

Opportunities, Paths and Guarantees for Practitioners to Participate in Discipline Construction — Take Discipline Inspection and Supervision as an Example

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Abstract

Under the background of the initial establishment of discipline inspection and supervision, this study discusses the opportunity, path and guarantee for discipline inspection and supervision practitioners to participate in discipline construction based on the practicality of discipline inspection and supervision itself. It expounds the most effective way of discipline inspection and supervision is to construct a new pattern of discipline construction in which practitioners of discipline inspection and supervision and professional researchers cooperate and complement each other. Taking the cooperation between discipline inspection and supervision practitioners and professional researchers as the starting point, it puts forward the possible path for discipline inspection and supervision practitioners to participate in the discipline construction. At the same time, in order to fully ensure that the discipline inspection and supervision practitioners effectively participate in the construction of discipline inspection and supervision, and better realize their own career development, the discipline inspection and supervision organs (institutions) proposed to improve the institutional guarantee based on party discipline and regulations, make good use of the existing platform to open up communication channels, and increase support by relying on scientific research projects.

Keywords: discipline inspection and supervision, discipline construction, practitioners, path analysis, action research

1. Introduction

On September 13, 2022, the Academic Degrees Committee of The State Council and the Ministry of Education issued the Catalogue of Majors of Graduate Education (2022) and the Administrative Measures for the Catalogue of Majors of Graduate Education. The new version of the catalogue will be implemented from 2023. In order to better serve the needs of the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity, and to further improve the supervision system of the Party and the state, the discipline inspection and supervision has been officially included in the new catalogue of disciplines, and become the next level discipline in the category of law. (This print news, 2022) The establishment of discipline inspection and supervision is of a milestone significance to the development of the discipline, and has quickly attracted great attention from the theoretical circle, the discipline inspection and supervision system and the whole society. (Jack Jiang, 2023) Theory on how to build a new era with Chinese characteristics, Chinese style, Chinese style of discipline inspection discipline of the subject startup period discussion, related papers also present blowout growth, research focus on the theory of discipline inspection origin, research object, subject attribute, theory system construction, secondary discipline Settings and personnel training, etc. However, there is no discussion on how the full-time discipline inspection

and supervision cadres, namely the discipline inspection and supervision practitioners, can give full play to their own advantages to participate in the discipline construction. In view of this, this paper will start from practice, based on the professional characteristics of discipline inspection and supervision practitioners, and discuss the related issues of discipline construction.

2. Opportunities for Discipline Inspection and Supervision Practitioners to Participate in Discipline Construction

The construction of discipline inspection and supervision is an important measure to implement General Secretary Xi Jinping's important remarks on comprehensively and strictly governing the Party with strict discipline. It is of great significance for improving the supervision system of the Party and the state, promoting the comprehensive and strict governance of the Party, the construction of Party conduct and clean government, and the fight against corruption. In the face of such a historical opportunity, multiple multi-dimensional factors jointly require discipline inspection and supervision practitioners to participate in discipline construction.

2.1 The Internal Needs of the Discipline Practice Attributes

Discipline inspection discipline is Xi Jinping new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics as guidance, under the leadership of the communist party of China discipline inspection practice experience summary and theoretical summary, research scope involves the party and the state supervision system, party to build a clean government and combat corruption, has distinct political attribute, time characteristics and practical characteristics. The establishment of this discipline will be of great significance to improving the supervision system of the Party and the state, promoting the construction of party conduct and clean government and the fight against corruption, and accelerating the construction of the discipline system of philosophy and social sciences with Chinese characteristics. (Website of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of the State Supervision Commission (CCDIC), 2022) How to sort out and summarize the practical experience of discipline inspection and supervision under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, form a systematic and specialized knowledge system of discipline inspection and supervision, and construct the theoretical system of discipline inspection and supervision is the most urgent and important task for the construction of discipline inspection and supervision (Wang Xipeng & Cai Zhiqiang, 2022). Discipline inspection and supervision is a comprehensive discipline that studies the supervision system of the Party and the state, the construction of clean government and anti-corruption, as well as the theory, system and practice of discipline inspection and supervision (Li Yunshu & Han Yadong, 2022). The inherent practical attribute of discipline makes the participation of discipline inspection and supervision practitioners become the internal need of discipline construction.

2.2 External Needs for the Formation of Scientific Research Groups

In the CNKI, the themes of "Discipline Inspection and Supervision" were "Discipline Inspection and Supervision" to analyze the authors of published articles. The results show that the discipline inspection and discipline construction research is the constitution, criminal procedure law, administrative law, supervision law and ideological and political education of scholars, experts, to a certain extent, shows that the discipline inspection study stable academic research group has not yet formed, has entered the field of scholars and experts academic background and scientific research direction is more extensive, complex, these scholars, experts in the process of discipline inspection research easy to produce path dependence, transformation difficulties and weak sense of belonging. And discipline inspection practice workers as "indigenous" in the field, the discipline before discipline inspection has accumulated a lot of experience and achievements, should be in its infancy, involved in the discipline orientation, team construction, scientific research and talent training discussion and practice, inject strong impetus for discipline construction and development.

2.3 The Practical Needs of the Discipline Inspection and Supervision Work

Discipline inspection and supervision comes from the practice of discipline inspection and supervision. Discipline inspection and supervision is to summarize the practical experience of discipline inspection and supervision under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, build a systematic and specialized knowledge system of discipline inspection and supervision, to guide the practice of discipline inspection and supervision, and promote the standardization and law-based specialization of discipline inspection and supervision work. Therefore, in order to avoid discipline construction does not adapt to the reality of discipline inspection work, discipline construction and discipline inspection practice, also must guide to promote discipline inspection practice workers to participate in discipline construction, discipline inspection discipline construction support discipline inspection, promote the development of discipline inspection work high quality benign interaction discipline construction pattern.

3. The Way for Discipline Inspection and Supervision Practitioners to Participate in Discipline Construction

Discipline is the product of the mature development of scientific research. From the perspective of research, the subjects in the discipline inspection and supervision field can be mechanically divided into two categories. The first type is to study the objective problems in the practice of discipline inspection and supervision in a scientific way. Researchers are usually university teachers and researchers of research institutions. They can be called the professional researchers of discipline inspection and supervision. Its research purpose is to establish a more general principles and principles. The second category is the discipline inspection and supervision practitioners who take discipline inspection and supervision work as their occupation, according to the responsibilities entrusted by the Party Constitution and relevant laws and regulations, according to the supervision and discipline enforcement accountability, supervision and investigation and disposal, that is, the full-time discipline inspection and supervision cadres in the general sense. As a systematic engineering of discipline inspection and supervision, to promote efficiently, it is necessary to coordinate the participation of these two aspects. At present, on the one hand, the discipline inspection researchers as the main force of discipline construction, has been in the theoretical level of discipline construction, but because of the lack of less discipline inspection practice experience, thus in the discussion of discipline construction less attention of discipline inspection practice, even the wrong understanding of discipline inspection practice and interpretation. On the other hand in the discipline inspection “a line” practitioners, although mastering the characteristics of the discipline inspection work and rules, familiar with the party discipline requirements and discipline inspection procedures and working methods, but how to put these practice and practical experience of Huawei theoretical knowledge and principle knowledge is facing many difficulties, common problems is weak consciousness, scientific research literacy, support the research resources, lack of platform and professional guidance, etc. Therefore, the most effective way to promote the participation of discipline inspection and supervision practitioners in the discipline construction is to explore a new pattern of discipline construction in which discipline inspection and supervision professionals cooperate and complement each other. Next, from the perspective of cooperation between the two, the possible ways for discipline inspection and supervision practitioners to participate in the discipline construction.

3.1 Establish an Academic Community and Carry out Theoretical Research

Discipline inspection and supervision practitioners and professional researchers should conduct in-depth cooperation, establish an academic community, carry out research on discipline inspection and supervision practice issues, and explore the formation of new achievements, new theories and new paradigms of discipline inspection and supervision, so as to enhance the sustainability of discipline development. (Chen Xiangming, 1999) Can draw lessons from the action of education research mode, this kind of research as a method of combining theory and practice, can be by disciplinary inspection practitioners and professional researchers for the practical problems, common in the process of practical work research, so as to solve the problem, form the purpose of theoretical and theoretical system. The academic community of discipline inspection and supervision practitioners and professional researchers in this way can effectively play the solid theoretical foundation and scientific research ability of discipline inspection and supervision professional researchers, and improve the academic standardization and application value of research. At the same time, it can also overcome the dilemma of discipline inspection and supervision practitioners participating in discipline construction, and give full play to their practical advantages. Below, take the spiral cycle model of action research proposed by Lewin as an example to illustrate how the academic community formed by the two carries out action research. The first step, the plan. On the premise of improving their own theoretical level and scientific research literacy, discipline inspection and supervision practitioners should summarize and refine the problems existing in the work of discipline inspection and supervision practice, and formulate plans to solve the problems and improve the current situation. Discipline inspection and supervision practitioners can modify the plan according to the continuous deepening of understanding and the change of the actual situation. The second step is the action. Discipline inspection and supervision practitioners act according to the plan, and this link can be constantly revised and adjusted according to the evaluation suggestions of discipline inspection and supervision researchers. Step 3, observe. The “observation” here is not an independent link, but the observation of the whole process, results, background and the characteristics of discipline inspection and supervision practitioners. The observer can be either a professional researcher of discipline inspection and supervision or a practitioner themselves. Step 4, reflection. It is the last link of action research and the basis of action research again. In the course of reflection, the academic community summarizes and sorts out the various phenomena observed and felt related to the making and implementation of the plan, makes judgments and evaluates the whole process and results of the action, and provides revision opinions for the plan in the next stage. To sum up, the research of discipline inspection and supervision action can be seen as a development process and a spiral circle. Each cycle contains four basic links of planning, action, observation and reflection. If the problems raised are still not effectively solved, the research plan can be revised and improved on the basis of the implementation and results of the evaluation of the next cycle.

3.2 Researchers Should Join Hands in Practice to Promote the Development of Teaching Materials

For a subject, the teaching material is directly related to the problem of “what to teach”, and plays an important role in the discipline construction, development and talent training. In order to construct China’s independent discipline inspection and supervision knowledge system, the basic way is the construction of teaching material system. (Wang Xu, 2022) Some scholars have proposed that discipline inspection and supervision can set up four secondary disciplines: discipline inspection and supervision theory, party discipline, supervision discipline and clean government from three dimensions of theory, system and culture. However, there is no consensus on whether the discipline inspection and supervision practice should set up second-level disciplines or integrate into other second-level disciplines. In any case, the practice of discipline inspection and supervision is obviously an indispensable part of the construction of the teaching material system for discipline inspection and supervision. This requires that before the compilation and development of textbooks related to discipline inspection and supervision, it is necessary to have a deep understanding of the relevant situation of discipline inspection and supervision organs (institutions), such as organization setting, functional division, post setting, responsibility requirements, etc., firmly establish the concept of content selection and organization of discipline inspection and supervision related textbooks, and the orientation of the professional needs of discipline inspection and supervision. In the process of discipline inspection related teaching writing, to have rich practical experience of discipline inspection practice workers involved, which is in the editorial board of discipline inspection materials, not only have discipline inspection professional researchers and related authorities, also have the business of discipline inspection practice “expert” and “expert”. Only on the basis of the in-depth cooperation between the two, the development and compilation of discipline inspection and supervision textbooks, can we achieve the real combination of theory and practice, can better cultivate the learners’ thinking and practical ability of discipline inspection and supervision, and be closer to the field of discipline inspection and supervision work. At the same time, the discipline inspection practice workers can also be under the guidance of professional researchers of discipline inspection, based on the actual discipline inspection work, summarizes the real practice of the current discipline inspection work, and form rich in work experience, skills method of typical cases or guiding cases, provide fresh and vivid material for teaching material development.

3.3 Cooperate with the Double Tutors to Help Talent Training

The training of discipline inspection and supervision personnel refers to the process of educating and training the people who take discipline inspection and supervision as their profession, so as to make them become specialized talents who meet the needs of discipline inspection and supervision posts. As the main battlefield and main position of talent training, colleges and universities play an important role in the training of discipline inspection and supervision professionals. Colleges and universities should introduce the “double tutorial system” in the training of discipline inspection and supervision talents, and hire discipline inspection and supervision practitioners as off-campus tutors to cooperate with discipline inspection and supervision professional researchers and practitioners to jointly train discipline inspection and supervision talents. Dual tutorial system, as a mentor employment mode suitable for on-the-job master’s degree students, has been basically recognized by students and the society. This kind of training method can effectively solve the problem that the theory can exist in the process of talent training from practice. Second, it can match the theoretical advantages of discipline inspection and supervision professional researchers with the practical advantages of practitioners, so as to better cultivate talents who meet the needs of discipline inspection and supervision organs (institutions). The third is to provide opportunities for researchers and practitioners to contact and communicate, so as to promote more in-depth cooperation and exchange between the two sides in teaching and research, which is of great significance to the development of discipline inspection and supervision. Fourth, the discipline inspection and supervision practitioners as off-campus tutors can also effectively make up for the shortage of teachers and the instability of teachers in the early stage of discipline inspection and supervision discipline construction by offering practical courses.

4. Promote the Guarantee of Discipline Inspection and Supervision Practitioners to Participate in Discipline Construction

4.1 Improve Systems and Mechanisms Based on Party Discipline and Regulations

Article 32 of the Supervisory Officer Law of the People’s Republic of China stipulates that the state shall strengthen the construction of supervision disciplines and encourage qualified ordinary institutions of higher learning to set up supervision majors or offer supervision courses. At the same time, Article 47 of the Regulations on the Work of the CPC Commission for Discipline Inspection puts forward the requirements of strengthening theoretical research and discipline construction. It can be seen that the construction of discipline inspection and supervision discipline has become a major decision and deployment of the party and the country. (Liu Yida & Zhang Wenbo, 2022) All the discipline construction units of discipline inspection and supervision, especially the colleges and universities, should seize the opportunity and formulate the discipline construction plan of discipline inspection and supervision based on the reality. Gradually improve a series of specific rules

and regulations and implementation plans matching with the discipline inspection and supervision discipline construction work. Efforts should be made to explore the ways to introduce the practical work experience and research results of discipline inspection and supervision into teaching materials and classrooms, and the experts of discipline inspection and supervision practice into part-time teachers, so as to form a working mechanism and fix it in the form of rules and regulations planning programs.

4.2 Make Good Use of the Existing Platforms to Open up Communication Channels

Since 2008, some universities have begun to explore the construction of discipline inspection and supervision disciplines. According to incomplete statistics, there are now more than 100 research institutions related to discipline inspection and supervision set up by universities and research institutes in China. (Zhang Hongyu, 2022) To fully stimulate the vitality of the scientific research teaching institutions, one is to support to encourage these platform play good professional researchers and practice workers communication channel, through the organization to carry out all kinds of discipline inspection academic seminars, lectures, training and other activities, to help discipline inspection practice workers faster and better into discipline research discourse system, achieve the theory and practice thinking collision and discipline inspection practice problems the purpose of effective transfer, increase the vitality of discipline research. Second, actively promote professional researchers and practitioners to form an academic research community of discipline inspection and supervision, to ensure that the research results have both theoretical height and practical value.

4.3 Increasing Support Based on Scientific Research Projects

As an emerging discipline, the construction and development of discipline inspection and supervision science cannot be separated from the support of scientific research. Discipline inspection and supervision organs should, together with relevant departments, build a scientific research support system combining vertical and horizontal scientific research projects as soon as possible on the basis of the existing scientific research project funding system, so as to provide a strong guarantee for discipline inspection and supervision research. At present, some regions and teaching and research institutions have made some preliminary exploration. First, the Planning Office of Philosophy and Social Sciences adds the “Discipline Inspection and Supervision Special Projects” to the existing support system of philosophy and social science projects. Second, the commission for discipline inspection and supervision jointly with relevant functional departments or independently collect discipline inspection and supervision research projects for funding. In either way, it has greatly promoted the theoretical research and academic prosperity of discipline inspection and supervision, but the discipline inspection and supervision science is not only academic but also applied. (Liu Yida & Zhang Wenbo, 2022) Therefore, on the basis of further increasing the support of discipline inspection and supervision scientific research projects, a scientific research project support mechanism for discipline inspection and supervision practitioners should be established specifically for the hot and difficult problems in practice.

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