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Winter 12-1-2010

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Comparison of University E-party Construction between Developed Regions and Minority Regions[↓]

—A Case Study on Changjiang River Delta Region and Boarder Region among Hunan, Hubei, Chongqing and Guizhou

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Abstract

The e-party is an inevitable choice for the innovation of CPC construction in universities. Based on comparative study of university e-party construction status between developed regions and minority regions as well as the e-party maturity model, with a view to improving university e-party construction in minority regions, three strategies have been put forward in this thesis. Firstly, raising awareness of CPC members and cadres and taking e-party construction in the performance evaluation system; secondly, systemizing e-party affairs management and standardizing e-party construction platform; and thirdly, enhancing the attractiveness of university websites of party affairs and strategies for the construction of a Marxist learning party.

Key words- *Developed region, Minority region, University E-party, Strategy*

I . INTRODUCTION

September 15 to 18, 2009, the fourth plenary session of the 17th central committee of CPC held in Beijing has put forward the objective to construct a Marxist learning party. The 17th national conference on university e-party construction has put forward the requirement to initiate new achievement in university party construction in a new historical starting point. How to construct a Marxist learning party? How to initiate new achievement in university party construction in new era? At this new historic era and a network era, the enhancement of e-party construction is undoubtedly an effective approach to innovate in the university party construction in minority regions and to construct a Marxist learning party. E-party is a working mode which handles with party affairs through modern means. As an important part of party work, the construction of ideology, organization, working style, uncorrupted government and system will be finished through

networks. It is worth mentioning that the application of technologies such as 3G, the modern electronic means of e-party will be expanded and should include the internet, mobile phones, computers, etc. The knowledge, technology, information-oriented feature of university personnel enables the acceptance and popularity of university e-party, which highlights the role of university e-party. Up to the present, university e-party development of China, due to unbalanced development of regional economy, talent, technology and other factors, there is a gap in university e-party construction between developed regions and minority regions. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce the e-party maturity model to assess and compare the maturity of e-party between developed regions and minority regions. The comparison of e-party construction is not to judge which is superior but to identify, learn and improve the e-party construction.

II . E-PARTY MATURITY MODEL

E-party is a dynamic process of overall development. To achieve an effective e-party evaluation and process control, the e-party maturity model has been therefore introduced. The e-party maturity model has been derived from e-government maturity model. Based on the latest research results of e-government maturity model, combined with the features of e-party, this thesis has put forward an e-party maturity model (EPMM) and its index system, focusing on the e-party website evaluation and analysis from the outside of the websites of party affairs. The confidentiality of e-party and e-government differs, and e-party pays more attention to information confidentiality. Therefore, the biggest difference between e-government and e-party is the evaluation index differences, and e-party increases the evaluation weight of security policy in particular. E-party construction process maturity consists of five levels: web-based level (Network Infrastructure), information service-level (Information Serving), information exchange level (Information Interactivity), information-sharing level

[↓] Supported by National Natural Science Foundation of China, Project No. 70533030/G030603
Supported by Ideological and Political education of Jishou University, Project No. 2009JSUA13

(Information Sharing), and comprehensive integration level (Comprehensive Integration). Then,

each level contains corresponding evaluation indexes which form the overall indexes system.

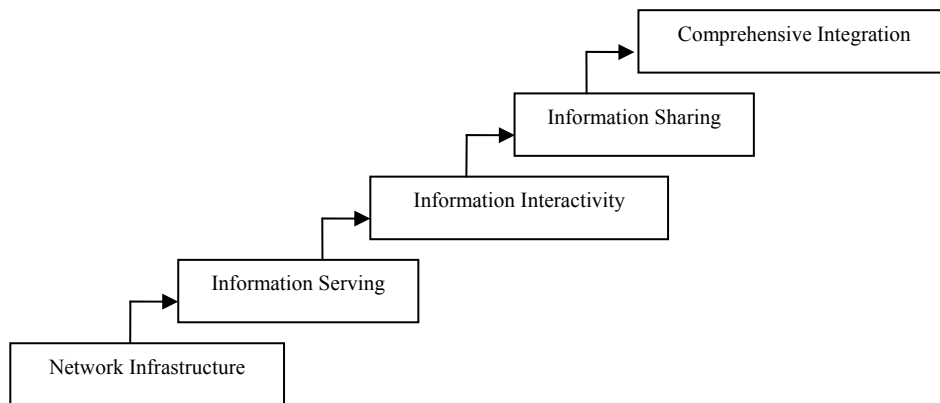


Figure1. E-party Maturity Model

1) Web-based Level: In this phase, party organizations at all levels actively promote the internal information construction, including a separate data collection, database construction and application system construction. As for the difference in the database construction and related information, data standards and concepts, many problems rose, such as imbalance in information construction, various database standards, and reconstruction of database among party organizations at different levels and party organizations in various industries. Mature information network infrastructure is the basis for e-party construction.

2) Information Service Level: In this phase, e-party has been operated within office system, and stable party information release is achieved. The main feature of this stage is that party organizations at all levels have set up office autoimmunization systems and party-construction websites, through which information service is available for CPC members and the masses. This stage is the unilateral interaction stage between party organizations and CPC members as well as the masses. In addition, the security policy such as identity authentication and access control is implemented.

3) Information Exchange Level: In this stage, party information can be released dynamically, and CPC members and the masses can complete ordinary party affairs through websites. Party organizations can interact bilaterally, and ordinary party affairs are available for CPC members and the masses. However, information systems of organizations at all levels are independent from each other, this "information-isolated island" phenomenon has led to the isolation of resources, and various departments operate separately and independently. In addition, identity authentication, access control, confidentiality duties and other security policies are implemented.

4) Information-sharing Level: In this stage, a unified platform for information exchange and sharing has been set up, which provides the exchange and share of database and information including the information on party organizations at all levels, and classifies, sorts out and relevant information on party organizations at all levels, and a data exchange center has been established. The standard interface and standard information exchange through a unified information exchange platform ensures the information sharing between party organizations of upper and lower levels or at same level, one-stop service is available for CPC members and the masses. In addition, security policies such as identity authentication, access control, confidentiality duties, information integrity and auditing are implemented.

5) Comprehensive and Integrated Level: In this stage, high-level design framework and construction have been finished, e-party systems that can effectively and steadily carry out the functions of party organizations at all levels are established, and a comprehensive e-party security system including two dimensions of technology and management has been established. At the same time, the e-party construction is a continuous process of development and improvement, which develops with the development of IT technology.

III.COMPARISON OF UNIVERSITY E-PARTY CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN DEVELOPED REGIONS AND MINORITY REGIONS

Since Government Internet Year in 1999, China has developed e-government for only a few years and e-government in China is still in an exploratory stage. In early 2003, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee issued a *Circular on Further Promotion*

the Informationization Construction of Office Systems for Party Committees Nationwide, at the same time, e-party began its way, which instantly followed by university e-party construction. Up to now, due to the imbalance in regional development, there is a certain gap in university e-party construction between developed regions and minority regions. Based on the e-party maturity model, this thesis has carried out a comparative study on six typical websites of party affairs from universities in the Changjiang River Delta Region and the Boarder Region among Hunan, Hubei, Chongqing and Guizhou, each region three websites respectively.

This thesis adopted a two-grade index system, grade 1 with 5 indicators and grade 2 with 13 indicators, covering nearly all the dimensions of e-party construction. In order to carry out the comparative

study, the author selected three websites from the Changjiang River Delta region, including the website of the Party Organization Department of East China Normal University (hereinafter referred to as A), the website of the Party Organization Department of Shanghai Jiaotong University (hereinafter referred to as B) and the website of Party Flag Waving of School of Medicine of Shanghai Jiaotong University (hereinafter referred to as C), and three websites from the Boarder Region among Hunan, Hubei, Chongqing and Guizhou, including the website of Jishou University (hereinafter referred to as a), the website of the Party Organization Department and Party School of Huaihua College (hereinafter referred to as b), and website of College of Foreign Languages of Jishou University (hereinafter referred to as c), and details are as follows:

Table 1: Comparison of University E-party Construction between Developed Regions and Minority Regions

Indicators	Name of Websites	Universities in the Changjiang River Delta region			Universities in the Boarder Region among Hunan, Hubei, Chongqing and Guizhou		
		A	B	C	a	b	C
Information Construction	Data Collection	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Database Construction	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Application System Construction	•	•	•	•	•	•
Information Service	Office Automatic System	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Party Information Release	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Security Strategy	•	•	•	◆	•	◆
Information Exchange	Dynamic Information Release	•	•	•	◆	◆	○
	Internet Party Affairs	◆	◆	◆	○	○	○
	Security Strategy	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	○
Information Sharing	Information Sharing and Exchange	◆	◆	◆	○	○	○
	Security Strategy	◆	◆	◆	○	○	○
Information Integration	E-party Management System	◆	◆	◆	○	○	○
	E-party Security System	○	○	○	○	○	○

Note: • indicates that the website has the listed function. ◆ indicates that the website has the listed function but not complete. ○ indicates that the website does not has the listed function.

Sources:

1. <http://zzb.ecnu.edu.cn/new/index.asp>, October 11, 2009.
2. <http://zzb.sjtu.edu.cn/>, October 11, 2009
3. <http://eydj.shsmu.edu.cn/>, October 11, 2009

4. <http://zrb.jsu.edu.cn/>, October 11, 2009.

5. <http://djw.hhtc.edu.cn/>, October 11, 2009.

6. <http://xyj.jsu.edu.cn/Article/ArticleShow.asp?ArticleID=4>, October

From chart 1, we can get the conclusion that university e-party in developed regions is between information exchange level and information sharing level, and university e-party in minority regions is almost at information release level, and there is a 1 to 2 development gaps between them. Compared with developed regions, the reasons for the lagging of university e-party in minority regions can be attributed to the economic and geographical factors such as inconvenient transportation, insufficient information and underdeveloped social development, which hinder the development process of e-party construction in universities significantly. In addition to these factors, others include the insufficient comprehensive personnel of university party affairs and information technology, insufficient awareness

of CPC carders and members, and insufficient awareness of innovation. University e-party construction of either developed regions or minority regions is in its development level and shall be further perfected. The difference lies in that university e-party of developed regions should be guided to information sharing and information integration levels, while university e-party of minority regions should be guided to information exchange and information sharing levels by reference to e-party construction experience of developed regions. University e-party construction of developed regions should absorb the experience and achievements of e-government as well as e-party, with a view to higher level. Based on a comparative standards between university e-party construction in

minority regions and university e-party construction in developed regions, this thesis focuses on how the university e-party of minority regions use the experience of university e-party construction in developed regions for reference and its strategies.

IV. STRATEGIES FOR UNIVERSITY E-PARTY CONSTRUCTION IN DEVELOPED REGIONS AND MINORITY REGIONS

As far as the systematic project of university e-party construction in minority regions, awareness is the precondition, fund is the basis, personnel is the core, technology is the bridge, and security is the guarantee. In order to improve the university e-party construction in minority regions, efforts should be made to the following three aspects:

A. Enhancing the awareness of CPC carders and members and taking e-party construction into performance evaluation system.

Universities in minority regions should put more efforts on propaganda to cultivate an atmosphere that if e-party construction lags behind, and the overall development of the region will be further lagged behind. Firstly, measures should be taken to change the ideas of university CPC carders and members in minority regions, helping them to realize e-party is the inevitable choice for the particularity of university personnel, realize the significance and urgency of e-party construction, and participate in e-party construction voluntarily. Secondly, the relation between university e-government and university e-party should be made clear. On the one hand, university e-party is not a branch of university e-government, and on the other hand, university e-party should guide the university e-government. University e-government should improve university e-party development, and e-government and e-party improve the information process of China jointly. Thirdly, e-party is a new working mode. It is not only a tool or means but reorganization and optimization of working process for party affairs. The traditional thinking pattern and working mode should be changed, and university CPC carders and members should set awareness of innovation, awareness of learning, awareness of security and awareness of service to work hard for a new status of party construction at new historical era. In addition, network space has become an important domain for the administration of CPC, the administration capacity and competence in this domain also affect the administrative status of CPC, therefore the administration on the virtual space is an important aspect of administrative competence. In order to improve the university e-party perfectly and rapidly, e-party construction should be absorbed into performance evaluation system. First, a system of "head carder as the responsible person" should be set

up, the head carder is in charge of the fund, personnel, job vacancy and all other resources relevant to e-party, and provides advantageous external conditions. Second, responsibility system and evaluation standard shall be established for e-party construction, the responsibility for e-party development should be arranged to different levels, vacancies and personnel, clarifying the responsibility and rights. Third, an award and punishment system should be established and strictly implemented to mobilize the enthusiasm of relevant personnel.

B. Strengthening the exchange and sharing functions of websites, promoting the attractiveness of university websites of party affairs.

Promoting the application of university e-party in minority regions and making best of the e-party and enhancing the level of party construction in universities, and the attractiveness of university website in minority regions must be promoted. First, the attractiveness of website design should be promoted. Through the continuous improvement of website design technology, the e-party website platform will be more stable and safe, and the improved website design will attract more CPC members and the masses to visit these websites. At present, the most important design is to put some columns and contents for the communications between the CPC members and the masses, between the party organizations and the CPC members and the masses. These are the short-board of e-party construction which should be perfected. Secondly, the attractiveness of the websites may be enhanced by their contents. On the one hand, the websites of party affairs should actively propagandize the routes, guiding line and policies of CPC in a timely way, on the other hand, the websites should dynamically report the latest political and economic news in and aboard. Lastly, the websites of party affairs should provide more first hand information, enhance its quality on the basis of the needs of the websites visitors, and decrease the weight of second hand information. For instance, CPC member may open personal blog which records and presents his study, work and life, enhance the creditability and impressiveness of the websites. We should enhance the attractiveness of the websites of party affairs, make best of the websites in propaganda so as to achieve the objective of construction a Marxist learning party.

C. Systemizing the university e-party affairs and regularizing the website platforms construction of party affairs.

The key to e-party development is the construction of "three websites three databases and one platform". Firstly, "three websites" system should be established. The three websites include internal website for party affairs, professional website for party affairs and

external website for party affairs, through unified technological standards, interfaces and languages, the three websites can realize information exchange and database information sharing mutually, form a system for e-party websites, and insure the websites can be integrated and operated in a safe environment. Secondly, “three databases” system should be established. The three databases include personnel database, office information database and knowledge database. The construction of three databases should be combined with software development for party construction and party affairs, with the practical needs of party affairs work, focuses on imperative systems such as information release, system security, decision-making support, office autoimmunization and mutual participant, and improve the efficiency, interactivity, stability and security of the operation of e-party system. Lastly, “one platform” should be set up. Efforts should be made to strengthen the regularization of university websites of party affairs, formulate the technological norms for websites design, unify the names of websites of party affairs, and issue a guiding circular for the basic contents, columns and information ratio of various kinds so as to ensure the uniformity of the websites of party affairs at different levels, help to establish and maintain the authority of party organizations and departments, help CPC members and the masses to familiarize the contents of websites of party affairs and participate in.

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