

党政研究

STUDIES ON PARTY
AND GOVERNMENT



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Modernization Modes and the Origin of Modern Political Theories

YANG Guang – Bin 4

[Abstract] With the rise of the topic of the “Chinese path to modernization,” modernization research has once again become a prominent study in Chinese academic circles. The significance of the “Chinese path to modernization” can only be more evident in comparative modernization studies, through which three major findings are obtained. The first finding is related to the difference in modernization modes. The modernization of Britain and the United States is driven by the business class, while that of France, Germany, and Japan is dominated by the bureaucracy, and the modernization of Russia and China is dominated by political parties. The second finding concerns the hierarchy of organizational forms in modernization. It progresses from the corporate system to the bureaucratic system and ultimately to the political party system. However, for many developing countries with a colonial legacy of fragmented politics, the major dilemma on their path to modernization is the inability of the state to organize itself. The third finding indicates that distinct modern political theories emerge from different modernization modes. More broadly, modern social science theories with political theory at their core develop from different approaches to institutional change. The popular socio – centrism and state – centrism are products of the Anglo – American modernization mode dominated by the business class and the modernization mode promoted by the bureaucracy, while the Russia – China modernization led by the party organization is expected to give rise to a knowledge system of party – centrism. However, the current dominant position of the socio – centric knowledge system cannot be ignored.

[Key words] Modernization Mode; Historical Political Science; Independent Political Knowledge System

Modernization of Chinese – style Emergency Management: Connotation, Characteristics and Development Requirements

YAN Ye ZUO Guang – Bing 18

[Abstract] In contrast to Western emergency management, the modernization of Chinese – style emergency management inherently incorporates elements of Chinese history and current national circumstances. Its essence and components encompass management targets, agents, responsibilities, principles, and strategic objectives. Its fundamental characteristics are rooted in its distinct historical context, inherent human qualities, cultural identity, elevated political significance, and systematic approach. To align with the evolving trajectory, it becomes imperative to construct a well – structured and scientifically sound modern Chinese – style emergency management system. This should encompass various facets, including the internal ideological knowledge framework, the legal framework, response procedures, a foundation for scientific research and education, national cultural mindset, and the international landscape of a community of shared future for mankind.

[Key words] Modernization of Chinese – style modernization emergency management; Emergency management; Chinese – style modernization

[Abstract] In the context of globalization, a complex interplay exists among globalization, national modernization, and cultural fortification. Globalization fosters cross – border openness, promoting the extensive movement of people, commodities, and information among nations. However, it is worth noting that globalization does not invariably contribute to the advancement of all countries' modernization endeavors. In the process of globalization, developing nations must diligently uphold their cultural heritage and cultivate a sense of cultural confidence to facilitate their modernization. Culture serves as the bedrock upon which a nation relies for its long – term existence. Only when a nation's culture reaches a certain level can it ensure its resilience in the tumultuous currents of human history. China emerges as a standout example, achieving remarkable success in fostering indigenous modernization while preserving its rich ethnic culture on a global scale. To a considerable extent, it is the cultural confidence rooted in Marxism that underpins socialist China's increasingly prominent role on the global stage of modernization.

[Key words] Globalization; Modernization Theory; National Modernization Development; Cultural Confidence; Two Combinations

[Abstract] Digital technology presents novel concepts and tools for addressing urban governance challenges. Grounded in the framework of digital innovation and digital transformation, viewed through the lens of institutional change, this paper delves into the intrinsic rationale behind using digital technology to empower urban governance. The findings indicate that digital innovation and digital transformation are intertwined processes within the framework of digitally – driven urban governance. Digital innovation reflects a people – centric approach and a restructuring of governance systems, aiming to construct digital modules and infrastructure to establish a novel social order. The cumulative effect of overlapping digital innovations has brought about a comprehensive impact, fostering changes in the mindset, operations, governance structures, and rules governing urban governance, thereby promoting the digital transformation of cities. Nevertheless, the legality of digital innovation and the effectiveness of platform governance continue to encounter fresh challenges. To foster urban prosperity, it is imperative to adhere to the profound integration of technological innovation and humanistic compassion to invigorate the city's dynamism and enhance its resilience.

[Key words] digital innovation; digital transformation; urban governance; digital technology empowerment

“Analyzing the Technical Process of ‘Digital Rural Transformation’: A Case Study of the Innovation Data Platform for Primary – Level Social Governance in Z County”

LI Jing – Jing MA Liang – Can 45

[Abstract] The establishment of a digital countryside with a focus on rural digitization has driven significant reforms in rural social production and lifestyles. While digital technology has enhanced the structure of rural governance, it also presents technical structural challenges. The implementation of digital initiatives in the selected county demonstrates that digital technology achieves the fusion of technology and society through resource sharing in rural governance, optimization of the key elements of rural digital governance, and enhancement of the rural governance framework. Through the utilization of digital interpretation schemas, digital resources, and digital standards, users of digital technology regulate the behavior of organizational members involved in rural governance. This practice reinforces the standardization of administrative authority at the grassroots level and establishes the legitimacy of digital governance. However, it also underscores enduring issues related to digital power disparities and digital exclusion.

[Key words] Structure of technology; Digital Governance; Digital to the countryside; Embedding; Community – level social governance

Understanding the Attributes, Implications, and Empowerment of Political Leadership in Chinese Path to Modernisation

LI Xi – Yan 55

[Abstract] The formulation and in – depth elaboration of the theory of the “Chinese Path to Modernization” have not only provided a narrative framework for China’s modernization practices but have also served as a research paradigm for the theory of the “Chinese Path to Modernization.” The missions and responsibilities of the new era, coupled with the Party’s innovative theories, necessitate the application of Xi Jinping’s socialist thought with Chinese characteristics for the new era as both a worldview and methodology. This application is intended to drive the innovative development of Party – building theories and Party leadership theories through the lens of the “Chinese Path to Modernization.” This endeavor seeks to continuously broaden and deepen the Party’s capacities in political leadership, ideological guidance, organizational mobilization, and societal influence. In particular, it is imperative to cultivate a profound understanding of the characteristics and principles underlying the empowerment of Chinese – style modern political leadership. Such understanding should be rooted in various dimensions, including theory, history, practice, cognitive approaches, and contemporary civilization. Efforts must be devoted to consistently enhancing the political capabilities of leadership cadres, comprehending the patterns of political guidance, maintaining adherence to fundamental principles while fostering innovation, seeking pragmatic truths, coordinating strategic planning, and shouldering cultural responsibilities within the framework of Chinese – style modernization political leadership. This commitment aims to ensure the correct political orientation and sustain the creative vitality of the “Chinese Path to Modernization,” steadfastly promoting the nation’s strength and rejuvenation through the prism of the “Chinese Path to Modernization.”

[Key words] Chinese Path to Modernisation; Political Leadership; Attributes and Implications; Empowerment Principles

A Theoretical Examination of the Distinct Challenges Faced by Major Political Parties through the Lens of Intra – Party Regulations: A Path to Resolution **ZHANG Jin – Jin** 63

[Abstract] There has been a dearth of theoretical interpretation and analysis regarding the resolution of the distinctive issues faced by major political parties, particularly when viewed through the lens of internal party regulations. This paper addresses this gap by examining the essential concepts, fundamental systems, and key governance mechanisms needed to tackle these unique challenges. The resolution of the major party's unique issues through internal party regulations is categorized within a triadic relationship of “conceptual framework, systemic structure, and governance methodology.” Within this framework, we construct the operational mechanisms and foundational components of “power generation,” “process element integration,” and “party regulation assurance.” This not only extends the applicability of internal party regulations but also provides insights into why addressing the major party's unique issues is imperative and how it can be accomplished. As a result, the implementation logic for resolving these issues can now be elucidated.

[Key words] Party regulations; Unique challenges for major parties; Governing the party according to regulations; Political Party Governance

An Examination of CPPCC's Involvement in Primary – Level Community Social Governance Through the Lens of Whole – process People's Democracy **YE Ben – Qian GUI Zhi – Peng** 73

[Abstract] Community of Primary – Level Social Governance is a relatively stable social structure that gradually takes shape through cooperative efforts among grassroots governance entities. Deliberative democracy, as an essential form of implementing comprehensive people's democracy, finds its institutional framework in the CPPCC. It is imperative to thoroughly understand the dynamics of interaction between the CPPCC and the grassroots governance community, harnessing the CPPCC's role in grassroots social governance. This can be achieved by expanding the foundation of grassroots consultations, nurturing the consultation capabilities of primary actors, enhancing both internal and external mechanisms, utilizing information technology, and other means. Furthermore, integrating the components of comprehensive people's democracy into the grassroots governance community is essential to continually enhance the effectiveness of grassroots governance.

[Key words] Whole – process people's democracy; The People's Political Consultative Conference; Grassroots governance community

The Internal Mechanism, Theoretical Model and Practical Approach of Social Governance Driving
Common Prosperity

LI Wei – Jia SU Xin 82

[Abstract] In the context of social development in the new era, the pragmatic approach of “social governance” with its focus on tools, and the values – based goal of “common prosperity,” have emerged as fundamental themes and shared aspirations in our nation’s discourse on improving livelihoods. These two concepts, social governance and common prosperity, are not mutually exclusive; rather, they exist in a symbiotic relationship, aligning their efforts towards common objectives and mutually reinforcing one another. On the one hand, social governance aims to drive the realization of common prosperity by creating a favorable social environment and maintaining stable social order to facilitate its attainment. Conversely, the principle of common prosperity underpins our country’s approach to social governance, and the process of achieving common prosperity is deeply intertwined with the modernization of social governance, creating a harmonious synergy between the two. Guided by Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, the development of a comprehensive analytical framework that encompasses “the subjects of social governance, the content of social governance, the methods of social governance, and performance” will provide the necessary academic foundation for social governance to advance the well – being of all. From a practical standpoint, the pragmatic strategy of social governance to promote common prosperity should prioritize four key dimensions: “organizational support, representation of interests, grassroots governance, and ethnic integration.”

[Key words] Construction of the people’s livelihood; Social governance; Common prosperity; Modernization in Chinese style

A New Direction of Research on Corruption Governance in China: Corporate Integrity and Compliance and Collaborative Governance

ZHENG Chong – Ming HUANG Zhi – Qiu 92

[Abstract] Corruption governance needs multi – party participation and coordination. There are two main ways to deal with corruption in the world: one is the way of state – centered justice governance, and the other is the way of society – centered justice governance. The former emphasizes the crackdown on corruption by state agencies, and the latter emphasizes the restraint of corruption by a culture of integrity. Looking at China’s anti – corruption practices, based on the power – resource supply relationship, it has generally shaped the government and the government – led state – centered anti – corruption road. However, socio – centrism is still in its infancy. Under the analytical framework of the state – market – society, we consider the consideration of market players whenever there is a lack of anti – corruption channels. Successful anti – corruption requires state, market and society. The joint efforts of the three aspects will build a three – in – one and mutually reinforcing anti – corruption system. In the future, corruption governance needs to start more from the integration of corporate integrity and explore the coordinated governance of the state, market and society.

[Key words] Anti – corruption; Collaborative Governance; Integrity and Compliance

[Abstract] Public data governance is a pressing issue that demands resolution in the era of the digital economy. The foundation of public data governance rests upon the fundamental principle of delineating the rights associated with public data. Unlike traditional tangible assets, public data, being an objective and intangible entity, should be recognized as a novel form of “public property” imbued with property rights attributes, thus becoming the subject of property rights. Nevertheless, the conventional property rights theory falls short in elucidating the rights inherent to public data. It is more fitting to disaggregate the rights associated with public data into three distinct components: ownership, usage rights, and income rights. Ownership should be vested in the state, usage rights extended to all citizens, and income rights designated as negotiable. Guided by the “division of three rights” theory, a comprehensive delineation of public data rights should be further refined through specialized legislation. This entails establishing a government – led, pluralistic, co – governance framework and enhancing the “who uses, who protects” data protection system. Adhering to the “who contributes, who benefits” principle will underpin the design and execution of effective public data governance strategies.

[Key words] Public data; Ownership; Use right; Income right; Data governance

Why Does Community Governance and Service Exhibit “Nested” Innovation?: An Analysis based on Function Transfer, Policy Experiments, and Target Implementation

ZHANG Shu – Ji YAN De – Ru 113

[Abstract] Relying on the community to carry out Primary – Level Social Governance innovation is the key to solving the dilemma of “less resources and more tasks”. Under the authorization of the grassroots government, with the autonomy of the community, Primary – Level Social Governance innovation and community service innovation are embedded in each other, forming an innovative form of “nested” innovation. Based on the framework of the transfer of government functions, the sinking of policy experiments, and the implementation of policy goals, the analysis finds that “social governance” and “public service” shape the institutional causes of “nested” innovation; “policy content” and “policy tools” give the process causation of “nested” innovation; “discretionary” and “sort first” motivate the causative factors of “nested” innovation. There are many mechanisms behind them. “nested” innovation gave birth to nested innovation, revealing the inter – embedded relationship between multiple innovation issues in Primary – Level Social Governance innovation.

[Key words] community governance innovation; community service innovation; nest; grassroots governance innovation

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