支持等。笔者的有关学习体会将另文撰述。

硕士生导师,河北师范大学马克思主义 理论流动站在站博士后

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Theoretic Contribution and Practical Significance of "Marxism as Spirit, Chinese Learning as Subject, Western Learning as usage"

Du Yunhui

Abstract: The theory of "Marxism as spirit, Chinese Learning as subject, Western Learning as usage" initiated by Mr. Fang Keli is the third stage of the cultural outlook on Maxist comprehensive-creation. It develops and deepens the cultural outlook on Maxist comprehensive-creation in many respects. It also delimitates accurately the status and relationship of Marxism, the traditional Chinese culture and the western culture in the socialist culture with Chinese characteristics. It reflects the high integration of predominance, subjectivity and openness of contemporary Chinese culture. It replaces the traditional "subject-usage" dual pattern with "spirit-subject-usage" ternary pattern, puts forward the great innovation of the pattern of philosophical thinking. It shows the way how to persist the leading role of Marxism, the subjectivity of the Chinese culture and the Openness of foreign culture with the spirit of the age and national characteristics, which completely agrees with the guidelines of the cultural construction of the Communist Party of China.

Key words: cultural outlook on comprehensive-creation; theory of "Marxism as spirit, Chinese Learning as subject, Western Learning as usage"; Fang Keli

观点选萃

从政治理论的视角理解治理

马全中

韶关学院政治与公共事务管理学院教师、南京大学政府管理学院行政管理专业博士研究生马全中在来稿中指出:从政治理论的视角理解治理、它的内涵包括以下几点:其一,治理突出民主和自治的价值。治理在一定意义上是对民主理论的扬弃,它强化了民主的价值,提倡公民及公民组织对政治生活的参与,所以,治理在一定程度上摆脱了现代政治设计所造成的精英政治的弊端。治理兴起的原因之一是公民社会的兴起,治理的题中之义包括一个成熟的、自治的公民社会,因此,公民社会的自治对于治理具有重要价值。所以,罗茨认为治理实际上是一种自主治理网络和组织间的网络。其二,治理强调政治权力的下移和权力运行的双向性。与传统的统治不同,政府不再是权力的唯一来源,非政府组织、私营组织同样会成为权力的来源。无论是公共机构,还是非政府组织等社会组织,只要得到同一层面参与者的认可,都能成为这一网络的权力中心,因此,治理不但意味权力的分散化,而且也表示权力自下而上运行的可能性。其三,治理突出制度的合法性。治理不但重视正式制度的安排,更注重那些基于参与者接受认可的非正式制度的安排。简言之,治理强调的是制度的合法性,制度只有是建立在沟通协调与广泛认可的基础上,才能发挥它应有的作用。其四,治理意味主体的多中心化。罗茨认为,治理通常表示一种不存在权威决策的集体行动,它包含政策制定中的公共部门和私人部门广泛的合作,也包括社会部门的自主管理。简言之,治理在本质上是多中心主体的共同治理,它通过多元主体的优势互补,从而力图最大限度地实现公共利益。

(周勤勤 摘编)

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