# Article information:

The dynamics of policy coordination: The case of China’s science and technology policy-making, Science and Public Policy | 10.1093/scipol/scac058 | DeepDyve
<https://www.deepdyve.com/lp/oxford-university-press/the-dynamics-of-policy-coordination-the-case-of-china-s-science-and-u8b3yiNOsX>

# Article summary:

1. This article presents a dynamic and quantitative analysis of policy coordination in China's science and technology (S&T) policy-making based on policy documents issued by central government agencies from 1978 to 2019.

2. The study finds that policy coordination has developed steadily, with ministries under the purview of the State Council playing a leading role, and coordination efforts mainly focusing on inclusive and national demand-oriented themes.

3. The research offers a panoramic view of policy coordination trajectories and mechanisms in centralized political systems, contributing to the analysis methods available for quantitatively studying policy documents.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "The dynamics of policy coordination: The case of China’s science and technology policy-making" presents a dynamic and quantitative analysis of policy coordination in China based on the science and technology (S&T) policy documents issued by China’s central government agencies in the period 1978–2019. The authors use social network analysis to trace the evolution of the policy coordination networks and analyze the role of each agency in the network. They also use text analysis tools from policy informatics to explore the coordination priorities of these agencies at different points in time.

Overall, the article provides valuable insights into how policy coordination works in centralized political systems like China. However, there are some potential biases and limitations that need to be considered when interpreting its findings.

One potential bias is that the study only focuses on S&T policies, which may not be representative of other policy areas. It is possible that inter-agency coordination works differently in other areas, such as economic or social policies. Therefore, it is important to be cautious when generalizing the findings to other policy domains.

Another limitation is that the study relies solely on co-signed policy documents as a source of data. While this approach provides a systematic record of coordination output, it may not capture all aspects of inter-agency relations. For example, there may be informal communication channels or power dynamics between agencies that are not reflected in official documents.

Additionally, while the authors provide a comprehensive analysis of inter-agency relations over time, they do not explore potential reasons for why certain agencies played leading roles or why certain themes were prioritized for coordination. This limits our understanding of what factors shape inter-agency relations in China's political system.

Furthermore, while the authors acknowledge that their methods should be applicable to analyzing policy documents and policy coordination outside of S&T policy, they do not provide any evidence or examples to support this claim. This raises questions about whether their findings can be generalized beyond S&T policies.

Finally, while the article does not contain any overtly promotional content or one-sided reporting, it is possible that some biases exist due to cultural or political factors inherent in studying Chinese politics. For example, there may be certain topics or perspectives that are sensitive or off-limits for discussion within China's political context.

In conclusion, while this article provides valuable insights into how inter-agency coordination works in centralized political systems like China's, it is important to consider its potential biases and limitations when interpreting its findings. Further research is needed to explore how inter-agency relations work across different policy domains and political contexts.

# Topics for further research:

* Inter-agency coordination in economic policies in China
* Informal communication channels between Chinese government agencies
* Power dynamics between Chinese government agencies
* Factors shaping inter-agency relations in China's political system
* Policy coordination in other policy domains in China
* Cultural and political biases in studying Chinese politics

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/7eb590455b889bcc4ef3895c3109debe>