介于政府与私域之间的公共领域,民众以组织或网络的形式,自主自发 地置身其中探讨公众事务、采取公共行动 公共领域: "第三部门" 一定的组织或网络 三要素 公民社会是什么 相对的独立自主 民间结社或其它社会网络 (NGO) 表现形式 集体行动:请愿示威、协商合作 公共讨论与辩论: 发达的媒体或新媒体 监督政府,维护民众权利和社会公正 塑造民意 "扒粪者":出自曾任美国总统的西奥多罗斯福之口,他把那些专门揭丑 在美国政治中的功能 的记者称之为"扒粪者"。指那些有正义感的新闻记者,他们盯着种种不 公与腐败现象, 凭借高度的职业责任感将丑恶的事实真相拖到公众视野 传达民意,影响决策 -曝光,他们时社会正义的代言人,是新闻正义的践行者 社会自治(如: 洛克菲勒基金) Americans of all ages, all stations in life, and all types of

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Americans of all ages, all stations in life, and all types of dispositions are forever forming associations. There are not only commercial and industrial associations in which all take part, but others of a thousand different types — religious, moral, serious, futile, very general and very limited, immensely large and very minute ...... In every case, at the head of any new undertaking, where in France you would find the government or in England some territorial magnate, in the United States you are sure to find an association. — 《论美国的民主》

特定形态的社会组织衰落: 工会、教会 美国公民社会没有衰落? 组织形式的变化: 从紧密到松散 互联网和社交媒体的崛起 In the civic culture participant political orientations combine with and do not replace subject and parochial political orientations. Individuals become participants in the political process, but they do not give up their orientations as subjects 公民社会的发展演变 or as parochials....The non participant. more traditional political orientations tend to limit the individual's commitment to politics and to make that commitment milder...The maintenance of these more traditional attitudes and their fusion with the participant orientations lead to a balanced political culture in which political activity, involvement, and rationality exist but are balanced by passivity, traditionality, and commmitment to parochial values. — 《The Civic Culture: political attitudes and 参与并非越高越好 democracy in five nations》 (Almond, Gabriel A. Verba)