

Research of Xi Jinping's Important Remarks on the System of People's Congresses

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Abstract

The formation process of the system of people's congresses includes the establishment, development and improvement of the system of people's congresses. Xi Jinping's practice of local administration has laid a theoretical foundation for the important remarks on forming the system of people's congresses. These remarks have a profound theoretical origin, including the inheritance and innovation of Marxism-Lenin proletarian dictatorship theory and the enrichment and development of the successive party leaders to the system of people's congresses. Three characteristics of these remarks are: upholding the Party's leadership, the people being masters and the rule of law. The research of these remarks has an important enlightenment for the current development.

Key words: The system of people's congresses; Scientific connotation; Essential characteristics; Important enlightenment

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Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Xi Jinping has delivered important speeches on the system of people's congresses on different occasions, forming Xi Jinping's important remarks on the system of people's congresses. These important remarks follow the principles that all the work and activities of national governance are in accordance with the socialist system with Chinese characteristics, as proposed at the Fourth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee.

These important remarks are developed by the Chinese Communists in their long-term political practice, which not only enrich the scientific connotation and expand the fundamental contents of the system of people's congresses, but also feature upholding the Party's leadership, people being masters and rule of law. Scientific understanding of these three characteristics is conducive to our firm confidence in the socialist political system with Chinese characteristics.

1. THE FORMATION, DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF PEOPLE'S CONGRESSES

The establishment of the system of people's congresses has experienced an important course of development. In this course, on the one hand, it absorbed the modern lofty ideals to establish a democratic Republic in China; on the other hand, it gathered the collective wisdom of the Chinese communists in various historical periods under the guidance of Marxism, combining Marxism-Leninism state theory and the practice of Chinese revolution and construction.

1.1 Establishment of the System of People's Congresses

As modern China suffered from the invasion of western colonists, some people with lofty ideals made arduous explorations on the road of political system modes, such as constitutional monarchy, imperial restoration, parliamentary, multi-party and presidential system, which ended in failure. With the birth of the Communist Party of China, Marxist theory was applied to China's revolution and socialism construction to gradually explore and create a fundamental political system suitable for China's national conditions. The system of people's congresses was formally established experiencing four important development periods, i.e. the embryonic stage

of the congress system of workers, peasants and soldiers during the agrarian revolution, the exploration stage of the “triangular organization” parliamentary system during the Anti-Japanese War, the foundation stage of the people’s representative conference system during the War of Liberation and the establishment stage of the system of people’s congresses. During the Great Revolution period, the “peasant associations”, “strike workers’ congress” established in various provinces, and the “civic congress” in Shanghai was a great exploration of Chinese Communists on the establishment of the organizational form of proletarian revolutionary regime. During the Agrarian Revolution period, the Chinese Communists established a congress system of workers, peasants and soldiers in the rural revolutionary base, which became the early embryonic stage of the system of people’s congresses. With the major changes in the revolutionary situation, the Chinese Communists explored a new regime organization form during the Anti-Japanese War, and established the “triangular organization” parliamentary system. The “triangular organization” parliamentary system was the most important form of regime organization in the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region during the Anti-Japanese War, and also an important medium to transition to the people’s representative conference system. During the War of Liberation, the people’s representative conferences were held in the liberated areas, which was an important starting point for the transition to the formal establishment of the system of people’s congresses. Subsequently, Mao Zedong first put forward the preliminary concept and framework of establishing the system of people’s congresses in the *New Democracy Theory* and the *On Coalition Government* respectively, which laid the theoretical foundation for the formation of the system of people’s congresses. After the founding of New China, the system of people’s congresses ushered in a critical period in the history of development. In particular, at the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference and the First National People’s Congress, the *Common Program of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference* and the *Constitution of the People’s Republic of China* were adopted respectively. At this point, we began to implement the people’s congress system in China and established it in the form of law, which indicates the formal formation of the system of people’s congresses in China.

Practices have proved that the system of people’s congresses, as China’s fundamental political system, is the inevitable result of historical development and the great achievements of the people’s struggle. As Xi Jinping pointed out: “the implementation of the system of people’s congresses in China is the great creation of the Chinese people in the history of the human political system, the basic conclusion drawing from the painful lessons of Chinese political life after modern times, the historical result of the rapid reform and development of

Chinese society in the past 100 years and the inevitable choice for the Chinese people to stand up and master their own destiny.” (Xi, 2014)

1.2 Development and Improvement of the System of People’s Congresses

Since the establishment of the system of people’s congresses, it has experienced the tortuous development process from gradual consolidating, gradual weakening, destruction to redevelopment and continuous improvement, accompanied by China’s social revolution, construction and reform. In this process, the people have continuously deepened their comprehensive understanding of the system of people’s congresses and established their confidence in China’s political system. The first three years after the establishment of the system of people’s congresses were the consolidating stage. In accordance with the functions and powers entrusted by the Constitution, NPC orderly carried out work and conscientiously performed its supervisory duties. NPC representatives set up an inspection team for targeted inspections, which played contributed to the development of socialist democracy system. In 1957, during the political movements against the right wing and the Great Leap Forward within the Party, the authority of the Constitution and laws was destroyed, and the status and role of the system of people’s congresses were gradually weakened. During the period of the “Cultural Revolution”, the new China’s political system was seriously damaged, especially the system of people’s congresses. The people’s congresses ceased operation, and NPC representatives stopped exercising their functions and powers. The Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee put forward the historical task of developing socialist democracy and improving the socialist legal system. Since then, the system of people’s congresses has begun to revive and play its vitality. During the period of reform and opening up, the system of people’s congresses continued to develop and improve. In 1979, the CPC Central Committee established a new system for establishing standing committees by local people’s congresses at or above the county level. By the end of 1981, the people’s congresses were called up and the standing committees of the county-level people’s congresses were established. Since then, the organizational building, institutional construction and work of China’s local people’s congresses and their standing committees have entered a new stage.

In the new era, the system of people’s congresses is still in the process of continuous development and improvement. In this process, the system of people’s congresses always has incomparable advantages, which are these advantages that promote the efficient development of China’s democracy and the rule of law. Xi Jinping holds that, “to evaluate whether a national political system is democratic and effective, mainly depending on the following elements: whether the national leadership is

orderly replaced under the laws; whether all people can manage state affairs and social affairs, and economic and cultural undertakings under the laws; whether the people can express their interest requirements smoothly; whether the society can effectively participate in the national political life; whether national decision-making can be scientific and democratic; whether the talents can enter the national leadership and management system through fair competition; whether the ruling party can achieve leadership over state affairs under the Constitution and laws; whether the use of power can be effectively restricted and supervised.” (Xi, 2014) The system of people’s congresses has always adhered to the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the rule of law, ensuring the position of people being masters of the country and realizing the people’s practical interests and appeals. It is a democratic system that power is assigned to the people and power serves the people.

1.3 The Practice of Local Administration Laid the Theoretical Foundation for the Important Remarks on Forming the System of People’s Congresses

Since the 18th CPC National Congress, Xi Jinping has put forward a series of new views on the system of people’s congress, forming Xi Jinping’s important remarks on the system of people’s congresses. These remarks are inseparable from the rich administration practice of Xi Jinping in Zhejiang, Fujian and Shanghai. In particular, Xi Jinping has made in-depth thinking on the work of people’s congresses and legislation, and put forward more thoughts on the system of people’s congresses. For example, during his work in Fujian, Xi Jinping stressed to departments at all levels that “We have no reason to negate the system of people’s congresses, because it is a fundamental political system to ensure China moving forward along the socialist direction.” It suggests that the system of people’s congresses plays a crucial role in the development of Fujian Province, improves the new understanding of departments at all levels on the work of the people’s congress, and strengthens and improves its political consciousness as the fundamental political system. In addition, Xi Jinping conducted an in-depth exploration into the local legislation and put forward that the Party committees should attach great attention to the legal construction, strengthen their leadership over the legislative work, and timely study the major issues in the legislative work; uphold the legislation for the people and safeguard the people’s interests; give full play to the role of the NPC and encourage the people to participate in legislation in multiple channels. It is because of Xi Jinping’s fruitful practice during his local tenure that he expounded the thought on the system of people’s congresses from multiple perspectives and levels (highlighting the important position of the system of people’s congresses; dealing with the relationship between the Party committees and the NPC; upholding the rule of law; construction of the NPC organs), which laid a solid theoretical cornerstone for Xi Jinping’s

important remarks on the system of people’s congresses after the 18th National Congress.

2. SCIENTIFIC CONNOTATION OF XI JINPING’S IMPORTANT REMARKS ON THE SYSTEM OF PEOPLE’S CONGRESSES

China’s socialist democracy has entered a new period of development. In this period of development, the scientific connotation of Xi Jinping’s important remarks on the system of people’s congresses has been continuously expanded and deepened along with the major changes of the times. Xi Jinping’s report at the 19th CPC National Congress started from its institutional origin and clearly stated that the system of people’s congresses was the fundamental political system for upholding the Party’s leadership, the people being masters, and the rule of law. This proposition makes it clear that the system of people’s congresses is our fundamental political system; the important relationship exists among upholding the Party’s leadership, people being masters and rule of law; the Party’s leadership is a fundamental guarantee of people being masters and rule of law; the people being masters is the basis of the Party’s leadership and rule of law.

CPCCC document *Outline for the Study of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics in a New Era* comprehensively deepened the connotation of the system of people’s congresses, which not only emphasized the organic unity of upholding the Party’s leadership, people being masters and rule of law, but also expanded the system to institutional advantage starting from subjectivity, practicality and target. The key to the system of people’s congresses with strong vitality and remarkable superiority is that it is deeply rooted in the hearts of the people. This new political system is a good system that is in line with China’s national conditions and realities, and embodies the nature of the socialist country, ensures the people being masters, and guarantees the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Integrated with the original aspiration and mission of the CPC, this highlights the dominant position of the people, safeguards all rights of the people, and provides a theoretical reference for the realization of the Chinese Dream and guiding the work of the people’s congresses in the new era.

3. THEORETICAL ORIGIN OF XI JINPING’S IMPORTANT REMARKS ON THE SYSTEM OF PEOPLE’S CONGRESSES

From the perspective of historical logic, the theoretical origin of Xi Jinping’s important remarks on the system

of people's congresses includes two parts: one part from the absorption of Marxism-Lenin proletarian dictatorship theory; the other part from the richness and development of the system of people's congresses by Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping, Jiang Zemin and Hu Jintao.

3.1 Xi Jinping's Important Remarks on the System of People's Congresses Are the Inheritance and Innovation of the Marxism-Lenin Proletarian Dictatorship Theory

Marx founded the Marxist theory of state based on the critical absorption of Western classical philosophy. The theory covers not only the origin, nature, function, and demise of the country, but also the civil society and the proletarian dictatorship. The most distinctive feature is Marx's classic exposition on the theory of proletarian dictatorship. According to the practical experience of the Paris commune revolution, Marx held that the proletarian dictatorship should establish a people's representative organ, put all the rights to the people, win the support of the majority of the people, embody the interests of the proletariat and the people as the concentrated will, and protect the people's interests and democratic power with the national system. Marx believed that this form of government organization combining political form and direct democracy simplified the procedural link between legislation and administration and improved the work efficiency of the government. At the same time, Engels pointed out, "whether our life can be saved at a critical moment depends on whether all people can be absolutely subordinate to one's will. In daily life, it means one party obeys the other party's authority no matter how is it formed. Both are what we have, regardless of social organizations and the material conditions on which production and product flow depend. The people's congresses have focused everything in their own hands. With the support of the majority of the people, a country that can act at will under the Constitution is possible." (Compilation Bureau of works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin of the CPC Central Committee, 1995) Engels not only affirmed the importance of the proletarian dictatorship, but also attributed the rights of the state to the people through the people's representative organs.

Lenin inherited and developed the Marxist theory of state, and his inherited works can be seen from Lenin's *State and Revolution*. In this work, Lenin systematically explained the Marxist theory of state, and also put forward new ideas on the theory of proletarian dictatorship. Lenin pointed out that the proletarian dictatorship is a state regime combining a new democracy and a new dictatorship. After the proletariats mastered the power of the state, they implemented a democratic system so that the people have the power to enjoy democracy and participate in the management of state affairs freely and equally. Also, the proletariats rebelled against the oppressors, seized their leadership, and excluded

them from democracy. Therefore, the Marxism-Lenin proletarian dictatorship theory became one of the theoretical sources of our political system, Xi Jinping's important remarks on the system of people's congresses answered a series of major theoretical and practical questions such as what kind of national political system was established and used in China in the new era and how to apply and innovate this system to achieve national construction, social governance and democratic management. They are the inheritance and innovation of the basic theory of Marxism-Lenin proletariat, and the development of Marxism-Lenin proletarian dictatorship theory with the Times.

3.2 Xi Jinping's Important Remarks on the System of People's Congresses Are the Enrichment and Development of the Thoughts of Successive Party Leaders on the System of People's Congresses

Xi Jinping's important remarks on the system of people's congresses absorbed the essence of Party leaders' thoughts on the system of people's congresses for further enrichment and development. Successive leaders of the Party have deeply developed the thought of the system of people's congresses through the construction of state power in different historical periods. Mao Zedong gave remarks on the system of people's congresses in terms of the organizational form and organizational principles of the political power. He pointed out that the new China "can adopt the system of the national people's congress, provincial people's congress, county people's congress, district people's congress and the township people's congress, and the government can be elected by the people's congresses at all levels". (Mao, 1991) "The regime organizations of new democracy should adopt democratic centralism, and people's congresses at all levels should decide on major policies and principles and elect the government. Only this system can demonstrate a broad democracy and give people's congresses at all levels a high degree of power; In addition, this system can handle state affairs so that governments at all levels can handle all affairs entrusted by people's congresses at all levels and ensure all necessary democratic activities of the people." (Mao, 1991) Deng Xiaoping inherited Mao Zedong's thought on the system of people's congresses, and stressed that "improving the people's congress system", as an important content of democratic political construction, innovated the system of people's congresses theoretically and practically from handling the relationship between the Party and NPC, improving the supervision functions of NPC and perfecting the democratic election methods.

He proposed, "What we implement is the unicameral system of the National People's Congress, which is most in line with China's reality." (Deng, 1993) This is the people's democratic system under the leadership of

the Communist Party. "It has the greatest superiority - make determination to do one thing and implement the resolution immediately." (Deng, 1993) Jiang Zemin, from the institutionalization, standardization and reutilization of socialist democracy, proposed to adhere to and improve the system of people's congresses and comprehensively strengthen the construction of the socialist democratic system to realize the people being masters.

For the purposes of improving the system of people's congresses, Hu Jintao proposed that we should adhere to and improve the system of people's congresses, further improve the democratic system and enrich the democratic forms, expand the orderly political participation of citizens and allow the people to manage the state affairs, economic and cultural undertakings, and social affairs through various channels and forms under the laws. On the basis of inheriting and developing the thoughts of the Party's leaders on the system of people's congresses, Xi Jinping made a comprehensive and innovative discussion on the system of people's congresses in combination with its history and current situation.

4. ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF XI JINPING'S IMPORTANT REMARKS ON THE SYSTEM OF PEOPLE'S CONGRESSES

The essential characteristics of Xi Jinping's important remarks on the system of people's congresses are embodied in upholding the Party's leadership, people being masters and rule of law. These three aspects formed an organic whole. The leadership of the Party fundamentally ensures the effective implementation of the people being masters and the rule of law. The people being masters of the country are the essential feature of socialist democracy, and the rule of law is the basic way for the Party to lead the people to govern the country. These three aspects are unified in the great practice of socialist democracy in China.

4.1 Upholding the Party's Leadership

Upholding the Party's leadership is an important characteristic of Xi Jinping's important remarks on the system of people's congresses. Xi Jinping pointed out that the party, government, military, masses and students mean east, west, north, south and center. The Party is the highest political leading power that governs everything. The Party's leadership is the fundamental guarantee for all the work of the Party and the country, and the "anchor" for overcoming all difficulties and risks. The most essential feature of socialism with Chinese characteristics is the leadership of the Communist CPC. The core of leadership for the socialism with Chinese characteristics can only be the Communist Party of China. Therefore, adhering to the Party's leadership over all its work is the fundamental

part of the Party and the country and the interests of the people of all ethnic groups in China. Upholding the Party's leadership must be achieved through the institutional system and lay the institutional foundation for Party leadership with the help of national institutional construction. As the organizational form of state power, the system of people's congresses is the best embodiment of the Party promoting the democracy and implementing the mass line in the state power, and is the institutional characteristics and advantages of the Party's leadership over state affairs. To fundamentally ensure the Party's leadership, we should play the functions of the people's congresses and party committees at all levels, constantly adhere to and improve the system of people's congresses, guarantee to transform the Party's claims into national will through legal procedures, guarantee the candidates recommended by the Party organizations become the leading personnel of the state power organs, and guarantee the Party's role in commanding and coordinating from the from systems.

4.2 People Being Masters

Xi Jinping proposed that developing socialist democracy was to reflect people's will, protect their rights and interests, stimulate their creativity, and ensure people being masters the country with institutional systems. Therefore, the people being the masters of the country is another important feature of Xi Jinping's important remarks on the system of people's congresses and the essence and core of socialist democracy. In China, the people being masters the country is not a nonsense and has been reflected in many aspects of national political, economic and social life, such as the implementation and integration of various basic systems (the system of people's congresses, the system of multi-party cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC, the system of regional national autonomy, the system of community level self-governance, etc.). This is not only the essential difference between socialism democracy with Chinese characteristics and capitalist democracy in China. Therefore, to improve the system of people's congresses, we must always bear in mind the Marxist views of the masses, and focus on "Everything works for the masses and everything depends on the masses. Everything comes from the masses and goes to the masses". Only in this way can we develop socialist democracy.

4.3 Rule of Law

Xi Jinping pointed out that we should advance the rule of law with the overall goal to build a system of socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics and a socialist country under the rule of law. Therefore, the comprehensive rule of law is a prominent feature of Xi Jinping's important remarks on the system of people's congresses, and the essential requirement and important guarantee for adhering

to and developing socialism with Chinese characteristics. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the CPC Central Committee led by Xi Jinping has incorporated the comprehensive rule of law into the "Four-pronged Comprehensive Strategy" and promoted historic, turning and overall changes in the rule of law in China. Xi Jinping stressed that we should unwaveringly take the path of law-based governance under Chinese socialism, build the system of socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics, build a socialist country under the rule of law, carry forward the spirit of socialist rule of law through the system of people's congresses, develop and promote national undertakings and work in accordance with the laws and regulations of the people's congress and its standing committee, ensure people's equal participation and equal development rights, safeguard social fairness and justice, respect and safeguard human rights. We should lay emphasis on the standardization, routinization and institutionalization of our work, act by law in all aspects and processes, and strive to demonstrate the process of the NPC's performance of its duties as a process of highlighting the status of the rule of law, promoting the spirit of the rule of law, and improving the rule of law. We should ensure people's right of equal participation and development, safeguard social fairness and justice, respect and protect human rights, and ensure that laws are observed in all work.

5. IMPORTANT ENLIGHTENMENTS OF XI JINPING'S IMPORTANT REMARKS ON THE SYSTEM OF PEOPLE'S CONGRESSES TO THE CURRENT DEVELOPMENT

The political systems of a country are the fundamental principles to administer the country. In particular, the system of people's congresses as China's fundamental political system holds the balance. Successive leaders of the Party have attached great importance to the improvement and development of the system of people's congresses since its establishment. The political construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era and adhering to the path of socialist political development with Chinese characteristics have played an important role in Xi Jinping's important remarks on the system of people's congresses. The research on these important remarks are of profound implications to the current development.

5.1 Theoretical Enlightenment

5.1.1 Xi Jinping's Important Remarks on the System of People's Congresses Is a Further Improvement of the People's Democratic Thought

After the founding of the new China, the first generation of the Party leadership led by Mao Zedong took Marxist democratic Thought as the theoretical guidance and

applied it to the construction of China's political system, forming Mao Zedong Democratic Thought. After the reform and opening up, Chinese leaders were committed to solving major issues related to people's livelihood, and finally formed the thought on socialist democracy with Chinese characteristics. Xi Jinping's important remarks on the system of people's congresses not only absorbed the essence of Marxist democracy, but also broadened the thought on socialist democracy with Chinese characteristics. Starting from the Party spirit, Xi Jinping appealed to the Party members: Without seeking personal gains, can we seek the fundamentals and great benefits, and serve the people wholeheartedly proceeding from the Party's nature and the people's interests. Xi Jinping repeatedly stressed that adhering to the dominant position of the people and mobilizing the enthusiasm of the people have always been a strong foundation for an invincible Party. The system of people's congresses is an important way to reflect people's democracy and the state's institutional guarantee for a better life. Only by affiliating and sharing the joys and sorrows with the people, can we create a better and happy life together with all the people. It shows that Xi Jinping's important remarks on the system of people's congresses are a further interpretation of people's democratic thought and provide a new theoretical guidance for promoting the development of various national undertakings in the new era.

5.1.2 The Four-Pronged Comprehensive Strategy Followed Xi Jinping's Important Remarks on the System of People's Congresses

The improvement and development of the political system are the most critical link of a country's institutional improvement. The key link in China's political system construction is to coordinate the Four-pronged Comprehensive Strategy. The practice should be guided by the theory. Xi Jinping's important remarks on the system of people's congresses serve as the theoretical guidance for the Four-pronged Comprehensive Strategy. The Four-pronged Comprehensive Strategy is the master plan of the CPC Central Committee's governance and a major program to achieve the "Two Centenary Goals" and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. On the journey of realizing the Chinese dream, how to comprehensively build a well-off society, deepen reform, govern the rule of law, and strengthen the Party self-discipline follows Xi Jinping's important remarks on the system of people's congresses. In the process of implementing the Four-pronged Comprehensive Strategy, we should fully absorb the essence of these important remarks, and mobilize the enthusiasm, initiative and creativity of democratic parties, ethnic minorities and the grassroots masses to comprehensively build a well-off society, deepen reform, govern the rule of law, and strengthen the Party self-discipline, in order to provide a good social atmosphere for realizing this grand strategy.

5.2 Practical Enlightenment

5.2.1 Xi Jinping's Important Remarks on the System of People's Congresses Have Contributed Chinese Plan and Wisdom for Developing Socialist Democracy to the Whole World

In 70 years of ups and downs, China has had a unique vision for the road of building socialist democracy. In practice, it concluded that the development of socialist democracy must suit the national conditions. In the new era, China has benefited a lot in developing socialist democracy, successfully opened up and adhered to the path of socialist political development with Chinese characteristics, and established the right direction for realizing the broadest people's democracy. For example, starting from safeguarding the people's rights, Xi Jinping pointed out that only by developing socialist democracy with Chinese characteristics can we ensure that the people are masters of the country and that the political life is both dynamic and stable. In addition, from the perspective of the political system suiting the national conditions, Xi Jinping believes that copying the political system of other countries will not work. Only the systems rooted in the local soil and absorbing abundant nutrients are the most reliable and effective. Xi Jinping's important remarks on the system of people's congresses suggest that the experience of building socialist democracy with Chinese characteristics is available for reference and learning, which is of great significance for other developing countries and ruling parties, so as to promote the continuous development of the world's democratic politics.

5.2.2 Xi Jinping's Important Remarks on the System of People's Congresses Are a Powerful Driving Force for Modernizing the National Governance System and Capacity

At the Fourth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee, Xi Jinping pointed out that it was a major strategic task of the Party to uphold and improve the socialist system with Chinese characteristics and modernize the national governance system and capacity. The national governance system and capacity are

indispensable in a country's political system. Since the founding of new China, China's national governance system and governance capacity have undergone continuous development and accumulated rich practical experience. Practices have proved that the national governance capacity is the basic guarantee of the national governance system and the national governance system is the effective support for the national governance capacity. Therefore, the national governance capacity cannot be separated from the institutional guarantee of the national governance system, and the improvement of the national governance system needs the further improvement of the national governance capacity. At present, there are also some deficiencies in China's national governance system and governance capacity regardless of the huge development. To further drive the institutionalization, standardization and routinization of the governance of various national affairs, we should regard the views and theory in Xi Jinping's important remarks on the system of people's congresses as a guide to thought and action, fully grasp the profound connotation of this important exposition, deepen our knowledge and understanding, organically integrate the knowledge depth and practice height, and comprehensively modernize the national governance system and governance capacity.

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