

<<转型中的政府与市民社会>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

《转型中的政府与市民社会（英文版）》是全世界最畅销的反映纳粹德国历史的巨著，它精彩绝伦地记述了被希特勒称为“千秋帝国”而实际上只存在了12年零4个月的第三帝国从兴起到覆灭的全部过程。

在短短的12年中，不可一世

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章节摘录

As it is usually defined , the state-society linkage is primarily an examination of "states in relation to particular kinds of socio economic and political environments populated by actors with given interests and resources" (Skocpol , 1985) . Within this context , the state is "an organizational entity that is at least partially separate from the larger society of which it is a part. While the society encompasses the wider territorial entity , the state is the political organization that asserts rulership of the society. It is the administrative , legal , and political institutions that together monopolize legitimate force and territorial sovereignty within its borders" (Ikenberry , 2003) . In conjunction with the rapid economic growth in East and Southeast Asia during the 1970s/1980s , various explanations have been advanced to interpret this new phenomenon. Two schools of thought emerged , Institutionalism and Statist approaches. As a variation of the former approach , the neo-Classic explanation looks at non-state variables. It stresses export-oriented , market-driven industrialization through a pursuit of comparative advantages and contends that East Asian governments "did not try to overwhelm the market , and were flexible enough to adjust policies when necessary". This Institutionalism can be seen as an approach that " (1) incorporates private sector and , public sector arrangements , (2) appreciates the coalitional bases of such arrangements , and (3) recognizes the utility of combining political support for local firms with pressure on them to conform to market forces". In this view , developmental states are one component of , one participant in , broader institutions that provide solutions to the collective action problems common to developing nations (Doner , 1992)

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