

UDC 32

DOI: 10.34670/AR.2023.10.98.016

The Centennial Course of the CPC's Strict Governance of the Party and Its Realistic Enlightenment

Tianzuo Hou

Associate Professor at the School of Marxism,
Shanghai University of Political Science and Law,
200444, 266, Jufengyuan Rd., Baoshan, Shanghai, China;
e-mail: houtianzuo@163.com

Jialing Liu

Student at the School of Marxism,
Shanghai University of Political Science and Law,
200444, 266, Jufengyuan Rd., Baoshan, Shanghai, China;
e-mail: houtianzuo@163.com

Project: The 2022 Ministry of Education Humanities and Social Sciences Research Plan Youth Fund Project "Research on the Construction Logic and Improvement Measures of the Ideological Discourse Power of the Party in the New Era", Project No.: 22YJC710025.

Abstract

The CPC has been carrying the spirit gene of strict governance since its founding, and has developed tortuously and maturely in the 100-year history of the party. Strict governance of the party in the New Democratic Revolution period is mainly reflected in the focus on ideological party building and fine style of work, the focus on the combination of strict governance of officials and discipline building in the socialist revolution and construction period, the emphasis on the combination of correcting erroneous trends of thought and institutional governance of the party in the new period of reform and opening up, and the unity of highlighting political construction and "overall strict" in the new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics. The centennial experience in governing the party has prominent practical significance, that is, it is a must to put the political construction of the party in the first place, unify ideological party building and institutional party governance, combine intra party supervision with non-party supervision, ensure the progressiveness and purity of the party through anti-corruption, and promote the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The CPC also needs to do a good job in comprehensively and strictly governing the party, so that it can continuously consolidate its long-term ruling position, improve its long-term ruling ability, truly "lead the social revolution with the party's self-revolution", promote the social revolution in the right direction, and realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

For citation

Tianzuo Hou, Jialing Liu (2023) The Centennial Course of the CPC's Strict Governance of the Party and Its Realistic Enlightenment. *Teorii i problemy politicheskikh issledovaniy* [Theories and Problems of Political Studies], 12 (3A-4A), pp. 147-161. DOI: 10.34670/AR.2023.10.98.016

Keywords

Strict governance of the party, Communist Party of China (CPC), Centennial course, Realistic enlightenment, China.

Introduction

The report of the 20th Party Congress profoundly summarised the great achievements made by the Communist Party of China in the past five years in terms of strict governance of the party, and clearly put forward the need to "steadfastly and comprehensively govern the party strictly and thoroughly promote the new great project of building the party in the new era" [Xi Jinping, 2022]. The Communist Party of China, as the largest Marxist ruling party in the world, has carried the gene of ruling the party strictly since its foundation. Looking back on history, the CPC's continuous deepening of strict governance during the periods of Chinese revolution, construction and reform has become an important guarantee for the CPC to maintain its vitality and lead the great cause to continuous victory. From the period of the New Democratic Revolution to the new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics, strict governance of the party has always been a part of the party's construction. At the same time, the century-long history of the CPC's management and governance of the Party has already formed a historical tradition with Chinese characteristics, which has significant significance for the current comprehensive and strict governance of the party.

The new democratic revolution period: ideological party building and excellent work style as the key points

During the New Democracy Revolution, the CPC, with the goal of saving the nation from danger, and with the mission of building a working-class party with strong combat effectiveness, led the Northern Expedition War and the Agrarian Revolution. After the War of Resistance against Japan and the War of Liberation, it has always adhered to strict governance of the party throughout life and death, and made a preliminary exploration in the management of the party, which is mainly reflected in the two aspects of ideological party building and good style of work.

1 Adhering to the Thought of Building the Party and Ensuring the Correct Direction of Revolution

Although the concept of "strict governance of the party" was not clearly put forward at the beginning of the founding of the Party, the CPC formulated the party platform at the first National People's Congress, which stated the discipline rules and strict requirements on organizational system and political discipline. It can be said that the idea of "strict governance of the party" has a long history. Although the CPC was only a small party at that time, the keynote of ideological party building was clear: on the one hand, Marxist scholars, mainly Li Dazhao and Chen Duxiu, actively insisted on building political parties under the guidance of Marxism, emphasizing ideological unity; On the other hand, the first publication of the party, "Guide", was published on September 13, 1992, which mainly publicized the party's principles and policies, and showed that the CPC attached great importance to ideology and theory.

In 1927, the failure of the Great Revolution caused the CPC to shift its focus of work from cities to rural areas. In this process, farmers and the petty bourgeoisie joined the CPC in large numbers. Their thoughts were backward and immature, and non-proletarian thoughts ran rampant in the party. Leaders led by Mao Zedong gradually realized the importance of ideological construction, and timely pointed

out the way out for the CPC, which was confused and disorganized, at the August 7th meeting [Zhang Shenghua, 2021]. Subsequently, at the Gutian Conference in 1929, the "Gutian Conference Resolution" clearly stated that "various non-proletarian ideologies have greatly hindered the implementation of the Party's correct line" [Wang Junwei, 2020]. It is a must to thoroughly correct the non-proletarian consciousness in order to shoulder the revolutionary task. In this resolution, the section on "correcting erroneous ideas within the party" establishes for the first time "ideological party building" as an important principle of party building. In addition, at the Sixth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Mao Zedong further proposed the requirement to carry out cadre education and learning activities throughout the Party, clearly stating the need to continuously strengthen the Party's ideological and organizational construction, and improve the theoretical level of the entire party [The Sixth Plenary Session..., 2021]. It can be said that it is an important supplement to the connotation of ideological party building.

2 Cultivating Excellent Work Style and Building Advanced People's Political Party

The construction of work style is crucial to the image of the party. Maintaining a good style of work is an important guarantee for the CPC to win the victory of the New Democracy Revolution. In 1922, the Second National Congress of the Communist Party of China stipulated to "build the party into a 'big mass party' that implements the proletarian revolution" [History of the CPC..., 2002]. The importance of connecting and mobilizing the masses in the revolutionary struggle has been recognized. During the Agrarian Revolution, Mao Zedong refuted dogmatism in his book "Opposing Bookishness", corrected leftist ideology within the party, and pointed out that it was necessary to "conduct real-time actual investigations and accurately grasp social situations in order to make correct judgments [Mao Zedong, 1991].

During the War of Resistance Against Japan, Mao Zedong realized the importance of improving the level of Marxism Leninism in the entire party and correcting various non-proletarian ideologies within the party. He launched the Yan'an Rectification Movement, with the Rectification Movement as the main form, strengthened work style construction, and used it as a powerful weapon for governing the party. The Yan'an Rectification Movement not only helped the whole Party shake off the shackles of dogmatism, subjectivism, sectarianism and other erroneous ideas, but also refined the party's fine style of work. The three excellent work styles were officially formed at the Seventh National Congress of the Communist Party of China, becoming the theoretical guidance and practical benchmark for the party to strengthen its own construction.

It can be seen that during the New Democracy revolution, the CPC played an important role in the concept of strict governance of the party from its founding to the victory of the revolution. And this, especially the ideological party building and style building, is the experience and achievement of the initial exploration of strict governance of the party.

Socialist revolution and construction period: combining strict governance of officials with discipline construction

After the founding of New China, the political tasks of the CPC have changed significantly, and the new identity of being the ruling party in charge of the national power has pushed the strict governance of the party into a new stage. At the beginning of the founding of the People's Republic of China, Mao Zedong put forward new requirements for the entire party with the principles of "rushing to Beijing for exams" and "two musts". However, there were still problems within the party, such as arrogance, corruption, violations of law and discipline, and the prevalence of bureaucracy, which

urgently needed to be addressed. During this period, rectifying the political ecology within the party became the main driving force for strict governance of the party.

1 Rectifying the Political Ecology and Ensuring the Progressiveness and Purity of the Party

At the beginning of the founding of the People's Republic of China, party members and cadres have failed to adapt to the needs of the development of the party and the country due to their own limitations, resulting in outdated thinking, insufficient abilities, corruption, and other phenomena. In this context, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on the one hand, adopted a movement approach to carry out rectification. For example, in 1950, a rectification movement was launched throughout the party and army, with a focus on "rectifying political corruption and violating laws and discipline"; From 1951 to 1952, the "Anti-Corruption, Anti-Waste, and Anti-Bureaucracy" three anti movement was launched, eliminating a series of party members such as Liu Qingshan and Zhang Zishan; In 1953, the "New Three Anti" Movement further rectified the ranks of party members, and from 1957 to 1958, the second large-scale rectification movement after the Yan'an Rectification Movement was launched in a top-down manner; In 1963, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China launched the "Four Cleanings" campaign against rural areas, followed by the "Five Anti Movement" in cities. A series of rectifications have formed a powerful deterrent effect, effectively purifying the political ecology within the party.

On the other hand, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China mainly focuses on strict management of the ranks of party members and cadres, and carries out rectification. In 1954, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China decided to implement the year-end cadre appraisal system. In 1956, the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of China updated the content of disciplinary measures, party member management and supervision, and set new requirements for the construction of a team of party members and cadres. At the end of 1962, Deng Xiaoping and Liu Shaoqi proposed the important proposition of "the party should manage the party". In general, during this period, the CPC carried out a series of renovations against the ranks of party members and cadres, purified the political ecology within the party from the outside to the inside, fully guaranteed the progressiveness and purity of the party, and further consolidated the ruling foundation of the party.

2 Enhancing Disciplinary Construction and Strengthening Supervision and Restraint of Power

The position of the ruling party is a major test for the CPC to supervise and restrict its power. After the founding of New China, in order to consolidate the new political power and eliminate the danger of power corruption, the CPC insisted on strict governance of the party, took the initiative to strengthen discipline building, and took it as an important topic. Firstly, in terms of institutional setup, the "Decision on Establishing the Central and All Levels of Discipline Inspection Committees of the Communist Party of China" was released shortly after the founding of the People's Republic of China, which clearly stated that corresponding discipline inspection committees must be established at all levels to form a discipline inspection and supervision network. At the second session of the first session of the National People's Congress, the "Resolution on the Establishment of the Central and Local Supervisory Committees of the Party" clearly stated the need to build supervisory committees at all levels of the party, becoming the main carrier and powerful weapon for managing the party and governing the party. Secondly, in terms of intra-party regulations, the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of China has strengthened the "four obedience" of "individual party members obeying their affiliated party organizations, minority obeying the majority, subordinate organizations obeying higher-level organizations, and some organizations uniformly obeying the central government" to "four must obedience", clearly stating from the height of the Party Constitution that party members, cadres, and the masses must abide by discipline. Thirdly, in terms of punishing disciplinary violations,

the 1962 "Opinions on Seriously Dealing with Mistakes such as Violations of Law and Discipline, Corruption and Degeneration, and Opposing Special Behaviors", severely cracked down on prominent disciplinary violations within the party, and bound and warned party cadres and the masses with strict disciplinary regulations.

During the period of socialist revolution and construction, the CPC continued to strengthen strict governance of the party and made zigzag progress. Although the international situation was changeable and the domestic mass movements were diverse during this period, the CPC effectively rectified the political ecology within the party during this period, and made great progress in discipline construction, which to some extent ensured the continuous development and growth of the party's cause, guaranteed the smooth implementation of the party's line, principles and lines, and accumulated experience for the strict governance of the party in the new period of reform and opening up.

The new era of reform and opening up: correcting erroneous ideological trends and coordinating with institutional governance of the party

In the new era of socialist modernization with Chinese characteristics, the work of the party and the state is centered on economic construction. During this period, the CPC resolutely corrected the mistakes of the "Cultural Revolution", but the "Left" thinking still exists in the party. The increasingly open environment also promotes the emergence of social pluralism. In the process of transforming the development model, new problems such as corruption, hedonism, and bourgeois liberalization have emerged within the party, which urgently require strict governance of the party.

1 Correcting Erroneous Ideological Trends and Establishing a Practical and Realistic Ideological Line

The CPC firmly resists the wrong idea of "Two Whatever's". The Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has re-established the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, which is of great significance for unifying the ideology of the entire party. After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC has always emphasized correcting erroneous trends of thought and adhering to strict governance of the party, which is mainly manifested in the following aspects: the first is to overcome "Left" thinking. The "Resolution on Several Historical Issues of the Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China", passed at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, has become an important manifestation of the Party's ideological efforts to rectify chaos and the courage to self-revolution; The second is to overcome the problem of work style. In response to the problem of impure ideology, work style, and organization within the party, the entire party carried out a comprehensive rectification and strict promotion of work style construction activities in 1983; In August 1989, a notice was issued calling for the determination of party committees at all levels to solve urgent problems in party building. The third is to overcome the trend of bourgeois liberalization. In 1980, the "Several Guidelines for Political Life within the Party" was introduced, emphasizing that each party member should "take maintaining the party's centralized unity and strictly adhering to party discipline as their own speech and behavior standards" [Tang Huangfeng, 2021]. Detailed regulations were made on the political and ideological standards of party members, providing a basis for effectively overcoming bourgeois ideology. In addition, the CPC intensively carried out educational activities during this period, such as the "Three Emphasis Education" in 1998, the study and education of the important thought of Three Represents, and the study and practice of the Scientific Outlook on Development, which greatly improved the ideological understanding and theoretical level of party members and cadres.

2 Paying Attention to Institutional Governance of the Party and Improving the Scientific Level of Strict Governance of the Party

After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, the importance of institutional governance over the Party has significantly increased. Comrade Deng Xiaoping profoundly summarized the historical experience of the CPC's self-construction, and pointed out that "the system problem is more fundamental, overall, stable and long-term" [Li Yongzhong, 2012]. During this period, the CPC attached great importance to the system of governing the party, and took the system as the main breakthrough of strict governance of the party.

The first is to improve the internal party election system, introduce a series of systems including the "Several Guidelines on Political Life within the Party", and strengthen strict governance of the party by using the election and appointment of leading cadres as a breakthrough point; The second is to improve the status of "strict governance of the party", and the 14th National Congress of the Communist Party of China included "adhering to strict governance of the party" in the overall outline of the Party Constitution. The Sixth Plenary Session of the 15th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China also passed the Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Strengthening and Improving the Construction of the Party's Work Style. The 17th National Congress of the Communist Party of China also proposed the construction of "anti-corruption and integrity building" alongside organizational construction, work style construction, ideological construction, and institutional construction, further improving the system of strict governance of the party. The third is to strictly enforce intra-party discipline. In 1987, the "Several Provisions on Strengthening the Supervision of Party Discipline for Party Members and Cadres (Trial)" was introduced, clarifying the tasks and roles of party discipline supervision; The disciplinary inspection organs of the party and the administrative supervision organs of the government also worked together in 1993, and the supervisory power was strengthened and optimized; In 2003, the intra-party inspection work was institutionalized along with the CPC's inner-party supervision regulations (for trial implementation), and the pace of institutionalization of strict governance of the party was orderly.

The new period of reform and opening up is not only a period of rapid development in China, but also a stage of improvement of the CPC's "strict governance of the party". It is precisely because the CPC has been constantly strict with itself that it can resist the invasion of erroneous ideas, constantly promote the institutionalization of the party, and protect China's economic and social development.

A new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics: unifying political construction with comprehensive rigour

Since the 18th National Congress, the Party Central Committee, with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, has attached great importance to strict governance of the party, incorporated it into the "four comprehensive" strategic layout and the 14 basic strategies, and continuously promoted self-revolution, opening up a new phase of comprehensive strict governance of the party in the new era. The 20th Party Congress also clearly stated: "The whole party must bear in mind that comprehensive strict governance of the party is always on the way, and the party's self-revolution is always on the way; there must be no mood of relaxation and rest, fatigue and aversion to war; it is a must to persistently promote comprehensive strict governance of the party, thoroughly promote the new great project of party construction in the new era, and lead the social revolution with the party's self-revolution." In the new era, strict governance of the party is characterized by political construction and "comprehensive strictness".

1 Emphasis on Political Construction and Strengthening the Overall Leadership of the Party

The Party Central Committee, with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, has profoundly grasped the historical experience of strict governance of the party over the past hundred years. Against the backdrop of the unprecedented upheaval in a century, it was clearly stated that "forging iron requires one's own hard work", and it was pointed out that "the party must manage the party in order to govern it well; only by governing the party strictly can govern the party well" [Xi Jinping, 2014]. Making political construction the fundamental construction of the party is an inherent requirement for a comprehensive and strict governance of the party. At the sixth collective study of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Xi Jinping stressed that the political construction of the party is an eternal issue. "It is necessary to set the right political direction, adhere to the party's political leadership, consolidate the political foundation, nurture the political ecology, prevent political risks, perpetuate the political nature and improve political capacity" [Strengthening the Party's Political Construction..., 2018]. The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China revised the Party Constitution to clearly write "the party, the government, the military, the students, and the citizens, across the country, the party leads everything" into the Party Constitution, and "the leadership of the CPC is the most essential feature of socialism with Chinese characteristics" into the Constitution, so as to strengthen the overall leadership of the party from the height of the Party Constitution and the Constitution. The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China clearly stated the importance of "unwavering and comprehensive strict governance of the party, continuously improving the party's governance ability and leadership level", which demonstrates the importance of comprehensive and strict governance of the party for the construction and improvement of the party's leadership ability.

2 Demanding Comprehensive and Strict Measures to Consolidate the Party's Governing Foundation

Comprehensive and strict governance of the party has been a distinct theme in Party building since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. In the new era, the most obvious characteristic of administering the party strictly is that in the past experience of strict governance of the party, the party has the courage to look inward with a knife edge, highlighting the characteristics of "comprehensiveness" and "strictness". On the one hand, in promoting the coverage of strict governance of the party, efforts should be made in various aspects such as ideological, work style, and disciplinary construction. Firstly, in terms of ideological construction, it is clearly stated that ideals and beliefs are the "calcium" of the spirit of the Communist Party. It is necessary to firmly establish ideals and beliefs, build a high-quality cadre team, and organize a series of educational activities, such as "three stricts and three realities", "two studies and one action", "never forget one's original intention, keep mission in mind", and "four histories" learning, to carry out ideological construction from top to bottom. Second, in terms of style building, as early as December 2012, the "eight regulations" were put forward to focus on the "four styles" of formalism, bureaucracy, hedonism and extravagance [Xi Jinping, 2014]. Thirdly, in terms of disciplinary construction, there is a necessity to regard disciplinary construction as the fundamental policy for comprehensively enforcing strict governance of the party, and persistently uphold the principles of integrity and discipline [Yang Genqiao, 2021]. On the other hand, in terms of increasing the concentration of "strictness", it is a must to never tolerate corruption issues, regard the fight against corruption as an important task, and continuously promote institutional anti-corruption. Not only will the party resolutely "crack down on tigers" with an iron fist, but people have a clear attitude of "anti-corruption is no exception, and there is no top up"; And they also resolutely "swat flies", forming a huge deterrent within the party.

In the new era, through a series of methodical and hierarchical strategies for strict governance of

the party, the nationwide anti-corruption struggle has achieved landslide victory. Strict governance of the party has moved to a mature stage, effectively responding to the "four challenges" and "four tests", ensuring the party's leading core position and providing a strong guarantee for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

Realistic enlightenment from the history of strict governance of the party's development

The "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Significant Achievements and Historical Experience of the Party's Centennial Struggle" pointed out that adhering to self-revolution is one of the historical experiences of the CPC's centennial struggle. The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China also stated that "it is a must to implement the overall requirements of party building in the new era and improve the comprehensive and strict governance system of the party". Strict governance of the party is an important part of the CPC's courage to self-revolution. The hundred-year experience of strict governance of the party is an important reference for China to carry out the work of strict governance of the party. Only by deeply summarizing historical experience, taking history as a mirror, pioneering and innovating, can Chinese better realize the party's second century goal and realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

1 The Core of Achieving Comprehensive and Strict Governance of the Party Lies in Prioritizing the Party's Political Construction

The most fundamental construction of the CPC is the party's political construction, which occupies the primary position in the party's construction. Over the past century, the CPC has grown into the world's largest Marxist ruling party, which is an important achievement in constantly strengthening its own construction and reflecting on its own problems. "During various periods of revolution, construction, and reform, the party has attached great importance to its political construction and formed a fine tradition of emphasizing politics" [Selected Documents..., 2019]. The constant emphasis on the political construction of the Party has established the direction, determined the core and laid the foundation for the continued development of the CPC. "The political construction of the party" originated from the thoughts of classical writers such as Marx and Engels, developed from Mao Zedong's party building thoughts, and enriched in the practice of party building by leading collectives such as Deng Xiaoping, Jiang Zemin, and Hu Jintao.

The CPC formally put forward the "political construction of the party" at the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and put it in the first place, ensuring the party's stable ruling and leading position against the background of comprehensively and strictly governing the party. Strengthening the political construction of the party requires people to have a firm political belief firstly. Political belief is the core value of a political party and the foundation for its continuous development. To have a firm political belief, one must arm one's mind with scientific theoretical knowledge. "Only political parties guided by advanced theories can fully leverage the role of advanced soldiers" [Lenin's Monographs..., 2009]. The birth of the Communist Party of China is based on the establishment of Marxism as the guiding ideology, and the work of the party is also guided by Marxist ideas. Therefore, the party should strengthen the study of classic works of Marxism, enrich and develop Xi Jinping's thought on socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new era, firmly establish the "four self-confidences" and firm ideals and beliefs, etc., so as to continuously promote the political construction of the party. Secondly, there is a must to have a clear political stance. The people's stand, as the fundamental political stand of the CPC, is the most distinctive mark that distinguishes Marxist

parties from other political parties. The Communist Party of China in the new era must still adhere to the main position of the people, ensure the fundamental interests of the people, enhance the people's happiness and satisfaction, and use the people's evaluation as the yardstick for measuring its work to ensure that the Party is the backbone of the people; Thirdly, it is necessary to adhere to the basic political line of the party, that is, "one center, two basic points", adhere to the economic construction as the center, implement the five major development concepts, coordinate the overall layout of "five in one" and the strategic layout of "four comprehensives", and enhance the basic strength of the country; To adhere to the four basic principles without wavering is to firmly establish the direction of the party's development and to guarantee the unity of the whole party and society in moving forward; It is also necessary to insist on reform and opening up, emancipating people's minds, constantly learning the best from abroad that suits China's development, seeking truth from facts, and putting everything into practice to develop the country for the benefit of the people.

2 To Achieve Comprehensive and Strict Governance of the Party, There Is a Must to Adhere to the Unity of Ideological and Institutional Governance of the Party

Both ideological parties building and institutional party governance have played an important role in the practice of party management and governance. Emphasizing ideological education can continuously purify the inner world of party members, enhance their purity and cohesion; The system can constrain the behavior of party members and maintain the achievements of party governance. However, it is evident that both ideology and system cannot achieve the expected effect of "internalization in the heart and externalization in action" by emphasizing them solely in theory. Therefore, only by enhancing the political identity of party members through ideological education and using institutional constraints on their negative thoughts and behaviors can people grasp the root cause of governing the party. Otherwise, even if there are achievements in managing the party and governing the party, such achievements cannot be long-lasting, and there is a high possibility that the existing problems will reappear when the strength of managing the party and governing the party weakens.

Based on this, the CPC with Mao Zedong as the main representative realized the importance of leading and educating all members with proletarian ideology, and called on the whole party with foresight to be vigilant against the erosion of bourgeois ideology at all times. At the same time, the CPC is also constantly strengthening the system construction, gradually realizing the unity of ideological party building and system governance, and protecting the continuous development of the CPC from the inside out. After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Deng Xiaoping cleared up internal problems and summarized the need to adhere to the equal emphasis on ideological and institutional party building. The Party Central Committee represented by Jiang Zemin clearly pointed out that "system construction must be combined with ideological construction", and Hu Jintao said that "to ensure the progressiveness and purity of the party, it is a must to organically combine ideological education with system construction, and firmly build the 'protect line of thought' and 'clean government and legal system' of the party members and cadres department to resist corruption and prevent degeneration" [Selected Important Documents..., 2005]. Since the 18th Party Congress, Comrade Xi Jinping has clearly pointed out that ideological construction is the "fundamental construction" of the party, and that firm ideals and beliefs should be the "primary task" of the ideological construction of the party [Xi Jinping, 2017], and has promoted a series of thematic education activities to improve the cultivation of party members and cadres, which is of great significance to the management of the party in the new era. The report of the 20th Party Congress also states that "the Party's ideological construction will be comprehensively strengthened, the unification of thought, will and action with socialist thought of Chinese characteristics in the new

era will be adhered to, the study and education programme of the party's innovative theories will be organised and implemented, and a Marxist learning party will be built." To adhere to comprehensive and strict governance of the party, it is necessary to enhance the political identity of party members at the ideological level, ensure the sustainability of party development at the institutional level, and advance ideological construction in line with institutional construction in the process of comprehensive and strict governance of the party, actively adjusting in the face of the "four major tests" and "four dangers" faced by the party. On the one hand, by strengthening ideological guidance and learning advanced theories, it is to ensure that "people work together" and improve the ideological and political qualities of party members; On the other hand, by improving regulations and systems, it is to tighten the "cage" of the system. Adhering to the combination and mutual support of ideological party building and institutional party governance can better promote the realization of the goal of comprehensive and strict party governance of the party.

3 Realizing Comprehensive and Strict Governance of the Party Requires a Combination of Internal and External Supervision to Provide Guarantees

The experience of building the party for a century indicates that continuously promoting the development of comprehensive and strict governance of the party requires the improvement of supervision mechanisms to provide guarantees. The CPC has always attached importance to the role of the supervision mechanism. The supervision system plays an irreplaceable role in developing and expanding the party members, purifying the party members, improving the ability to govern, and standardizing the behavior of party members and cadres [Song Wei, Xu Xiaoqing, 2020]. However, for a long time, there is still a gap between the realization and expectation of intra-party supervision, and there are still phenomena in the party where subordinates are afraid to supervise their superiors for fear of their own future; peers are reluctant to supervise each other due to favours; The phenomenon of superiors being busy with their own affairs and having no time to supervise subordinates has become a major problem that requires facing multiple paradoxes and is difficult to solve between supervision and social relations.

The combination of intra-party supervision and extra-party supervision provides a solution to the problems faced by the party in the process of comprehensive and strict governance. General Secretary Xi Jinping has clearly pointed out that intra-party supervision is the most fundamental and first among the various forms of supervision of the party and the state [Xi Jinping, 2017]. It can be seen from this that it is very necessary to achieve comprehensive and strict governance of the party, and to continuously refine and develop the internal supervision mechanism within the party and combine it with various types of supervision. This requires the CPC to play its political character of keeping pace with the times, broaden supervision channels, improve supervision policies, and strive to improve the timeliness of supervision. On the one hand, in the composition of the party organization itself, by improving the literacy of party members, it is necessary to enhance their awareness of supervision and being supervised, refine the internal supervision mechanism of the party and formulate different supervision methods from top to bottom, ensure the privacy of the supervision process, prevent power from sealing the mouth, and other measures to form a good atmosphere of intra party supervision; On the other hand, in combination with non-party supervision, it is also necessary to achieve transparency in party affairs, make internal party behavior transparent, and consciously accept social supervision; In addition to direct supervision and reporting by the people, mass organizations should also play their roles and strengthen non-party supervision. There is also a necessity to give full play to the important role of online public opinion and we-media in criticizing the current situation, spontaneously expose negative phenomena within the party, and strengthen the deterrent effect of supervision. In addition,

the follow-up guarantee of supervision should also be implemented in the system, to avoid the investigation and handling of bad behavior being raised high and lowered gently. It is necessary to let the inside and outside of the party know the internal situation, in order to form a virtuous cycle of effective supervision and being supervised. It is also necessary to let the voices of the people outside the party be coupled with the supervision within the party, both internally and externally, and continuously ensure the promotion of comprehensive and strict governance of the party.

4 Increasing Anti-corruption Efforts to Ensure the Party's Advancement and Purity

Over the past hundred years, the CPC has never stopped fighting corruption, and the cause of anti-corruption has been continuously improved and developed through years of practice. In the new era, resolutely promoting the cause of anti-corruption and integrity is a key measure to achieve a comprehensive and strict governance of the party. The CPC has always possessed a profound understanding of the extreme danger of corruption and the extreme importance of punishing it, and the 100-year history of the CPC's founding is also the history of rectifying corruption, and the party's original intention and mission have laid a solid foundation for the construction of anti-corruption and integrity. General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that "any outstanding problems in the construction of party style and integrity may shake the foundation of the party and hinder the party's cause, and must be solved in a spirit of thorough self-revolution" [Xi Jinping, 2019].

In the new era, the political concept of anti-corruption is clearer, the strategic objectives of anti-corruption are clearer, the strategic focus of anti-corruption is more prominent, the basic methods of anti-corruption are more scientific, and the main responsibilities of anti-corruption are clearer [Wu Jianxiong, 2019]. The current series of achievements in the fight against corruption show that the Communist Party of China has developed an anti-corruption governance model with Chinese characteristics. The report of the 20th Party Congress also clearly states the need to "resolutely win the hard and protracted battle against corruption". Therefore, on the basis of the existing foundation, it is a must to continue to promote strict governance of the party, adhere to the cause of anti-corruption and integrity, maintain the party's advancement and purity, and contribute to a political environment in which the party is "calm and clear".

In order to ensure the scientific operation of the anti-corruption and integrity promotion system, the continuous improvement of the anti-corruption and integrity promotion system, the ideological education, behavioural supervision, long-term prevention and severe punishment constitute a four-in-one organic whole. The four are closely linked and the fight against corruption is the big picture. The four are the basis for ensuring the implementation of the anti-corruption and integrity system, which should reflect the respective functions of the four, but also balance the support between various aspects according to the actual situation, to ensure the stability of the anti-corruption and integrity system, and not only pay attention to remediation but also neglect prevention, and not only pay attention to the supervision of anti-corruption actions, but also neglect prior education. It is a necessity to closely combine education and prevention with serious punishment to ensure that all aspects of anti-corruption and integrity are promoted; secondly, there is a must to ensure enforcement; without absolute enforcement, even the most stringent system will be put on a shelf. The most important thing is to avoid "privileges" to enhance the implementation. Some leaders use the deterrent power of their own power to ignore the party rules and regulations, which undermines the implementation of the system.

While avoiding privileges, it is necessary to widely promote the necessity and seriousness of anti-corruption and promoting integrity, forming a good social atmosphere. On the one hand, it is beneficial for everyone in the whole party and society to learn and abide by the system, and on the other hand, it is also conducive to promoting the implementation of supervision mechanisms. Everyone has the heart

to fight against corruption, and everyone has the right to expose corruption, so that all corrupt behaviors have nowhere to hide; Finally, it is important to adhere to the people-centered approach. General Secretary Xi Jinping stressed that "people's aspiration for a better life is our goal of struggle" [Selected Important Documents Since the 18th National Congress, 2014]. The starting point and foothold of all party management work are the people. Under the constraints of the system, the power of the people is the most powerful weapon to eliminate corruption. Listening to the voices of the people, allowing them to participate in governance and supervision, solving people's problems, ensuring people's rights, and always maintaining the flesh and blood connection between the party and the people are the most important values of anti-corruption and integrity.

Conclusion

Since the 18th Party Congress, the Party Central Committee, with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, has deployed and promoted a comprehensive and strict governance of the party from the realities of the situation and historical experience to promote the building of the party. The 19th Party Congress, the system of comprehensive strict governance of the party has been further improved, and significant achievements have been made in the practical exploration of comprehensive strict governance of the party. In October 2022, the report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) deeply pointed out that our party's leadership and governance status currently face many difficulties and problems. For the first time, the word "system" was added after "comprehensive and strict governance of the party", clarified the need of "improve the comprehensive and strict governance system of the party" [Xi Jinping, 2022]. It can be said that the CPC put forward higher requirements for self-purification, self-improvement, self-revolution and self-improvement on the basis of summing up and absorbing the experience of 100 years of strict governance of the party. As the historical answer to the Communist Party of China's need to "break out of the historical cycle of the rise and fall of governance", strict governance of the party has not only given a strong impetus to the party's self-revolution, but is also a development of the Marxist theory of political parties, and is an important step in promoting the great project of the new era. History and reality indicate that the comprehensive and strict governance of the party system must adhere to the strong leadership of the party, actively tap into relevant historical resources, prioritize political construction, highlight the importance of ideological and institutional party building, do a good job of internal and external supervision, and increase efforts to fight corruption and promote integrity. The CPC also needs to do a good job in comprehensively and strictly governing the party, so that it can continuously consolidate its long-term ruling position, improve its long-term ruling ability, truly "lead the social revolution with the party's self-revolution", promote the social revolution in the right direction, and realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

References

1. (2002) *History of the CPC: Volume I*. Beijing: Central Party History Press.
2. (2009) *Lenin's Monographs – On the Proletarian Party*. People's Publishing House.
3. Li Yongzhong (2012) The Current Enlightenment of Deng Xiaoping's "August 18" Speech – We Must Take System Building as the Foundation of Party Building. *CPC News Network*, 9-12.
4. Mao Zedong (1991) *Selected Works of MAO Zedong (Vol. 1)*. Beijing: People's Publishing House.
5. (2019) *Selected Documents for Strengthening the Political Construction of the Party*. Party Building Reading Press.
6. (2005) *Selected Important Documents Since the 16th National Congress (Part 1)*. Beijing: Central Literature Publishing House.

7. (2014) *Selected Important Documents Since the 18th National Congress*. Beijing: Central Literature Publishing House.
8. Song Wei, Xu Xiaoqing (2020) The Inner Party Supervision System of the CPC: Generation Mode and Diffusion Mechanism. *Academics*, 5, 145.
9. (2018) Strengthening the Party's Political Construction, According to General Secretary Xi Jinping. *People.com.cn*, 7-1.
10. Tang Huangfeng et al. (2021) The Basic Experience of the Communist Party of China's Centenary Self-Reform. *Journal of Shanghai Jiaotong University (Philosophy and Social Sciences)*, 2.
11. (2021) The Sixth Plenary Session of the Central Committee determines the fate of China. *Qiushi Net*, 05-07.
12. Wang Junwei (2020) The Resolution of the Gutian Conference and the Foundation of the Party's Centralized and Unified Leadership System. *Red Flag Manuscript*, 1, 20.
13. Wu Jianxiong (2021) The Party's Anti Corruption and Integrity Building: A Centennial Review and Experience Enlightenment. *Journal of Xinjiang Normal University (Philosophy and Social Sciences)*, 3, pp. 22-24.
14. (2019) Xi Jinping Stressed During the 15th Collective Study of the Central Political Bureau That the Whole Party Must Always Remember Its Original Intention and Remember Its Mission to Push the Party's Self-revolution Forward in the New Era. *People's Daily*, 6-26, 1.
15. Xi Jinping (2017) *Building a Moderately Prosperous Society Across the Board and Winning the Great Victory of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era – Report at the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China*. Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2017.
16. Xi Jinping (2014) *Excerpts from Xi Jinping's Discourse on the Party's Mass Line Education and Practice Activities*. Beijing: Party Building Readers Publishing House.
17. Xi Jinping (2022) Holding High the Great Banner of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics and Uniting for the Comprehensive Construction of a Modern Socialist Country: Report at the 20th National Congress of the CPC. *People's Daily*, 10-26 (1).
18. Xi Jinping (2022) Holding High the Great Banner of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics and Uniting the Struggle for the Comprehensive Construction of a Modern Socialist Country: Report at the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. *People's Daily*, 10-26 (1).
19. Xi Jinping (2014) *Selected important documents since the 18th National Congress (Part 1)*. Beijing: Central Party Literature Press.
20. Xi Jinping (2017) Speech at the Second Plenary Session of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 18th Party Central Committee (Excerpt). *QIUSHI*, 1.
21. Yang Genqiao (2021) The Centennial Exploration, Experience Enlightenment and Historical Contribution of the CPC's Strict Governance of the Party. *Academics*, 08, 8.
22. Zhang Shenghua (2021) The Course, Experience and Enlightenment of the CPC's Strict Governance of the Party since Its Founding 100 Years Ago. *Advance*, 8, 51.

Столетний курс строгого управления Коммунистической партией Китая и идея Просвещения

Тяньцзо Хоу

Доцент Школы марксизма,
Шанхайский университет политических наук и права,
200444, Китай, Шанхай, Баошань, ул. Юфэньян, 266;
e-mail: houtianzuo@163.com

Цзялин Лю

Студент Школы марксизма,
Шанхайский университет политических наук и права,
200444, Китай, Шанхай, Баошань, ул. Юфэньян, 266;
e-mail: houtianzuo@163.com

Аннотация

Коммунистическая партия Китая несла в себе ген духа строгого управления с момента своего основания и пережила долгое развитие и созревание за 100-летнюю историю партии. Жесткое управление партией в период новой демократической революции в основном отражается в направленности на идеологическое партийное строительство и качественный стиль работы, в ориентации на сочетание жесткого управления чиновниками и построении дисциплины в период социалистической революции и строительства, в акценте на сочетании исправления ошибочных направлений мысли и институционального управления партией в новый период реформ и открытости и единства выделения политического строительства и «общей строгости» в новую эпоху социализма с китайской спецификой. Многолетний опыт руководства партией имеет большое практическое значение, т.е. необходимо ставить на первое место политическое строительство партии, унифицировать идеологическое партийное строительство и институциональное партийное управление, сочетать внутрипартийный контроль с внепартийным контролем, обеспечивать прогрессивность и чистоту партии посредством борьбы с коррупцией и способствовать великому возрождению китайской нации.

Для цитирования в научных исследованиях

Тяньцзо Хоу, Цзялин Лю. The Centennial Course of the CPC's Strict Governance of the Party and Its Realistic Enlightenment // Теории и проблемы политических исследований. 2023. Том 12. № 3A-4A. С. 147-161. DOI: 10.34670/AR.2023.10.98.016

Ключевые слова

Строгое управление партией, Коммунистическая партия Китая (КПК), Столетний курс, идея Просвещения, Китай.

Библиография

1. History of the CPC: Volume I. Beijing: Central Party History Press, 2002. P. 2.
2. Lenin's Monographs – On the Proletarian Party. People's Publishing House, 2009. P. 71.
3. Li Yongzhong. The Current Enlightenment of Deng Xiaoping's "August 18" Speech – We Must Take System Building as the Foundation of Party Building // CPC News Network. 2012. 9-12.
4. Mao Zedong. Selected Works of MAO Zedong (Vol. 1). Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1991. P. 115.
5. Selected Documents for Strengthening the Political Construction of the Party. Party Building Reading Press, 2019. P. 3.
6. Selected Important Documents Since the 16th National Congress (Part 1). Beijing: Central Literature Publishing House, 2005. P. 416.
7. Selected Important Documents Since the 18th National Congress. Beijing: Central Literature Publishing House, 2014. P. 70.
8. Song Wei, Xu Xiaoqing. The Inner Party Supervision System of the CPC: Generation Mode and Diffusion Mechanism // Academics. 2020. (5): 145.
9. Strengthening the Party's Political Construction, According to General Secretary Xi Jinping // People.com.cn. 2018. 7-1.
10. Tang Huangfeng et al. The Basic Experience of the Communist Party of China's Centenary Self-Reform // Journal of Shanghai Jiaotong University (Philosophy and Social Sciences). 2021. 2.
11. The Sixth Plenary Session of the Central Committee determines the fate of China // Qiushi Net. 2021. 05-07.
12. Wang Junwei. The Resolution of the Gutian Conference and the Foundation of the Party's Centralized and Unified Leadership System // Red Flag Manuscript. 2020. (1): 20.
13. Wu Jianxiong. The Party's Anti Corruption and Integrity Building: A Centennial Review and Experience Enlightenment // Journal of Xinjiang Normal University (Philosophy and Social Sciences). 2021. (3). P. 22-24.
14. Xi Jinping Stressed During the 15th Collective Study of the Central Political Bureau That the Whole Party Must Always Remember Its Original Intention and Remember Its Mission to Push the Party's Self-revolution Forward in the New Era // People's Daily. 2019. 6-26. 1.

15. Xi Jinping. Building a Moderately Prosperous Society Across the Board and Winning the Great Victory of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era – Report at the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2017.
16. Xi Jinping. Excerpts from Xi Jinping's Discourse on the Party's Mass Line Education and Practice Activities. Beijing: Party Building Readers Publishing House, 2014. P. 3.
17. Xi Jinping. Holding High the Great Banner of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics and Uniting for the Comprehensive Construction of a Modern Socialist Country: Report at the 20th National Congress of the CPC // People's Daily. 2022. 10-26 (1).
18. Xi Jinping. Holding High the Great Banner of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics and Uniting the Struggle for the Comprehensive Construction of a Modern Socialist Country: Report at the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China // People's Daily. 2022. 10-26 (1).
19. Xi Jinping. Selected important documents since the 18th National Congress (Part 1). Beijing: Central Party Literature Press, 2014. P. 349-350.
20. Xi Jinping. Speech at the Second Plenary Session of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 18th Party Central Committee (Excerpt) // QIUSHI. 2017. (1).
21. Yang Genqiao. The Centennial Exploration, Experience Enlightenment and Historical Contribution of the CPC's Strict Governance of the Party // Academics. 2021. (08): 8.
22. Zhang Shenghua. The Course, Experience and Enlightenment of the CPC's Strict Governance of the Party since Its Founding 100 Years Ago // Advance. 2021. (8): 51.