

# THE BCPE FRAMEWORK AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN AUTONOMOUS KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM FOR CHINA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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**Abstract:** This article proposes a dynamic “Basic–Constraint–Purpose–Effect” (BCPE) framework to explain China’s paradox of “stability through transformation” over seven decades. Moving beyond theories that treat the state as a passive market corrector, BCPE operationalizes CCP’s leadership as institutionalized political integrative capacity—manifested in strategic planning, organizational penetration, nationwide coordination, and self-correction. This capacity sustains a dual-loop learning system: an experience-elevation loop that scales local innovations into national policy, and a risk-correction loop that recalibrates goals and institutions in response to systemic failures. Development purposes are not exogenously given but endogenously shaped through the CCP’s evolving diagnosis of the principal societal contradiction, blending normative values (e.g., equity, sustainability) with instrumental concerns. Four middle-range propositions follow: (1) political integrative capacity enhances collective action in large societies; (2) constraints, when cognitively reframed, drive innovation; (3) a strategic state dynamically optimizes multiple, often competing goals; and (4) effective markets and promising government co-evolve through complementary institution-building. Rooted in China’s governance practice yet articulated with generalizable mechanisms, BCPE draws on indigenous epistemic traditions—particularly practical rationality and holistic thinking—while offering testable, boundary-specified claims. It thus advances a path toward an autonomous, globally engaged political economy, providing analytically rigorous tools for understanding adaptive governance in complex developing contexts.

**Keywords:** BCPE framework; Political integrative capacity; Institutionalized learning; Developmental political economy

## 1 INTRODUCTION

In more than 70 years of development, China has undergone three major transformations, but it has always maintained governance continuity and strategic stability, showing the unique phenomenon of “stability in change”, which poses a challenge to the existing development theory. Mainstream economics reduces the role of the state to “the fixer of market failures” or “the watchman of property protection”[1-2]. Although new structural economics emphasizes the role of “promising government” in industrial upgrading[3], it still assumes that development goals can be identified by exogenous comparative advantage, ignoring their endogenous generation and dynamic evolution. The “developmental state” paradigm in political science emphasizes national capacity[4-5], but relies on the premise of technocratic autonomy and goal stability, which is difficult to explain the strategic adjustment under the historical transformation of the major social contradictions.

The existing studies are roughly divided into three categories: the narrative of institutional change emphasizes property rights reform and globalization dividends[6-7], but lacks study on the endogenous adjustment mechanism of objectives. The national capacity theory focuses on the effectiveness of government intervention[7], but does not clarify how capacity can be updated through feedback. The theory of civilization path advocates that the Chinese road is rooted in historical traditions[8-9], mostly staying in macro comparison and lacking meso mechanism support. None of them fully decoded the core process of “how the system learns from practice and updates itself”. In recent years, domestic scholars have put forward the concepts of “mission oriented political party” [10-12], “administrative subcontract” and “resilient governance”[13-14], trying to break through the western framework, but still focusing on institutional description, lacking dynamic analysis tools through political integration, goal setting and practical feedback.

In this context, building a middle-range theory rooted in Chinese experience and with general explanatory power is regarded as a key path to promote independent knowledge system. China’s philosophical and social sciences have not fundamentally shaken off their dependence on western theories, and there is an urgent need to refine subjective concepts and propositions[15]; Hong Yinxing also stressed that socialist political economy with Chinese characteristics should be committed to “systematization and intellectualization of basic principles”[16].

From this point of view, this paper proposes a dynamic analysis framework of “basic-constraint-purpose-effect”(BCPE), which transforms the operation of “CCP’s leadership” into an observable and verifiable political integration force, and takes it as the center to build an institutional learning system driven by experience dimension upgrading loop and risk correction loop, aiming to provide middle-range theoretical support for the substantial construction of independent knowledge system of economics with Chinese characteristics.

## 2 THE DOUBLE LOOP MECHANISM OF INSTITUTIONALIZED LEARNING AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF BCPE

When explaining China's experience, the existing development theory often finds it difficult to take into account both institutional stability and process dynamics: it emphasizes static advantages and ignores the adjustment mechanism, or stays in the declaration of the principle of "CCP's leadership" without transforming it into analyzable mechanism variables. This paper proposes a dynamic analysis framework of BCPE, which regards the strategic capabilities of the political system as a closed-loop system driven by institutionalized learning to understand how China maintains the unity of sense of direction and adaptability in drastic changes. BCPE forms a governance mechanism with self calibration ability by giving specific functions to each dimension and embedding double feedback loops. Among them, "CCP's leadership" is operationalized into an observable and verifiable political integration force, and plays a structural role in coordinating the interaction of basic, constraint, goal and effect.

### 2.1 Basics: Institutionalized Political Integration and Its Four Functions

In the BCPE framework, "basics" refers specifically to the institutionalized political integration of the Communist Party of China as a mission oriented party - that is, the ability to identify public interests, gather strategic consensus and promote coordinated action in a super large-scale society. This ability does not stem from the concentration of power itself, but is reflected in the four functions embedded in the formal system: strategic planning, organizational penetration, national synergy and self correction.

Strategic planning supported by long-term development planning helps to maintain policy coherence from the central to grassroots, in which relevant coordination mechanisms play a role in issue integration and cross sectoral convergence. The extensive network of grassroots organizations enables policy signals to reach the blind spots of governance and strengthen the penetration of implementation. Faced with major tasks across fields, specific overall arrangements can break the division of departments and improve the efficiency of resource collaboration. At the same time, a series of institutionalized feedback arrangements, such as closed-loop problem identification, rectification and system adjustment, help to alleviate the risk of organizational rigidity and target drift. These functions are intertwined to maintain the overall direction of the system in a complex execution environment.

### 2.2 Constraints: Action Boundary Processed by Political Cognition

In the BCPE framework, "constraints" are not objective conditions given by exogenous factors, but action parameters actively recognized and defined by the political system. Its most authoritative expression is reflected in the periodic judgment of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the "main social contradictions". This judgment is essentially a strategic understanding of the core challenges of the development stage, which is used to delineate the policy feasible areas and priorities. It not only reflects the changes of economic and social structure, but also embeds with value orientation and governance intention. For example, when ecological constraints are raised to the level of development bottlenecks, the relevant policy objectives are adjusted to reflect the escalation of the political system's awareness of constraints, not just in response to external pressures.

### 2.3 Purposes: Endogenous Value Tool Complex

In the framework of BCPE, the development goal is endogenous and evolutionary. Its formation does not depend on the judgment of external experts or the one-way transmission of market signals, but on the strategic grasp of the main social contradictions by the political system, which is actively set on this basis. This goal includes both value concerns for social equity and ecological sustainability, as well as instrumental considerations for resource efficiency and institutional effectiveness. The target content carried by P dimension is not fixed once established, but constantly tested, adjusted and even reconstructed in practical feedback, reflecting the ability to continuously respond to complicated reality.

### 2.4 Effects: Authenticity and Accessibility of Compound Performance

"Effects" here refers to a multi-dimensional performance set centered on the people, covering economic, social, ecological and security fields. This dimension focuses not on the number of indicators, but on whether performance information can be truly formed in practice and smoothly enter the field of decision-making. China strives to ensure the authenticity and accessibility of performance data through a multi-level information re-flux mechanism. In recent years, the construction of digital government has improved the granularity and real-time performance of data acquisition, and provided more reliable technical conditions for feedback mechanism. On this basis, the real performance signal carried by the E dimension has become an important basis for promoting the whole system to carry out institutionalized learning and dynamic adjustment.

### 2.5 Dynamic Process of Double Loop Mechanism

The above four dimensions form a dynamic closed-loop through two types of feedback mechanisms: one is the The

experiential ascending feedback loop ( $E \rightarrow P \rightarrow B$ ): when grassroots practice is proved to be effective (E), the political system can refine it into national strategic intention (P) and gradually solidify it into institutional arrangement (B); The other is the risk correction loop ( $E \rightarrow C \rightarrow P \rightarrow B$ ): when the negative effect reveals systemic risk (E), the political system reexamines the constraint cognition (C), adjusts the purpose (P) and promotes the upgrading of the system (B) accordingly. These two kinds of mechanisms do not operate separately, but work together on an institutionalized platform. The meeting of the Central Committee for comprehensive deepening reform, the mid-term evaluation of the five-year plan and the policy discussion of the national two sessions have provided procedural channels for experience summary and risk research and judgment, embedded the learning process in the institutional track, and reduced the dependence on individual judgments.

BCPE framework thus transforms abstract political principles into operational mechanism models, showing a complete learning logic of goal generation, deviation correction and experience institutionalization, which transcends the analytical limitations of “government-market” binary opposition. Compared with the “administrative subcontract” emphasizing incentive distribution or the “resilient governance” focusing on pressure resistance, the framework pays more attention to the dynamic relationship between political integration, cognitive renewal and institutional evolution, and provides a process sensitive analytical perspective for understanding the law of development.

### 3 FOUR PROPOSITIONS OF DEVELOPING POLITICAL ECONOMY

#### 3.1 The Law of Political Integration and Collective Action Efficiency

Super large-scale society naturally faces high coordination costs and difficulties in collective action. Existing theories emphasize that in the absence of mandatory or selective incentives, individuals tend to be “free riders” and the supply of public goods is limited. The BCPE framework focuses on the possibility that when there are central actors with institutionalized political integration, decentralized preferences can be gradually aggregated and directed to collective rationality through target embedding and organizational penetration, so as to improve the efficiency of collective action. This process is reflected in: the national strategic intention is incorporated into the incentive structure of local governance, so that local behavior is compatible with overall objectives. At the same time, relying on the organizational system running through the top and bottom, the policy signals can be basically consistent in transmission.

Under these conditions, the role of the state is not limited to be a passive responder, but also to active shaping of collective preferences. The effectiveness of political integration does not stem from coercive suppression, but from the ability to respond to diverse demands and procedural legitimacy. If we only rely on orders to maintain system, although it can be stable in the short term, it is easy to accumulate deficits. More sustainable integration is to identify the greatest common divisor of society through institutionalized channels and promote its transformation into a common program of action on the premise of recognizing interest differentiation. This proposition is different from the “Depoliticization” hypothesis of neoclassical economics, and also from the perspective of new institutionalism, which simplifies the state to “protector of property rights”, and highlights the dynamic role of the state in preference aggregation and target synergy. It is relevant to the discussion of “inclusive institutions”, but emphasizes that inclusiveness involves not only the form of power distribution, but also the ability to effectively integrate diverse demands and translate them into collective action.

#### 3.2 The Law of Endogenous Transformation of Constraints and Innovation-Driven Development

Existing development theories mostly regard constraints as exogenous constraints, and tend to deal with them through comparative advantage identification or institutional imitation. The BCPE framework focuses on another possibility: the momentum of development is often inherent in creative responses to constraints. When the political system has the ability of open learning, external pressures such as technological constraints, resource constraints or ecological constraints may be reinterpreted as innovation opportunities, thus contributing to the coordinated evolution of institution and technology. This process involves the active definition of constraints by political integration (C), thus forming an innovation orientation (P), and relying on the national coordination mechanism to promote progress in key areas.

From this perspective, the role of constraints has shifted - not just as barriers, but as participants in shaping the innovation agenda. This line of thought is in dialogue with Schumpeter’s discussion of “creative destruction”: Schumpeter focuses on entrepreneurial activities within the market, while BCPE pays more attention to the role of the political system in guiding innovation. Especially in the field of market failure such as basic scientific research, major infrastructure and national security, the cognitive renewal of constraints in the political system is often an important prerequisite for technological transition. The effective operation of this mechanism depends on the political system’s sensitivity and explanatory flexibility to constraint signals. If cognition tends to solidify and external pressure is simply attributed to external hostility or short-term fluctuations, it may miss the transformation opportunity and strengthen path dependence. From this perspective, cognitive ability itself can be seen as a key national ability.

#### 3.3 The Law of Strategic Country and Dynamic Optimization of Multi-dimensional Objectives

Modernization is essentially a multi-objective optimization process, involving growth, equity, security, ecology and culture. Different political systems face their own challenges in coordinating these goals: some struggle to maintain policy continuity because of periodic power shifts, while others may focus too much on a single indicator and ignore

multiple demands. According to the BCPE framework, if late developing countries want to achieve steady development, they need to develop a strategic national capacity - that is, to dynamically adjust the relative weight of multi-dimensional objectives according to the evolution of major social contradictions, and to seek Pareto improvement among conflicting objectives. The institutional support of this ability is reflected in the phased grasp of the main social contradictions by political integration (C), thus forming the priority of objectives. Through the strategic planning mechanism (B), value rationality (such as common prosperity) and instrumental rationality (such as fiscal sustainability) are coordinated.

In this process, the long-term mission and short-term adjustment are not opposed, but through the feedback cycle to achieve dynamic balance, so as to avoid policy swing. Compared with the new structural economics of industrial upgrading, or the “developmental state” paradigm of excessive reliance on technocratic autonomy, this proposition emphasizes the fundamental guiding role of value mission in goal setting. Its effective operation depends on the political system’s ability to perceive the real demands of society. Once the effect information (E) is distorted or filtered, multi-objective optimization may be divorced from reality and become a mere formality. The authenticity of the information, therefore, constitutes the basic condition for the operation of this mechanism.

### 3.4 The Law of Complementary Symbiosis Between Efficient Market and Promising Government

The dual framework of “government versus market” has long dominated the discussion of development issues. From the perspective of BCPE, it points out that the market is not a spontaneous order naturally generated, but a result of institutional construction. The existence of an effective market is inseparable from the basic investment of the government in the legal system, infrastructure, basic scientific research and other aspects, as well as the continuous shaping of competition rules and the response to market failure. From this point of view, the relationship between government and market is closer to co-construction and boundary synergy, rather than confrontation. Its operational logic can be understood as follows: political integration establishes the general direction of market evolution through strategic planning (B), and affects the behavior expectations of market participants with the help of various policy tools (P).

At the same time, the effect information presented by market performance (E) provides a basis for the government to adjust the scope of intervention. This interaction constitutes a complementary symbiotic relationship - the government provides stability and predictability, while the market feeds back efficiency signals and innovation momentum. Compared with Stiglitz’s emphasis on the “repair” function of the government to the market, BCPE further believes that the role of the government also involves institutional foundation laying and direction guidance. But this role has reasonable limits: interventions should focus on strategic, basic and long-term areas and avoid going deep into the micro decision-making process of market players. Once it crosses the border, it may restrain the vitality of innovation and cause the deviation of resource allocation. It has practical implications for the government, so it is reflected in the prudent grasp of the boundaries of action.

### 3.5 The Internal Logic of the Four Laws

The above four laws are related to each other and together constitute an organic whole. Political integration (Law 1) constitutes the basic premise of system operation. The cognitive transformation of constraints (Law 2) provides sustained impetus for innovation. Multi-objective dynamic optimization (Law 3) helps to maintain strategic direction in complex environments; The complementarity between the government and the market (Law 4) lays the foundation for the implementation of the policy. These mechanisms work together to serve the core function of institutionalized learning. This set of propositions can be classified as middle-range theory in methodology. It does not pursue universal interpretation, nor does it stop at phenomenon description, but focuses on specific causal mechanisms, and puts forward operational concepts such as “political integration” and “strategic state”, as well as testable propositions such as “the integrity of integration is positively correlated with the efficiency of collective action”. Merton once pointed out that the value of mid-level theory lies in connecting grand paradigms with empirical research[17]. In the context of promoting the construction of the “three major systems” of Chinese economics, the development of such theories may provide a feasible path to reduce the dependence of Western discourse and build an independent knowledge system.

### 3.6 Preconditions and Limited Universality of Theoretical Application

The effectiveness of the above laws depends on the premise of specific systems. For example, the lack of political integration means that the political system can transcend local interests and represent the overall demands. Effect information is true and available, requiring smooth feedback channels, and performance data is not systematically distorted. The openness of constraint cognition is reflected in the reflective ability of the political system to adjust judgments according to new evidence. These conditions are relatively more sustainable in countries with supersize, single party, long-term governance and an integrated bureaucracy.

On the contrary, in an environment of frequent multiparty rotation, weak national capacity or highly fragmented society, the full operation of the BCPE mechanism may face obstacles. Therefore, the four propositions refined in this paper belong to the middle-range theory of limited universality - its significance is not to claim universal validity, but to provide an empirical, theoretically revisable and academically dialogic analytical framework. Unlike the grand narrative of the “China model”, BCPE pays more attention to the operational logic and applicable boundaries of the mechanism.

It recognizes the influence of culture, history and the international environment, but focuses on the falsifiable question of “under what conditions and what mechanisms can produce what results”, thus providing an operational theoretical building block for comparative political economy.

Together, these propositions point to a core of developmental political economy with institutionalized learning as its core. They not only help to understand the sources of resilience in China’s path, but also provide cognitive resources for other latecomers to explore adaptive governance systems beyond Western centrism. On this basis, there is still room for discussion to further clarify its theoretical position in the independent knowledge system.

#### **4 COORDINATES OF BCPE IN INDEPENDENT KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM**

In established social science discourse, Chinese experience is often treated as some kind of “exception” or “deviation”. Sometimes it is explained within the framework of western theory, sometimes it is classified as a special narrative, and its general theoretical potential is obscured. The BCPE framework and its four derived development laws can be regarded as an exploratory response to this situation. This framework is not a partial adjustment of existing western theories or a closed collection of local discourse, but a middle-range theory as a method, rooted in the epistemological tradition of Chinese civilization, trying to build an independent knowledge component with universal dialogue ability. The position of BCPE in the independent knowledge system is closely related to its theoretical attributes, its way of transcending the existing paradigm and its cultural foundation.

##### **4.1 Middle-range Theoretical Attributes of BCPE**

Merton’s middle-range theory is intended to bridge the tension between grand theory and empirical research - it does not pursue universal interpretation, but focuses on causal mechanisms under specific conditions, emphasizing the possibility of conceptual operation and the empirical verifiability of propositions. BCPE can be seen as a contemporary continuation of this tradition. The framework attempts to transform the normative proposition of “CCP’s leadership” into an observable variable of “political integration”, and further decompose it into four functions: strategic planning, organizational penetration, national synergy and self correction. These functions are not abstract labels, but analytical units that can be identified by institutional arrangements, policy processes or organizational practices. For example, the function of strategic planning can be reflected in the formation mechanism of long-term development planning, while the function of self correction is reflected in institutionalized feedback and adjustment practice. On this basis, BCPE puts forward several testable propositions, such as the positive correlation between the integrity of political integration and the efficiency of collective action, or the openness of constrained cognition helps to enhance the intensity of innovation. Such propositions can in principle be examined through comparative historical analysis, process tracing or other empirical strategies. Even if some inferences are not supported, it helps to promote theoretical revision, rather than sliding to an unverifiable position. This openness constitutes its basic character as a scientific theory.

It is worth noting that although the empirical basis of BCPE comes from China, the dual loop mechanism of institutionalized learning emphasized by BCPE is not only local. In other latecomer scenarios with strong national capacity, similar mechanisms may exist in different forms. Researchers can explore the applicable boundary of the mechanism, test the combination mode and operation conditions of its core elements in the heterogeneous institutional environment, and promote the transformation from specific experience to general theory. It is this middle-range positioning that makes BCPE, while avoiding the emptiness of grand narrative, go beyond the limitations of case description and become a possible path to connect local practice with global social science dialogue.

##### **4.2 Dialogue with Mainstream Economic Paradigms**

The theoretical position of BCPE has gradually become clear in the continuous dialogue with existing theories. It is not simply a denial of predecessors, but a reconstruction of the focus of analysis in discrimination.

Neoclassical economics often assumes that the market is a self-contained system, and the state appears only as an external intervener, implying a “Depoliticization” orientation. BCPE suggests that the market order itself depends on political construction. The government participates in the institutional co-construction of the market through basic investment such as infrastructure, basic scientific research and rule making. This view intersects with the discussion of “market failure” by Stiglitz and others, but prefers to believe that the role of government is not limited to post repair, but also pre-foundation and direction guidance. The market is not a natural arena, but a collaborative space continuously shaped by the system.

The new institutionalism regards the state as the third-party of property rights protection, and its effectiveness depends on the ability of contract execution, forming the so-called “contract state” view. However, in the face of non contractual challenges such as ecological crisis, technological mutation or public health, such perspectives show explanatory limitations. BCPE focuses on the dynamic cognition and strategic adaptation of the country in uncertainty. This adaptability may be more critical than static performance. The role of the state involves both guarding established rules and exploring future possibilities.

New structural economics assumes that the development target is determined by external conditions such as factor endowment, which has the characteristics of “target exogenous”. In his early years, Lin Yifu advocated that the government should identify and support industries in line with comparative advantages, implying the logic that the development path is derived from market signals in one direction. BCPE proposes that the development goal is

endogenous - it comes from the strategic judgment of the political system on the main contradictions of society, and it is the unity of value rationality and instrumental rationality. The state is therefore not only a booster of industrial upgrading, but also a definer of the development mission. The direction of development is not determined by the market alone, but gradually formed in political social interaction.

### 4.3 The Background of Civilization and the Foundation of Epistemology

BCPE's ability to thrive and function effectively in Chinese soil is closely related to the epistemological tradition behind it. This tradition presents two basic orientations: practical rationality and holistic governance thinking.

Practical rationality attaches importance to starting from practical problems, emphasizes the mutual shaping of cognition and action, and holds a cautious attitude towards abstract deduction divorced from experience. In China's political culture, effective knowledge often develops in response to specific challenges. This tendency makes the governance system pay more attention to process adaptation than relying on a priori rules - policies are usually not set at one time based on the ideal model, but gradually improved in the repeated practice of "pilot-feedback-promotion". The dual loop mechanism of BCPE can be regarded as this traditional institutionalized expression: the experience ascending loop reflects the logic of refining cognition from action, while the risk correction loop reflects the orientation of guiding action with cognition. Holistic governance thinking is reflected in a focus on relevance and dynamic balance. Compared with the dichotomy of subject and object and individual standard, Chinese tradition tends to grasp the internal relationship between things. At the governance level, this means that the dimensions of economy, society, ecology and security should not be separated, but should be coordinated among multiple objectives. The "law of multi-dimensional objective dynamic optimization" in BCPE framework is a transformation of this thinking in the contemporary era - it does not pursue the maximization of a single index, but tries to explore the overall feasible solution under complex constraints.

### 4.4 Theoretical Coordinates in Independent Knowledge System

At present, China's philosophy and social sciences are in a key stage of transformation from "following the talk" to "continuing to talk" and even "speaking by oneself". To build an independent knowledge system, we need to base ourselves on China's reality, refine iconic concepts, and develop new categories and expressions that can dialogue with external academic circles. "Autonomy" is not self isolation, but a combination of subjectivity, academic rationality and dialogue: starting from the China issue, with the help of scientific methods, to communicate with the global knowledge community. BCPE is an attempt in this direction. Its theoretical orientation can be understood as: taking the practical rationality of Chinese civilization as the basis of epistemology, taking the institutionalized learning mechanism as the core content, adopting the method and path of middle-range theory, forming a new paradigm for the development of political economy.

This framework does not reject western theoretical resources, but opposes seeing them as the only yardstick; It is rooted in Chinese experience while seeking general explanatory power; It values the role of politics, but avoids falling into value pronouncements through institutional analysis. In this regard, BCPE not only provides an explanatory tool, but also shows a possible way of knowledge production - that is, how to extract theoretical elements with both subjective consciousness, academic depth and dialogue potential from Chinese practice to effectively respond to the academic requirement of "writing papers on the land of the motherland". It reminds us that the theoretical expression of the Chinese road may not only choose between particularism and universalism, but also explore a universal path based on civilized consciousness: not only recognizing the uniqueness of its own tradition, but also drawing from it the mechanism logic with the potential for cross cultural interpretation, which adds a new cognitive dimension to the territory of human knowledge.

## 5 CHALLENGES IN DYNAMIC EVOLUTION AND THE DIRECTION OF THEORETICAL ADJUSTMENT

The vitality of theory is more reflected in the possibility of adaptation to new situations than in the complete backtracking of past experience. The BCPE framework has accumulated considerable analytical power in explaining the resilience of development over the past 70 years, but with the interweaving of technological change, changes in social structure and the adjustment of the international order, the conditions on which its core mechanism depends are changing, and structural pressures are emerging. This pressure is not to deny the applicability of the framework, but to suggest that the premise of its operation needs more careful examination, thus promoting the continuous extension of the theoretical connotation. Starting with the triple tension, the following discusses the current challenges facing the BCPE mechanism, and tries to outline the possible adjustment path.

### 5.1 Dual Effects of Digital Governance on Feedback Authenticity

The deep embedding of digital technology is changing the information ecology of E dimension in BCPE framework. Tools such as big data, artificial intelligence and urban operation system have significantly improved the granularity, timeliness and coverage of performance data, and theoretically helped to enhance the authenticity and accessibility of feedback. However, the opacity of algorithms, the fragmentation of data and the distortion of index orientation may also

cause information distortion or selective presentation. If grassroots governance relies too much on platform data for assessment, it is easy to slide to “digital formalism”, that is, it emphasizes data compliance and ignores actual results, resulting in the deviation of E signal from the real social situation. More importantly, digital platforms themselves are not value neutral, and their design logic often embeds specific governance orientations - such as emphasizing efficiency or avoiding risks - that may systematically ignore complex, vague but vital social demands, such as a sense of fairness or dignity. Such a filtering effect weakens the political system’s overall grasp of constraints (C) and limits the inclusiveness of development goal (P) setting. In this context, how to ensure the authenticity and representativeness of the feedback mechanism in the digital age through institutional arrangements and avoid the transformation of technological empowerment into control strengthening constitute an important issue that needs to be addressed in theory.

## **5.2 The Impact of Inter-generational Value Changes on Target Consensus**

The effective operation of BCPE mechanism is inseparable from the grasp and cohesion of political integration (B) on the greatest common divisor of society. With the popularization of higher education and the spread of Internet culture, the value orientation of youth groups has gradually shown the tendency of individualization, diversification and post materialism[18]. Their understanding of “a better life” has not only pointed to economic growth and material abundance, but also autonomy, creativity, ecological justice and attention to global issues. This change weakens the consensus basis dominated by economic performance to a certain extent, and also makes the political system face more complex cognitive situations and coordination pressures in defining the main social contradiction (C) and setting development goals (P). When the discourse mode and mobilization logic of political integration fail to adjust synchronously, the national strategic intention may be difficult to stimulate deep identity in the new generation, showing a phenomenon of “target suspension”. This does not mean the digestion of collective action ability, but reflects that the integration process needs more room for interaction and meaning negotiation. In this context, how political integration responds to emerging value demands through institutionalized channels and promotes its transformation to strategic consensus has become an unavoidable problem for theoretical adjustment.

## **5.3 The Test of Global Supply Chain Reorganization on Constraint Cognition**

Under the background of the huge changes in this century, external shocks such as geopolitical tension, technological system fragmentation and green regulatory barriers are reconstructing the constraints of development (C) with unprecedented intensity and speed. In the past, China has embedded itself in the global division of labor system with the help of the “two ends out” export oriented model, and transferred some external constraints to the international market. However, today, key variables such as key technologies, core resources and market access are increasingly dominated by political logic, and the uncertainty of the external environment has increased significantly. This shift poses a severe test of the political system’s ability to identify and interpret constraints: what constitutes short-term disturbances and what constitutes structural trends in the midst of numerous changes. It is also necessary to judge whether specific constraints can be broken through independent innovation or must be accommodated through strategic adaptation. Once cognitive lag or miscalculation occurs, it may lead to goal setting (P) deviating from the realistic basis - such as high expectations for the process of technological autonomy, or delayed response of basic system (B) - such as insufficient preparation of industrial chain security mechanism. More alarming, in highly uncertain situations, the political system may tend to shrink its acceptance of external information and strengthen internal controls to cope with risks. Although such strategies have short-term stability, they may inhibit the learning flexibility of the system and induce closed feedback. Therefore, the theory urgently needs to be further clarified: in the global pattern of high interconnection and continuous differentiation, how can political integration maintain the openness of cognitive system while maintaining strategic strength, and avoid repeated swings between excessive optimism and defensive contraction.

## **5.4 Three Directions of Theoretical Adjustment**

Faced with the existing challenges, it is necessary for BCPE theory to achieve self-renewal in response to real changes. The future research path can be carried out from three dimensions: the micro foundation still needs to be strengthened. At present, most of the analysis focuses on the mechanism operation at the meso level, and there is no in-depth discussion on how individual behavior affects the quality of feedback. If the perspectives of organizational sociology and behavioral politics are introduced, it may reveal more clearly how the incentive structure of cadres, the logic of grassroots implementation and the willingness of the public to participate jointly affect the generation and transmission process of e signals. Dynamic modeling is also worth exploring. With the help of system dynamics or computable general equilibrium methods, the simulation framework based on BCPE is helpful to examine the performance of the dual loop mechanism under different parameter settings, such as the degree of information distortion or the discrete level of value orientation, so as to provide a possible analysis tool for policy rehearsal. In addition, cross civilization comparison can expand the explanatory boundary of theory. Applying BCPE to other late developing countries with strong national traditions as an analytical perspective will help to test the adaptability and variation of its core mechanism in a heterogeneous institutional environment, and refine the more universal connotation of “institutionalized learning” in this process.

The adjustment of theory is not to make up for defects, but to reconfirm the effectiveness of its core logic under new

historical conditions. As long as political integration remains stable, feedback channels remain authentic and cognitive systems remain open, the learning mechanism revealed by BCPE can still be used as an important institutional resource to deal with complex governance situations. As a mid-range theory, BCPE is essentially open. It recognizes its conditional dependence and constantly adjusts and enriches in its ongoing dialogue with new issues. This endogenous evolution ability not only constitutes the source of its theoretical vitality, but also provides possible support for the long-term construction of independent knowledge system.

## 6 CONCLUSION

This paper aims to answer a core question: how can China's governance system maintain the overall stability of strategic direction and achieve flexible adjustment of institutional arrangements in the context of drastic and sustained economic and social changes? Existing theories either ignore the initiative of the political system, or simplify the role of the state into a static function, which is difficult to grasp the dynamic process of target generation and deviation correction. To this end, this paper proposes a dynamic analysis framework of "basis-constraint-purpose-effect" (BCPE), constructs an institutionalized learning mechanism with experience dimension upgrading and risk correction as the core, and provides a mechanism explanation for "stability in change".

The key to this framework is to operationalize the fundamental principle of "CCP's leadership" into observable political integration, and to clarify its four functions of strategic planning, organizational penetration, national synergy and self correction to support the continuous operation of the double loop. This mechanism not only reveals the endogenous logic of development goals, but also shows how practical feedback drives institutional renewal, effectively transcends the binary opposition of "top-level design/grassroots exploration" and "government intervention/market spontaneity", and forms a dynamic, closed-loop and self calibrated governance model. On this basis, this paper extracts four middle-range propositions with general explanatory power, which involve collective action efficiency, constraint transformation to stimulate innovation, multi-dimensional target dynamic optimization and complementary symbiosis between government and market.

These propositions clearly define the conditions of action and the boundaries of application, have testability and limited universality, together constitute the core of developmental political economy with institutionalized learning as the core, and put political cognition, value guidance and institutional synergy, which have been marginalized by mainstream theory for a long time, back in the center of analysis. At a deeper level, the mechanism is rooted in the practical rationality and holistic thinking tradition of Chinese civilization. The cognitive orientation of practical emphasizes the adjustment of complexity in the process, rather than relying on a priori rules, and provides a cultural cognitive basis for institutionalized learning to operate effectively in super large societies. This shows that the theoretical expression of China's road does not need to fall into the false opposition between "particularity" and "universality", but can contribute new dimensions to the global knowledge system by refining the mechanism logic with cross-cultural interpretation potential in its own practice.

Of course, the effective operation of the mechanism depends on several institutional preconditions: the political integration is not captured, the feedback information is truly available, and the cognitive system remains open. At present, the evolution of digital technology, the change of inter-generational values and the reorganization of the global pattern are deeply reshaping its operating environment, which also shows that a truly viable theory must have the ability of dynamic evolution. Future research needs to continue to expand its interpretation boundaries while adhering to the core logic. In the final analysis, the key to building an independent knowledge system of philosophy and social sciences with Chinese characteristics is to develop a middle-range theory rooted in local practice and with general dialogue ability. BCPE framework is a preliminary attempt in this direction. It shows that theoretical self-confidence lies not in flaunting uniqueness, but in participating in global knowledge production with clear mechanism, rigorous logic and open attitude, so as to provide a cognitive paradigm beyond Western centrism for the path of diversified modernization.

## COMPETING INTERESTS

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