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ABSTRACTS OF SELECTED ARTICLES

China’s Century of Practical Exploration and Theoretical Innovation in Eliminating Rural Poverty

Yang Canming

Looking back at China’s practical exploration of overcoming rural poverty in the past century, it is firmly based on the historical development of rural areas. To understand the poverty alleviation idea with Chinese characteristics, it is essential to reflect on the beginning of poverty eradication thought, and tightly seize the main ideas of people-oriented shared prosperity by the Chinese Communist Party. Rural poverty eradication in China has experienced five major stages, from the early revolutionary poverty alleviation stage driven by the initial heart and mission, the relief poverty alleviation stage under the system guarantee, the development oriented poverty alleviation under the rural reform, the endogenous poverty alleviation stage driven by market-oriented guidance, to the precise poverty alleviation stage of Xi Jinping’s new era. The poverty alleviation strategies in various historical stages come down in one continuous thought and theory, and are the integration, development and innovation of poverty alleviation theory and practical exploration. Especially since the 18th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, the Xi Jinping’s thought on targeted poverty alleviation was formed, which is not only the inheriting and continuing of poverty alleviation thoughts of previous Chinese Communist Party leaders, but also the innovation emerged from endless practice and exploration in poverty reduction, which fits in with social economic development and major national strategies. The great achievement of China’s eradication of extreme poverty and comprehensive realization of moderately prosperous society heavily relies on the trickle-down effects of economic development. More importantly, it has constructed a poverty alleviation system combining theory, belief, measure and institution. It is an innovation of poverty theory of Marxism with people-oriented at its core. It constructs inter-connected poverty alleviation measures by motivating government, market and society, which fully utilizes China’s institutional advantages. Therefore, poverty alleviation theory and experience with Chinese characteristics enrich the poverty alleviation theories of developing countries, and also provided Chinese solutions and wisdom for global poverty governance.

The Productiveness of Government Consumption in Production Networks Model:
Theoretical and Empirical Explorations

Qi Yingfei and Li Yuanfei

In the complex economic situation and the scale of tax cuts and fees expansion background, the government needs to optimize the structure of fiscal expenditure urgently and the basic premise is to study and judge how all

kinds of fiscal expenditure affect the economy. This paper makes a theoretical analysis and empirical test on whether and how government consumption acts on economy through productivity channels. By introducing government consumption into a multi-sector general equilibrium framework with production networks, this paper describes and decomposes the productive effect and demand-side effect of government consumption, and shows that government consumption impact can be transmitted, amplified and diffused in the production networks through the productivity channel. Based on the above theoretical decomposition, this paper conducts an empirical test using the instrumental variable method, and finds that government consumption has a significant productiveness effect, and the increase in industry productivity then output happens 4 years after the shock. These findings are of referential significance to the formulation of fiscal policy, especially the structural optimization of fiscal expenditure.

Mission Embeddedness and Pattern Selection of Digital Strategic Transformation of SOEs: A Case Study Based on the Typical Practice of Digitalization in Three Central Enterprises

Qi Yudong, Du Bo and Wen Xin

Entering the new era characterized by digitization, SOEs are faced with the interactive fusion of new patterns of reformation, new national missions, and digital development trend, which require SOEs to explore digital strategic transformation and serve the implementation of national missions. Under such circumstances, this paper explores the guiding effect of the national missions on SOEs' digital transformation systematically based on three SOEs' digitization practices, and reveals the pattern selection of SOEs' digital strategic transformation leading by different national missions. Our conclusions show that: (1) Economy development, strategy support and public services constitute the functional missions of SOEs in the new era, which are undertook separately by commercial functionality SOEs, special functionality SOEs and public functionality SOEs. (2) National missions are interactively embedded in the digital strategic transformation of SOEs through external circulation based on positioning and mapping mechanisms, and internal connection of state-owned capital strategy, leading SOEs to form market-oriented, capability-oriented and public-oriented digital strategic transformation models. (3) The three types of transformation models produce three mechanisms to fulfillment SOEs' functional missions, including agility enhancement mechanism, resilience enhancement mechanism, and adaptability enhancement mechanism. This paper contributes to the theoretical gap of lacking mission orientation and theoretical integration for SOEs' digital strategic transformation, and reveals the intermediate mechanism for digital strategic transformation of SOEs to support the fulfillment of functional missions.

The Balancing Effect of Open Innovation Networks in the "Dual Circulation" of Chinese Enterprises: An Investigation Based on Digital Empowerment and Organizational Flexibility

Yang Zhenning and other authors

With the rapid development of the global economy and changes in the innovation environment, innovation resources and forms that companies rely on have shown exponential growth. Companies try to adopt various methods to

communicate and cooperate with external parties to obtain key technologies, shorten innovation cycles, and reduce innovation costs and risks. As a result, the open innovation has gradually become the mainstream paradigm of innovation. In this context, the practical operation of enterprises often needs to face more complex challenges. The development of digital technology and the dynamic capabilities embodied in organizational flexibility are particularly important in this context. How to achieve a balance between the domestic innovation network and the global innovation network in the "Dual Circulation" of enterprises, and make full use of the digital technology and organizational flexibility to adjust the development of the two networks to promote the improvement of enterprise innovation capabilities are the problems this article aims to discuss. Results show that: Firstly, the function of open innovation networks on corporate innovation capability is heterogeneity due to the heterogeneity of domestic innovation networks and global innovation networks. Secondly, the establishment of innovation network links requires enterprises to pay corresponding costs inevitably, and excessive embedding of enterprises in the global innovation network has an adverse impact on innovation capabilities. Thirdly, the balance between the domestic innovation network and the global innovation network has an important impact on the operation of enterprises. The comprehensive and absolute balance indicators constructed in this article show that a proper balance can promote the improvement of corporate innovation capabilities. Fourthly, digitalization and organizational structure innovation are changing the business model of companies, which can regulate the relationship between domestic and global innovation networks and innovation capabilities. Fifthly, the balance of the embedded innovation network in practice enlightens the significance of the "Dual Circulation" strategy.

Operations Management Innovation Enabled by Digitalization and Intellectualization :

From Supply Chain to Supply Chain Ecosystem

Chen Jian and Liu Yunhui

Digital and intelligent technology promotes the profound innovations of supply chain from both the supply side and the demand side. To meet customers increasingly upgraded personalized needs, enterprises make innovations from supply products to digital-service-product packages with integrated, open and expansible function. Based on the networked, dynamic, online to offline supply chain, combined with the intersecting and complementary supply and demand relationship, a supply chain ecosystem (SCE), among which members are interdependent, interacting and symbiotic, has been formed. Focusing on the operations management innovation enabled by digitalization and intellectualization, we begin with the summarization of supply chain management development, make an in-depth investigation on the formation of SCE, and explore SCE's definition. Then, we analyze the basic structure of SCE from three perspectives as space, time and system separately. Furthermore, we examine SCE's leading characteristics as adaptability, emergence and evolution. Finally, we intend to establish a primary framework of SCE and investigate the main future research from the aspects of innovations on SCE's participants, products creation and competition mode.

《管理世界》关于开设“深入学习贯彻党的十九届六中全会精神”栏目并征文的启事

为了深入学习贯彻党的十九届六中全会精神，本刊决定开设“深入学习贯彻党的十九届六中全会精神”栏目，围绕“党的百年奋斗重大成就和历史经验”主题，从经济学和管理学角度，公开征集、组织刊发系列相关文章。

请作者通过《管理世界》网上投稿系统“深入学习贯彻党的十九届六中全会精神”栏目投稿；论文格式、体例等参见本刊《投稿须知》。截稿时间：2022年9月30日。

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2021年10月，中国学术期刊（中国知网CNKI）与中国科学文献计量评价研究中心联合发布《中国学术期刊影响因子年报》（人文社会科学·2021版），《管理世界》影响因子的各项指标都有所提高，在国内管理学期刊中继续排名第一。2021年度《管理世界》复合影响因子为13.374，期刊综合影响因子为9.062，分别比2020年提高了5.777和3.995。

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