

政治学 (Zhèngzhi xué)



Major Themes:

Should there be a Chinese Political Science?

China's future

Political science ↔ Applied politics

Increased Pluralism

XUETONG

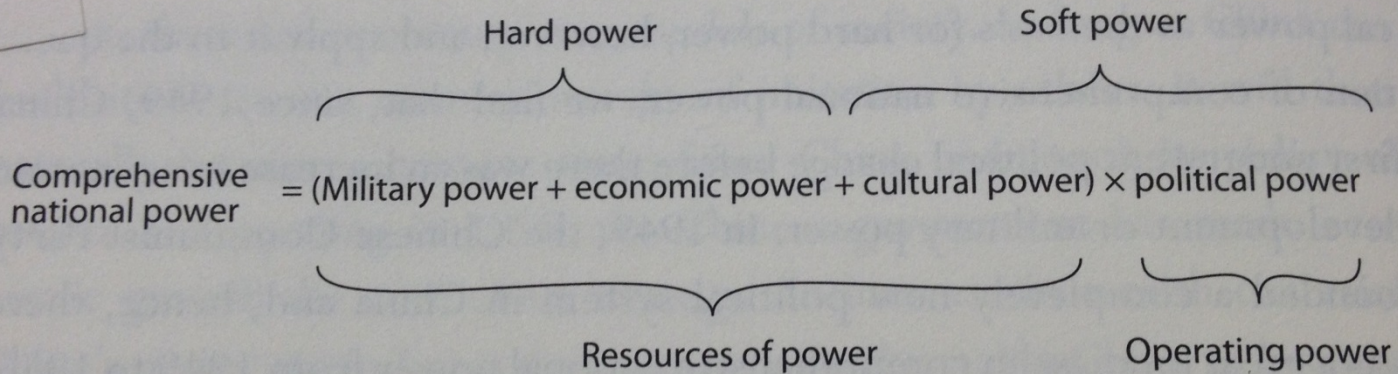


Figure 2.6 Relationships among the various factors of power

If CP stands for comprehensive state power, M for military power, E for economic power, C for cultural power, and P for political power, then figure 2.6 may be rewritten according to the following formula:

$$CP = (M + E + C) \times P$$

Compilation and Translation Bureau put forward
 which emphasise
 moer

THE TWO POLES OF CONFUCIANISM

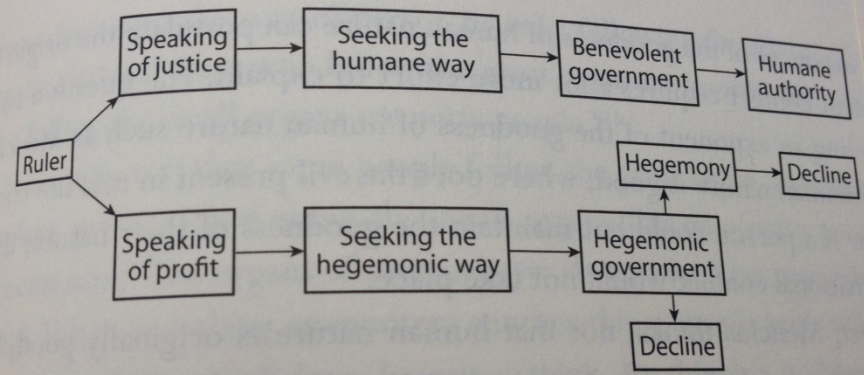


Figure 5.2 Logical relationships: justice vs. profit and hegemony

lent government, then the result will be that political

TABLE 1.2
 The Nature of All under Heaven and the Basis of Humane Authority

Basis of Humane Authority	Nature of All under Heaven			
	Like State Authority	Unlike State Authority	Moral Authority	Transsecular Authority
Increasing force	Hanfeizi			
Seeking good for the people	Mozi			
Increasing moral force		Guanzi		
Promoting benevolence and justice			Mencius	
Speaking of morality			Xunzi	
Cultivating morality			Confucius	
Suffering for the people				Laozi

the whole surface of the land beneath heaven; the other is that it is limited
 beings. The pre-Qin

Opinion

Subscribe now - Save up to 60% ▶

- Home
 - World ▾
 - Companies ▾
 - Markets ▾
 - Global Economy ▾
 - Lex ▾
 - Comment
 - Management ▾
 - Life & Arts ▾
- Columnists ▾
 - The Big Read
 - Opinion
 - FT View
 - Instant Insight
 - EM Squared
 - The Exchange
 - blogs ▾
 - Letters
 - Corrections
 - Obits
 - Tools ▾

November 18, 2013 5:45 pm

Why we must measure national harmony

By Daniel Bell

Share ▾ Author alerts ▾ Print Clip Comments

The ideal is as universal as freedom, fairness, and happiness, writes Daniel Bell

A group of prominent Chinese liberals, Confucians, socialists, and Christians recently met in Oxford to endorse a set of values meant to guide China's future development. It included familiar values such as fairness and justice but it also endorsed a famous line from the *Analects of Confucius* about the importance of "harmony".

That word – harmony – can be misleading in English because it hints at uniformity. In Chinese, it implies both peaceful order and respect for diversity. Every Chinese intellectual knows the Confucian saying that exemplary persons should value harmony but not uniformity.

In fact, the contrast between harmony and uniformity

FT SPECIAL REPORT

Emerging Voices



Emerging Voices awards 2016 open to enter







Emerging markets offer creative voices

MOST POPULAR IN COMMENT & ANALYSIS

1. Bring our elites closer to the people
2. France: The short seller vs the supermarket
3. It could be too late to avoid catastrophe in Venezuela
4. A reasonable deal to keep Britain in Europe
5. A dangerous moment for Iran's theocrats

Explore the Financial Times

Global Economy Energy Technology Life & Arts

Take a tour of the FT Features >

4:30 PM 2/4/2016



20 August 2011, Beijing

Table 1 Chinese discourse on democracy

Criteria	New Leftism	Liberalism	Democracy with Chinese characteristics
Theoretical roots	Cui Zhiyuan, Wang Hui, Wang Shaoguan, Neo-Marxism/Maoism dependency theory	Li Shenzi, Liu Junning, Mao Yushi Classical liberalism	Li Junru, Yu Keping Deng Xiaoping's Theory
Checks and balances	Mass movement Grand democracy (Maoist <i>daminzhu</i> , exercised during the Cultural Revolution)	Constitutional democracy Independent judiciary Competitive and fair election Freedom of assembly and speech	Intra-party democracy Age and term limit for the top leadership Deliberative democracy
Rule of law	China can and should establish rule of law without Western style democracy	Constitutionalism, the Party should conduct its activities within the bounds of the law and the Constitution	Rule by law (<i>fazhi</i>) including democratic decision making and protecting the four democratic rights of knowledge, participation, expression, and supervision
Party system	Criticizes the direction of the Communist Party and argues that China has moved away from the path under Mao	Multi-party competition but avoid mentioning opposition parties	One-party democracy Multi-party cooperation led by the CCP rather than multi-party competition
Emphasis	Collective interests/national interests	Individual rights Freedom of speech Freedom of assembly	Good Governance Supremacy of public interest Incremental political reform
Attitude toward liberal democracy	Negative	Embrace it as China's future political system	Not suitable for China
Representation/deliberation	Mass participation	Representative democracy	Democratic centralism
Participation	All have an equal say in the decisions that affect their lives	Voting and universal suffrage	Local election Indirect election

Source: Compiled by author.

Selected Sources

- ❧ Jing, Yuejin and Guoqin Wang. "Western Political Research Approaches and the Development of Political Science Methodology in China." *Journal of Chinese Political Science* 14 (2009): 299-315.
- ❧ Li, He. "Chinese Intellectual Discourse on Democracy." *Journal of Chinese Political Science* 19 (2014): 289-314.
- ❧ McMahan, Patrice C. and Yue Zou. "Thirty Years of Reform and Opening Up: Teaching International Relations in China." *PS* January 2011: 115-121.
- ❧ Taylor, Jon R. "Let One Hundred Flowers Bloom, Let one Hundred Thoughts Contend: Political Science with Chinese Characteristics." *Journal of Chinese Political Science* 16 (2011): 323-333.
- ❧ Wang, Qinghua. "Strengthening and Professionalizing Political Education in China's Higher Education." *Journal of Contemporary China* 22.80 (2013): 332-350.
- ❧ Yan, Xuetong. *Ancient Chinese Thought, Modern Chinese Power*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2011. Print.
- ❧ Zhong, Yang. "The Logic of Comparative Politics and the Development of Political Science in China." *Journal of Chinese Political Science* 14 (2009): 335-342.