of administrative hierarchy is an important path to solve the limited development space of local governments, insufficient support, and the contradiction between fiscal revenue and expenditure. Starting from the development status quo of administrative hierarchy promotion, we extract its characteristics, and conceptualize it into three types based on its differentiated reform trends and policy diffusion process: bottom-up pilot-incentive type, top-down simultaneous-diffusion adjustability type, and top-down-diffusion constraint type. We further explore its unique mechanism of adjusting intergovernmental relations: that

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is, it alleviates the structural tension of intergovernmental relations at the macro level, stimulates horizontal local competition and improves the vertical intergovernmental coordination mechanism through the spatial peer effect at the mesoscopic level, and bridges the vertical intergovernmental information asymmetry on a micro level and forms a mutually embedded intergovernmental relationship adjustment network. At the same time, we also discuss the support logic of administrative hierarchy promotion for state governance. The results indicate that the flexible configuration of administrative hierarchy promotion in China's governance transcends Weber rigid bureaucracy, and provides practical implications for the international dissemination of Chinese political development.

Key words: upgrading administrative hierarchy; intergovernmental relations; bottom-up pilot-incentive type; top-down simultaneous-diffusion adjustability type; top-down-diffusion constraint type

Development and Order: Policy Governance and Legal Governance in State Governance of Communist Party' of China Chen Yao(96)

Abstract: Over the past 100 years, the CPC's practice of governing the country and politics in the new democratic revolution, socialist revolution and construction, reform and opening up, socialist modernization, and the new era has determined the leading role of policy governance, and the the legal governance of establishing the development achievement as social order has gradually become the basic mode of the CPC's national governance. The two modes have experienced changes from primary and secondary relationship to the priority of policy governance and the guarantee of legal governance, both perform their respective duties and complement each other. Policy governance achieves development goals through policy mobilization, organizational implementation and discipline constraints, and legal governance achieves order goals through the formulation of laws and regulations and bureaucratic implementation by the Party's leadership, further realize double optimization in the legalization of policy governance and the policy-orientation of legal governance. Policy governance and legal governance led by the CPC have made great achievements and achieved long-term social stability while realizing China's rapid economic development, which is the root reason of the "governance of China". The main contribution of this paper is to theoretically answer the tension between policy governance and legal governance, and to analyze their functions, mechanism and relations in the governance of CPC. This research forms a theoretical dialogue with the centralism of rule of law in western countries, and provides a new theoretical framework of national governance.

Key words: Communist Party of China; national governance; development and order; policy governance; legal governance

Function Decomposition and Department Synthesis: The Integrated Logic and Limitation of the Public Sector Reform Liu Jie(109)

Abstract: In our country's modernization process of the governance capabilities and systems, public sectors are constantly moving towards scientific and efficient under the guidance of "integration" logic. "Integration" is the "greatest common divisor" and common logic for all forms public sector reform. Based on the different positioning of department functions, "integrated" reform has formed a super ministry integrated model, a special ministry integrated model, a process ministry integrated model, and a platform + ministry integrated model. Each integrated model has its advantages and limitations. In the future, it is necessary to grasp the advantages and disadvantages of various integrated

models, so that they can function better in parallel and complement any ways, integrate and surpass, and then further promote government reform.

Key words: public sector reform; integration; super ministry; special ministry; process ministry; platform + ministry

New changes in Urban Community Governance in China: From the Perspective of Party function Chen Jiayi(122)

Abstract: Party function is an important clue to understand the evolution of urban community governance in China. Since the beginning of urban community building in China, the functions of community party organizations have been changed constantly, from party embeddedness which highlights organizational coverage and party members recruitment, to party integration which promotes resource integration and organizational coordination, and then to party guidance that comprehensively strengthens party authority and power operation. The internal logic of this evolution lies in the continuous change of the CPC's positioning on urban communities, from autonomous communities to governance units, and to ruling foundation. The party is increasingly concerned about the mission of national governance and party ruling undertaken by urban communities. As urban communities are complex space with multiple attributes of autonomous community, governance unit and ruling foundation, community governance needs to strengthen the guidance function of community party organizations, and also give full play to the co-governance function of community stakeholders, and balance the relationship between bureaucratization and socialization of the party, organizational co-governance and formalism, comprehensive governance and community co-governance.

Key words: urban community; party function; party guidance; party bureaucratization

From Minimalism to Bureaucratism: The Evolution of Rural Governance

..... **Dong Leiming, Ouyang Dufei(133)**

Abstract: In ancient and modern times, China's rural governance has always continued the tradition of minimalism. For the past few years, it has gradually moved to the form of bureaucratic governance. This article focuses on the structural situation of village organizations and the adjustment of organizational institution and governance mechanism. Moreover, the study attempts to explore the inherent mechanism of the transformation from minimalism to bureaucratism. The study found that minimalism is derived from the limited national finance and the endogenous capacity to maintain the order of rural communities. In this way, the state can preserve the grass-roots order and political integration by its lax power intervention. However, As farmers' non-agriculturization and village communities' depublicity have brought about by the urbanization process in the recent years, the overall allocation power of the village community is gradually declining, and the local authority is diminishing. At the same time, with the improvement of the country's financial capacity and the expansion of the country's civil functions, a large number of public goods and services have entered the rural society. Grass roots governments are making efforts to build a more professional organization of village cadres to undertake these responsibilities, and increasingly depersonalize village affairs with institutionalized bureaucratic supervision. As a result, the era of minimalism in China's rural areas may come to an end, replaced by the rise of bureaucratic governance.

Key words: minimalism; bureaucratism; professionalism of village cadres; rural governance

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