



RESEARCH PAPER

Corruption Prevention Efforts in China under the Leadership of Xi Jinping

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ABSTRACT

The aims of this study are to understand the corruption prevention efforts in China by the Communist Party of China with the guidance of ideology. Corruption exists in every country, everywhere and China is well aware of this curse. The Chinese leadership has learned from history and they have clear goals to make China a prosperous country. China has a history of corruption prevention efforts but the current anti-corruption movement under the leadership of Xi Jinping is more attractive. Corruption in the country can destabilize the country and party so it has become the most important task for the Chinese leadership to eliminate this problem from the country. This study is based on qualitative methods and investigates Xi Jinping's anti-corruption efforts and his goals for the country. The results of this study reveal that eliminating corruption is more important for the leadership because there is no other choice for the party if they want to make the country stabilize and prosperous. The leadership needs to maintain public trust and support in order to make a healthy state which is possible by eliminating corruption and illegal financial activities from the country.

KEYWORDS Anti-corruption, China, Corruption, CPC, Xi Jinping

Introduction

The societal phenomenon of corruption is as ancient (Shashkova, 2018) as the planet itself. It follows the growth of human civilization from the very beginning of state creation, developing into a type of ulcer in the body, and regardless of how advanced and democratic a nation may be, this insect of contemporary society nevertheless uses its tentacles to ensnare numerous victims of its own vanity into its lair.

China is one of the nations where the battle against corruption has been proclaimed. Furthermore, it should be mentioned that the PRC is currently undergoing modernization efforts, guided by the guiding principle of socialism with Chinese characteristics (Peters, 2019) under new historical conditions. One of the main campaign slogans of the leadership in recent years has been the fight against corruption at all levels. In Chinese leadership, connections, bribery, bribes, and expensive gifts have long been seen as infallible pillars of social life and the most reliable means of achieving private objectives.

Literature Review

With the election of Xi Jinping as president, the nation's current administration launched a serious battle against corruption. The new General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Xi Jinping, consistently said Corruption is a malignant disease in the body of society as early as the first days following his election. It will undoubtedly result in the demise of the party and the state if we choose to ignore it. At the same time, the Chinese leader repeatedly emphasized the need to uphold the party's self-government and self-control (Berger, 2018), raking the bones and healing the poison, in the battle against corruption.

These strategies are created to repair the reputation of party officials and public workers, who are required to scrupulously adhere to the rules of conduct, to be humble, accountable, and focused on achieving the objectives established by the government. The job of the inspection teams has been substantially more intense while Xi Jinping has been in charge of China. These teams have steadily increased in number, from 10 in 2013 to 15 in 2016 (Li, 2019).

Since the 18th Congress, our party has been vigorously battling corruption so that no one dares to go for it so that this desire does not exist. The anti-corruption war's outcome is now beginning to take form. An inquiry into the actions of Jiang Zemin, one of the highest-ranking officials in China, has been opened.

The commission's chairman overseeing the operations of state-owned businesses overseas is under investigation for corruption. Jiang Zemin is allegedly suspected of a "severe breach of discipline," (Baum, 2019) according to the supervisory authorities. This terminology is typically used in China when discussing corruption in state-owned businesses. Two basic categories of corrupt behavior are recognized by experts, with China's in the 1990s being the most pervasive. First, there is economic corruption, which is the illegal use of various finance (Yang et al., 2019) to obtain profits during the construction of markets and the abuse of authority for one's own or a company's benefit. Many "semi-legal" methods of making money can be added to this, which can also be seen as a widespread corrupt practice. With the emergence of a market economy in China, some corrupt practices died out on their own.

War against Corruption under the leadership of Xi Jinping

With the election of Xi Jinping to the presidency in 2012 (Chen, 2020), a significant anti-corruption campaign got underway in China. Since then, thousands of corrupt government employees, including those in high positions, have received punishment. China's new leader, Xi Jinping, has sworn to eradicate corruption in the nation because he sees it as a danger to the CCP's unity. Numerous investigations and legal actions have been taken during his era against high-ranking officials, including Bo Xilai (Hou, 2018). He appeared in court in to answer allegations of bribery and abuse of authority.

The Chinese have always maintained that corruption is a common occurrence in their country and that it is absurd to overstate its prevalence. However, it is important to note that China consistently ranks high on Transparency International (Bakken & Wang, 2021), which measures how susceptible a country is to corruption. This is because the state's internal system is not resistant to corrupt practices like bribery, bribery, embezzlement, behind-the-scenes deals, nepotism, abuse of power, and stealing from the public purse. The Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) internal corruption has been compared by President Xi Jinping to huge cancer that threatens the survival of a political party.

At the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of China's opening ceremony, Xi Jinping declared that corruption was "the worst cancer" (Menzel, 2019) endangering the Party's survival and ability to wage war. The leadership gives importance to self-reform the party through the fight against corruption. The Chinese leader considers the fight against corruption cannot cease even for a second as long as the breeding ground and conditions for corruption still exist.

Unlike his predecessors, Xi Jinping has taken steps to consolidate power inside the CCP, regardless of whether he represents a new trend or simply the next step in an established one. He has made two different endeavors. Xi has done two things to strengthen the CCP's position in relation to the rest of the Chinese population: first, he has returned power to the CCP's center and he has also attempted to make the party the focal point of economic, social, and political life within the PRC. Second, Xi Jinping has made an effort to

establish himself as the party's leader by investing an increasing amount of the authority he has attracted into the CCP himself.

Xi's acquisition of power has gone beyond institutional change and even into the area of ideology. A drive to enhance the CCP's ideology (Xiaoyun, 2019) by eliminating forces that might challenge the stability of the country has launched by Xi since he first assumed office in 2012; this initiative alone distinguishes him from his predecessors.

Chinese terminology has gained a lot of power and is frequently used in literature that discusses the political issues in the PRC. In some ways, this can be used to explain why important leaders were subjected to legal action in the 1990s. However, such a divide suffers from some conventionality when discussing the subject of the anti-corruption struggle and its current stage. It is important to note that each of the historical groups has different perspectives on corruption and how to combat it and even within each group, there are differences in how each group views the issue.

Therefore, even if this circumstance explains the lack of anti-corruption cases against high-ranking authorities, it is important to acknowledge that the party and the Chinese leadership first discussed the need to develop specific criteria for working with party leaders, improving internal party discipline, as well as to develop further general provisions for the fight against corruption within the context of the entire state and improvement of governance during the reign of Hu Jintao.

The Rules of eight points were already adopted by the new Politburo of the CPC Central Committee in 2012, with the intention of enhancing the performance of the state machinery and reducing public servant excess. With more focus, and with the goal of preventing politicians from wasting recklessly public, party, and state monies that were held in trust for them. expenditure should be cut back on important trips and meetings, as well as elaborate and joyous events. Officials were required to decrease the usage of official cars for personal use, stop attending public events as officials without a special reason, and refuse to give lengthy, pointless remarks at meetings (Gang, 2019).

The new Politburo of the Legislation has been in charge of running the country's affairs and carrying out administrative duties since 2012. The comprehensive construction of a moderately prosperous society places even higher demands on the management by the state on the basis of laws. Xi Jinping focused on that as the CCP led the people in the law action (Guo, 2020), party activities should be conducted in accordance with the law and the Constitution. Thus, it is clear that since 2012, the Chinese government has recognized the importance of eliminating corruption from the country to make it a stable and healthy country.

The anti-corruption effort will now put more of an emphasis on institution building, so that officials do not risk or have the chance to be corrupt, and most significantly, that they do not have such a desire at all. China is considering making legislation on international legal help in criminal issues and is dedicated to creating a global network of cooperation against corruption.

The anti-corruption drive has helped to improve the Communist Party's reputation and increased its capacity to rule the country by boosting the public's faith and trust (Chawala, 2019) in the party and its political base. The main accomplishment of this company is that it demonstrated the viability of socialism with Chinese characteristics. It also demonstrated how to achieve, elevate, and most importantly purify itself, avoiding excesses and a critical mass of questions about itself due to the actions of specific party nomenclature representatives.

In addition, the Chinese leader claims that anti-corruption actions strengthen the public faith (Tian, 2021) proper ideals and guiding principles of public opinion, rectify

undesirable societal trends, advance civilized morals and cultural values, and assist cleanse public behavior and ethics.

Despite the challenges, the leadership must continue the battle against corruption because there is no other option. There is a need for more stringent punishments for wrongdoing in public appointments, such as election bribes and promotions, as well as more monitoring of top leaders and important personnel. If the CCP, a significant party with a long history desire to keep its progressive nature, purity, and vitality for all time, it must strive diligently in this direction.

Conclusion

The anti-corruption philosophy of Xi Jinping has evolved recognition of its profound ideas and extensive penal materials. Several top-level designs have been created to stop official corruption, including systems of punishment and administration, ideological warning, international cooperation, and corruption prevention. The latest achievement of anti-corruption with Chinese features, a basic adherence to the construction of anti-corruption in a new era in China, anti-corruption thinking is distinguished by firmness, affinity people, systematisms, long-term, and scientific.

The leadership will never give up against corruption and it will continue to have zero tolerance for corruption and the bravery and determination to clean up the party. The country's economy won't be affected by the anti-corruption campaign. On the other hand, combating corruption, including bribery, will help develop a clean administration, take down trade obstacles, set up fair regulations, and improve the business and investment climate in the nation

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