



## 20世纪末以来拉美左派政府的政策差异及其原因分析

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【摘要】 20世纪末以来拉美一大批左派政党领袖和政治人物在总统选举中获胜,组成了左派政府。以巴西的卢拉政府、智利的巴切莱特政府和乌拉圭的巴斯克斯政府为代表的左派政府执行了温和的改革政策,而以委内瑞拉的查韦斯政府、玻利维亚的莫拉莱斯政府和厄瓜多尔的科雷亚政府为代表的左派政府执行了激进的改革政策。两种不同左派政府执政模式和政策差异的主要原因在于政党体制化程度的差异。经济环境的限制是温和左派政府采取稳健政策的重要因素。本国自然资源禀赋在推动激进左派政府进行反体制变革过程中起着重要作用。 更多还原

【Abstract】 Since the late 20th century, a large number of leftist governments came into power in Latin America. Among them the Bachelet government in Chile, the Lula government in Brazil, and the Vázquez government in Uruguay pursued a moderate way of adopting socioeconomic measures to improve poor people's life whereas sticking to the market principle. On the contrary, the Chávez government in Venezuela, the Morales government in Bolivia, and the Correa government in Ecuador seek to conduct a radical reform to find an alternative to the neoliberal model. The major policy difference is largely a result of the institutionalization of their party systems and to a less degree, their respective economic conditions. Natural resources endowment is an important factor resulting in increasing radicalization of the leftist governments in Venezuela, Bolivia and Ecuador. 更多还原

【关键词】 拉美; 左派政府; 政策差异; 政治体制; 经济环境; 资源禀赋;

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