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Altri autori (Persone)	FangQiang LiXiaobing HouXiaojia LaiSherman Xiaogang LiXiaoxiao LiYue LiuChen ShanPatrick Fuliang TianXiansheng WuHelen XuStella (Stella Yingzi) YangDongyu YangZhiguo
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Nota di contenuto	Introduction : who to blame : party, state, or society? / Qiang Fang and Xiaobing Li -- Fundamental flaws : corruption reporting and tackling in the Qing / Qiang Fang -- Accountability, supervision, and penalty : Yuan Shikai as a watchdog in managing government officials / Patrick Fuliang Shan -- Chiang Kai-shek versus Guomindang's corruption in the republic era / Sherman Xiaogang Lai -- Anti-corruption policy and party politics : the lost political battle and the fate of the GMD / Xiaobing Li -- Crime (or no crime) and punishment : the making of the first big case in new China and legitimation of CCP party governance, 1950-1991 / Zhiguo Yang -- Connection, corruption, and

confrontation : Lake Weishan / Xiaoja Hou -- Power versus law : anticorruption in Shaanxi during Jiang Zemin's era / Dongyu Yang -- Runaway Chinese officials and International Chase / Yue Li and Chen Liu -- Language of protest : corruption exposed in popular rhymes / Helen Xiaoyan Wu -- Corruption during China's golden ages : case studies in the Han and Tang Dynasties / Stella Y. Xu -- Hu Jintao's anti-corruption action (or non action) : the Bo Xilai case and after / Xiansheng Tian -- The new leadership fights the old battle : eight regulations / Xiaoxiao Li -- Xi Jinping's anti-corruption in a historical perspective / Qiang Fang -- Conclusion : anticorruption : a global thorny task / Qiang Fang and Xiaobing Li.

Sommario/riassunto

Corruption and Anti-Corruption in Modern China collects essays from the scholars in their fields and examines the ongoing corruption in China by addressing this important topic from a historical perspective through a cooperative interdisciplinary research effort among Chinese-American scholars interested in the subject. Their scholarship makes a significant contribution through multi-faceted components from different fields such as history, economics, political science, criminal justice, and popular culture. The authors introduce and explore the theory and practice of policy patterns, political systems, and social institutions by identifying key issues in Chinese government and society contained within the larger framework of the international sphere.

This book describes a historical transition when the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) maintained its forceful control of cities while the middle class reluctantly sacrificed its rights in exchange for retaining their economic benefits. To survive market economy, the party leadership became more flexible and was able to adapt to economic and social change. The CCP governments in our research responded to the rising demands and expectations of the society. They were willing and able to cope with the middle class by making a few compromises and following certain legal procedures in exchange for continuing political support. These practical compromises characterized a new political culture in PRC history since 1949.

The book voices the complaints and resentments in the cities, and interprets government policies and legal practices. It emphasizes the consequence for governance, human rights, and commercial rule of law, all of which threatens the legitimacy of the CCP. It also suggests an important evolution of the CCP. The reform movement since the 1980s has not yet contributed significantly to the country's democratic transformation or to its social stability. The leaders in the 1990s focused on liberal economic reform while discouraging and even stifling political reform. As a result, economic interest groups successfully established an alliance with CCP officials to control economic policy-making and to share political governance. In the 2010s, Chinese leaders have paid special attention to political scandals, corruption, and mismanagement in the government and in the Party.