The Chinese Communist Party in Action

This book demonstrates how embedded the Communist Party is in all aspects of organized and how its ideology is formed and transmitted. It discusses how the party acts in the different areas of arrangement and explaining some key concepts in the ideological framework constructed by the CCP leadership over time.

The Chinese Communist Party since 1949: Organization, Ideology, and Prospect for Change

This collection examines corruption and abuses of power in China from the end of the imperial period to the present. The interdisciplinary group of contributors examines how the Chinese Communist Party has adapted to economic and social changes while continuing to control the law, state, and mass media.

The Political Economy of Corruption in China

This text examines all facets of corruption: meaning, incidence, monetary value, the kinds of goods exchanged, the perpetrators and their victims, and their consequences. It identifies the causal factors of corruption and argues that the structure of corruption is embedded in the state itself.

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This book reveals the long history of the party's inability to maintain a corps of committed and disciplined cadres. Contrary to popular understanding of China's pervasive corruption as an administrative or ethical problem, the author argues that corruption is a reflection of political developments and the manner in which the regime has evolved. Based on a wide range of previously unpublished documentary material and extensive interviews conducted by the contributor, this book provides a fresh perspective on the causes and changing patterns of official corruption in China and on the nature of the Chinese Communist regime. By investigating the development of the party in the post-Mao period, the author shows how, since it came to power in 1949, the author argues that corruption among Communist cadres is not a phenomenon of the post-Mao reform period, nor is it caused by purely economic incentives in the emerging marketplaces. Rather, it is the result of a long process of what he calls organizational involution that began as the Communist party-state embarked on the path of "continuous revolution." In this process, the Chinese Communist Party gradually lost its ability to sustain officialdom with either the Leninist-cadre or the Weberian-bureaucratic mode of integration. Instead, the party unintentionally created a nontactical ethos, mode of operations, and set of authority relations among its cadres that have fostered official corruption.

Organizational Involution and Official Deviance

This book comprehensively examines the social and cultural price of the economic boom for the majority of the Chinese people. Schaeffer shows that the nation failed to promote any real growth. Schaeffer shows that the regime's inability to manage the consequences of its economic policies has contributed to the regime's failure to promote any real growth. Schaeffer shows that the regime's inability to manage the consequences of its economic policies has contributed to the regime's failure to promote any real growth.

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Critical Readings on the Chinese Communist Party (4 vol. set) - Erik Kjeld Brodsgaard - 2016-12-15

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The Price of China's Economic Development - Zhaohui Hong - 2015-06-01

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When People Want Punishment - Lily L. Tai - 2015-06-12

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A Social History of Maotai - Felix Wembebe - 2013-01-31

When the Chinese communists came to power in 1949, they promised to ‘turn society upside down’. Efforts to build the People’s Republic of China quickly revealed the limits of their revolutionary vision. Despite its severe corruption, the People’s Republic made great strides towards modernization and social change in this period of transition, but they also experienced tremendous challenges. In the wake of the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s and 1970s, Felix Wembebe focuses on questions of class, gender, and the urban-rural divide in this new social history of Maotai China. He analyzes the experiences of a range of social groups under Communist rule—women, intellectuals, the urban poor, and its ethnic minorities—men and women, young and old, rich and poor. Throughout this tumultuous period, he argues, we must recognize the many complex challenges facing the People’s Republic. But we also need to think more seriously about and political terror that, for many new aging quietly across China, remain the period’s abiding memory.

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China’s ‘peaceful Rise’ in the 21st Century - Sujan Guo - 2006-04-01

This comprehensive and timely study examines the conditions and challenges of China’s ‘peaceful rise’ and addresses the central question of whether it is possible for China to ‘rise peacefully’ in the 21st century, bearing in mind the implications for China’s ‘peaceful Rise’ in the 21st Century - Sujan Guo - 2006-04-01

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How China Escaped the Poverty Trap - Yuen Yum Ang - 2016-09-06

Before markets opened in 1978, China was an impoverished planned economy governed by a Maoist bureaucracy. In just three decades it evolved into the world’s second-largest economy and is today guided by highly entrepreneurial bureaucrats, who have deftly navigated the challenge of transforming a command economy into a market. Rather than insist that either strong institutions of good governance foster markets or that growth provides an enabling environment, Ang reveals that adaptive processes mutually adapt. By mapping this coevolution, Ang answers a startling conclusion: poor and weak countries can grow and improve their economic performance. At the same time, the rent-seeking state is also seen as the root of corrupt practices and in village governance of China, and more.


After over a decade of administrative and economic reform in mainland China, the center has become increasingly remote and less important for many localities. In many ways, the mobilization capacity of the central government has been weakened. Central government policies are often ignored and local officials are often more interested in personal projects than in centrally directed economic plans. In this study of local government and politics in China, the author explores what happens when policy directives from Beijing collide with the institutional and political realities of local government. Drawing on interviews with government officials in various municipalities and a review of records and documents, H. George Frederickson concludes that the central government has been forced to curtail its efforts to centrally direct policy developments in China in a way that does not fully exploit the potential of local government. This book challenges the conventional of linear thinking and points to an alternative path out of poverty traps.

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Globalization and Public Sector Reform in China - Kyriakos Ferekidou - 2014-04-24

This book analyses public sector reform comprehensively in all parts of China’s public sector - government bureaucracy, state-owned enterprises, and the military. It argues that the reform of the public sector has had an impact, Chinese government continues to be best characterized as ‘state capitalism’.

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Preventing Corruption in Asia - Ting Gou - 2011-05-30

Despite intensified governmental and public efforts at corruption control in recent years, official transgression continues to surface in various forms. In this book, the author presents the results of the Anti-Corruption in Asia database which covers 13 countries and 200 indicators. The book captures the challenge of increasing corruption in Asia, and identifies the key factors and trends behind this development. The book draws a set of conclusions for the development of anti-corruption policies in Asia.

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This text explores what political corruption actually is. Its economic and transnational dimensions are reviewed, and its inherent discretion in all positions and claims that effective ethical management requires self-awareness, self-informed decision making. Building on traditional ethical theory and modern research, the book begins with the fundamentals of responsibility, including the concept of moral community. It then introduces the idea of a hierarchy of moral communities, which serves as a general framework and theoretical/historical introduction to social transition research in the case of China; the second section discusses the underpinning logic behind political reform in China and practical considerations for implementing political reform policies. The book provides a unique insight into the world at large, and will appeal to those with an interest in Chinese politics, economics, foreign policy and security studies.

China Watching - Chair of Contemporary China Institute School of Oriental and African Studies Robert Ash, Professor - 2007-01-04

China Watching analyzes the state of European, Japanese and American scholarship on China over the last decade. The international team of experts offers a comprehensive and up-to-date assessment of the main trends and findings of current research. The book shows the significance of current China research in Europe, Japan, and the United States, and highlights the profound status of China as a superpower and rival to the United States. Many books have examined China's economic rise, human rights, and foreign policy, but few have explored the core of the Chinese political system. In China, the political leadership needs to establish a framework for understanding all of these issues: how the ruling communist government works. This book delves deeply into China's political machinery. Invaluable. — James Fallows, National Magazine award-winning author of "在中国的中国人 " J. Patrick Dobel Corresponding for The Atlantic The Party is Financial Times reporter. Richard McGregor's eye-opening investigation into China's Communist Party, and the internal role it has played in the country's rise as a global superpower. In this fast-moving and compelling book, he explores the central role that the Communist Party has played in shaping China's political, economic, and cultural development. In this book, McGregor uses deep reporting and detailed analysis to show how the Communist Party has shaped China's politics and economy, and how it has influenced China's position in the world. This book is essential reading for anyone interested in China's political and economic future. It will be of special interest to managerial leaders in public service and teaching in public administration and policy programs or executive training.

Public Leadership Ethics - J. Patrick Dobel - 2018-05-04

The party - Richard McGregor - 2016-08-08

"Few outsiders have as much to lose as the insiders, motivators, rivals, and fears of the Chinese Communist leadership. But we all know much more than before, thanks to Richard McGregor's illuminating and richly textured portrait of the political leadership." — James Fallows, National Magazine award-winning author of "在中国的中国人 " J. Patrick Dobel Corresponding for The Atlantic The Party is Financial Times reporter. Richard McGregor's eye-opening investigation into China's Communist Party, and the internal role it has played in the country's rise as a global superpower. In this fast-moving and compelling book, he explores the central role that the Communist Party has played in shaping China's political, economic, and cultural development. In this book, McGregor uses deep reporting and detailed analysis to show how the Communist Party has shaped China's politics and economy, and how it has influenced China's position in the world. This book is essential reading for anyone interested in China's political and economic future. It will be of special interest to managerial leaders in public service and teaching in public administration and policy programs or executive training.

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Issues & Studies - 2002-02

Social Transformation and State Governance in China - Xianju Xu - 2008-01-14

This text explores what political corruption actually is. Its economic and transnational dimensions are reviewed, and its inherent discretion in all positions and claims that effective ethical management requires self-awareness, self-informed decision making. Building on traditional ethical theory and modern research, the book begins with the fundamentals of responsibility, including the concept of moral community. It then introduces the idea of a hierarchy of moral communities, which serves as a general framework and theoretical/historical introduction to social transition research in the case of China; the second section discusses the underpinning logic behind political reform in China and practical considerations for implementing political reform policies. The book provides a unique insight into the world at large, and will appeal to those with an interest in Chinese politics, economics, foreign policy and security studies.

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leadership of the Chinese Communist Party has embarked on a series of ambitious political reforms. In his new book, Barrett McCormick develops a theory of Leninist states to explore the prospect for these reforms. He finds that, while significant economic and political gains have been made for the Chinese people, the basic contours of the state remain unchanged, and as events in June 1989 clearly showed, reform has not diminished the state's ability to impose its prerogatives on society. Drawing on Weber's political sociology, McCormick argues that patrimonial and corruption are integral aspects of Leninist rule. Reformers have attempted to promote democracy and law and to fight corruption, but when they attempt to implement their programs through traditional hierarchical Leninist institutions, lower-level cadres have been able to utilize patronage networks to blunt the impact of reform and protect their personal agenda. In his case studies of the legal system, the people's congresses, and party rectification, McCormick points out these obstacles to progressive change and assesses the extent to which reformers' goals have been realized. He shows that, despite the effects of the Tiananmen Square political reforms, the principal dimensions of the Leninist system—party rule, state domination of the economy, a confirming ideology—remain largely intact. These findings will be of interest to China specialists as well as students of comparative communism and Leninist states.

Dictators and their Secret Police - Sheena Chestnut Greitens - 2016-08-16

How do dictators stay in power? When, and how, do they use repression to do so? Dictators and their Secret Police explores the role of the coercive apparatus under authoritarian rule in Asia—how these secret organizations originated, how they operated, and how their violence affected ordinary citizens. Greitens argues that autocrats face a coercive dilemma: whether to create internal security forces designed to manage popular mobilization, or defend against potential coup. Violence against civilians, she suggests, is a byproduct of their attempt to resolve this dilemma. Drawing on a wealth of new historical evidence, this book challenges conventional wisdom on dictatorship: what autocrats are threatened by, how they respond, and how this affects the lives and security of the millions under their rule. It offers an unprecedented view into the use of surveillance, coercion, and violence, and sheds new light on the institutional and social foundations of authoritarian power.

Implementing Autocratic In the PRC - Flora Sapio - 2015

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New World Disorder - Ken Jowitt - 1992-02-12

Communism, as or Ken Jowitt prefers, Leninism, has attracted, repelled, mystified, and terrorized millions for nearly a century. In his brilliant, timely, and controversial study, New World Disorder, Jowitt identifies and interprets the Leninist phenomenon in comparative-historical perspective. He examines the Leninist system’s crisis and transformation, the extent to which reformers’ goals have been realized. He shows that, despite the often radical nature of the reform movement, the principal dimensions of the Leninist system—party rule, state domination of the economy, a confirming ideology—remain largely intact. These findings will be of interest to China specialists as well as students of comparative communism and Leninist states. Since the death of Mao the Chinese Communist Party in Reform - Kjeld Erik Brodsgaard - 2006-04-18

Contrary to the expectations of many people, China's recent economic growth has not led to the collapse of the Chinese Communist Party. In fact, the Party has recently carried out a peaceful and orderly transition to the so-called fourth generation of leadership, has revitalized itself, and created a new, younger and better trained cadre corps. Despite this successful transformation, there continue to be many problems that the Party will need to overcome if it is to remain in power, including pressures for democratization in both urban and rural areas, widespread corruption, the emergence of new social groups, and increasing dissatisfaction among workers who seem to be losing out in the present transition. The Chinese Communist Party in Reform explores the current state of the Chinese Communist Party and the many challenges that it faces. It considers the dynamics of development in China, the Party organization, recruitment, and management, and the Party's role in society more widely. It concludes by examining the prospects for the future of the Party, including whether it will continue to be able to accommodate socio-economic changes within China and pressures from abroad, and the likely nature of its evolution. Overall, this book provides a comprehensive assessment of the internal dynamics of the Chinese Communist Party and its role in Chinese society.

Power Restructuring In China And Russia - Mark Lupher - 2018-02-12

The massive economic transformations and political upheavals that have been sweeping China and the Soviet Union in the final decades of the twentieth century are among the great dramas of our time. Yet the origins of these revolutionary changes are murky and their outcomes unclear. Here we witnessed the demise of an archaic authoritarian order and the rise of pluralism and democracy, or are the tumultuous events of the post-Mao era and the period of perestroika more usefully viewed in terms of broader patterns of power and politics in Chinese and Russian history? Considering these questions with a new interpretation of power relations and political processes in China and Russia, Lupher explores the imperial era, the communist period, and the current situation in both countries. Rather than speaking of "reform," which too often is understood as liberalization along Western lines, his discussion is focused on power restructuring—the ebb and flow of state power; the centralization and decentralization of political and economic power; and the three-way struggles between central government, local governments, and private enterprises. Power Restructuring in China and Russia is noteworthy in combining broad comparative-historical analysis and conceptualization with a closely focused discussion and reinterpretation of the Chinese Cultural Revolution—the core of his book. By comparing and bringing new light to bear on a series of pivotal episodes in Chinese and Russian history, he furthers our understanding and assessment of processes that will continue to unfold in China, Russia, and the former Soviet republics.

Corruption as an Empty Signifier - Lucy Koechlin - 2013-05-23

Corruption as an Empty Signifier critically explores the ways in which corruption in Africa has been evaluated with African politics and political order, and offers a novel approach to understanding corruption as a potentially emancipatory discourse of political transformation.

Corruption as an Empty Signifier - Lucy Koechlin - 2013-05-23

The Danwei: Changing Chinese Workplace in Historical and Comparative Perspective - Xiaobo - 2015-02-24

The Danwei, or work unit, occupies a central place in Chinese society. To understand Chinese politics demands a better understanding of this system. This volume provides a systematic study of the danwei system and addresses a variety of questions from historical and comparative perspectives.

The Danwei: Changing Chinese Workplace in Historical and Comparative Perspective - Xiaobo - 2015-02-24

The danwei system originated, how it operated, and how its violence affected ordinary citizens. Greitens argues that autocrats face a coercive dilemma: whether to create internal security forces designed to manage popular mobilization, or defend against potential coup. Violence against civilians, she suggests, is a byproduct of their attempt to resolve this dilemma. Drawing on a wealth of new historical evidence, this book challenges conventional wisdom on dictatorship: what autocrats are threatened by, how they respond, and how this affects the lives and security of the millions under their rule. It offers an unprecedented view into the use of surveillance, coercion, and violence, and sheds new light on the institutional and social foundations of authoritarian power.