



On the construction of the contemporary power supervision system in China

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Abstract: On the 70th anniversary of the founding of the people's Republic of China and the 41st anniversary of the reform and opening up, it is of great significance to study the power supervision system of contemporary China and plan for the future system construction and development in order to realize the "two centenary" goal and the "Chinese dream" of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Power supervision has an important influence on the governance of the party, the strengthening of self construction, the maintenance of long-term stability and social stability, and the promotion of political system reform.

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1 scientific connotation of power supervision system

First of all, we should distinguish "power" from "right". "Power" belongs to the category of political science, that is, the ability to realize one's own will in the case of opposition. It includes three basic connotations: power, power and dominant power within the scope of duty. It has distinct class, sociality and compulsion, as well as five forms of expression: compulsory power, reward power and legal power. "Right" belongs to the category of law, which is opposite to "obligation". It refers to a kind

of power that law endows people to realize their interests. There are two explanations of "supervision" in Cihai: one is supervision and supervision. Second, the old official name. As the name implies, "system" refers to a certain rule system. Undoubtedly, the "power supervision system" can be summed up as a set of meticulous inspection and supervision system for the whole process of distribution and coordination of public relations and resources for organizations or individuals occupying the dominant or leading position.

2 Establishment and sound practice of China's power supervision system

From the third plenary session of the 11th Party Central Committee to the 18th Party national congress, China has established and improved three major supervision systems, namely, the supervision of the people, the supervision of administrative organs and the supervision of judicial organs. After the 18th national congress of the Party, China's supervision system has been expanded into nine aspects: intra-party supervision, supervision by the people's congress, supervision by special government organs, supervision by the supervisory committee, democratic supervision by the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Democratic Party supervision, judicial supervision, mass supervision and supervision by public opinion. The establishment and improvement of these supervision systems have played an irreplaceable role in the development of socialist market economy, the consolidation of state power, and the prevention of social corruption.

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3 Improvement of China's contemporary supervision system

“The reason for pushing forward the reform of the national supervision system is that there are some problems in the establishment of anti-corruption institutions in China, such as too scattered power, too overlapping functions, etc. in addition, the boundary between discipline enforcement and law enforcement is not clear enough, and there is a certain blind area in supervision.”^[1]As some scholars have said, “the gap between different anti-corruption agencies and the fragmentation of the whole supervision system make power supervision have gaps or intersections, which provide breeding ground for corruption and other diseases.”^[2]

The supervisory committee bears the responsibility of effective anti-corruption, and its power allocation will focus on the centralized mode. In the constitutional system, from “one government, two chambers” to “one government, one committee, two chambers”. There is no doubt that the reform of the supervision system should “organically integrate the inner-party supervision with the mass supervision and the state supervision, coordinate with judicial supervision, democratic supervision, public opinion supervision, audit supervision and legal supervision, so as to produce a joint force of supervision and

promote the modernization of China’s governance capacity and governance system.”^[3]According to Yan Qiang, “in a complete democratic society, the core direction of its power supervision should be the organic unity and parallel configuration of bottom-up supervision, parallel supervision and top-down supervision.”^[4]

In summary, great progress has been made in the construction of the power supervision system in China, but there are still many aspects that need to be strengthened through the leadership of our party, scientific legislation, democratic supervision and other ways. I firmly believe that a strict and powerful modern power supervision system will be presented to the world in the near future.

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