A Critical Review of Current Research on University Discipline Inspection and Supervision in China

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Abstract

In recent years, under the background of the national supervision system reform, the discipline inspection and supervision work of Chinese universities has achieved a transformation from traditional internal management to the improvement of the national supervision system. Through institutional restructuring, functional adjustments, and the innovation of supervision models, a collaborative supervision pattern has gradually been formed, achieving breakthroughs in key areas such as the university-local government collaboration mechanism and collaborative supervision models. However, in practice, there are still challenges such as the dilemma of the dual leadership system, disputes over the boundaries between supervisory power and academic freedom, and insufficient transformation of supervisory effectiveness. Current research focuses on optimizing institutional pathways, proposing reform directions such as dynamic authorization mechanisms and digital supervision platforms, emphasizing the construction of professional capabilities and the infiltration of a clean governance culture. In the future, it is necessary to deepen the theoretical construction of Discipline Inspection and Supervision, promote the integration of interdisciplinary studies, explore the empowerment of blockchain technology, to achieve a governance model transformation from "individual case investigation" to "ecological restoration," and to build a clean governance ecosystem in universities that meets the needs of the new era.

Keywords: University Discipline Inspection and Supervision Work; National Supervision System; University-Local Government Collaboration Mechanism

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Introduction

As an important part of the party and state supervision system, the efficiency improvement of discipline inspection and supervision in higher education institutions is directly related to the construction of the political ecology in the field of higher education and the deepening advancement of the strategy of comprehensive and strict governance of the party. With the deepening of the national supervision system reform, the supervision work in colleges and universities has undergone a profound transformation from internal management mechanisms to a comprehensive integration with the national supervision system, forming innovative models such as university-local government collaboration mechanism. However, the intelligent evolution of new forms of corruption and the modernization needs of higher education governance pose new challenges to the existing supervision system, revealing practical issues such as the weakening of dual leadership system effectiveness, lagging supervision technology, and ambiguous boundaries of authority and responsibility. Although current theoretical research has made breakthroughs in the optimization of institutional paths and the innovation of supervision mechanisms, a systematic academic dialogue and theoretical consensus have not yet been formed, especially on key issues such as the definition of the boundary between supervisory power and academic freedom, and the construction path of a clean governance ecosystem, there are significant controversies.How can the college discipline inspection and supervision system be transformed and upgraded from "individual case investigation" to "ecological governance"? How can a supervision effectiveness evaluation mechanism be constructed that adapts to the requirements of the new era? How can the dialectical relationship between technological empowerment and privacy protection be balanced? This article systematically sorts out the evolution and theoretical focus of research on university discipline inspection and supervision work, aiming to clarify the internal logic of institutional innovation and practical breakthroughs, and to provide theoretical reference for constructing a governance paradigm of a clean and honest political environment with Chinese characteristics in higher education.

I.Institutional Evolution and Legal Authorization Disputes

The 2018 Supervision Law, the 2022 Work Rules for Dispatched Agencies of Discipline Inspection and Supervision Organs, and the establishment of the university-local government collaboration mechanism in 2025 have shifted the supervision and discipline inspection work in Chinese universities from internal management to national supervision, constructing a collaborative supervision pattern both internally and externally. However, due to differences in management authority, central-administered universities and provincial universities have formed different supervision practices. The author will elaborate on the institutional transformation and the integration with the national supervision system, as well as the boundary disputes between academic freedom and supervision authority.

1.Institutional Transformation and Integration with the National Supervisory System

Since the formal implementation of the Supervision Law in 2018, the supervision work in colleges and universities has achieved a transformation from traditional internal management methods to the establishment of the national supervision system, and has successfully integrated into it. This reform process encompasses the restructuring of organizational structures, the expansion of supervision targets, and the adjustment of powers, thereby constructing a supervision pattern of internal and external coordination. However, in actual operation, significant differences have been shown in the choice of transformation paths between central-managed universities and provincial universities. Central-managed universities, due to their special political status and management authority, tend to adopt stricter and more centralized supervision measures; whereas provincial universities prefer flexible and diverse supervision methods to adapt to local characteristics and actual needs.

In 2022, the promulgation of the "Work Rules for Dispatched Agencies of Discipline Inspection and Supervision Organs" further standardized the supervision mechanism, providing clear guidance for supervisory work. Despite this, academic disputes about the scope of authorization still exist, mainly reflected in two aspects: defining the objects of supervision by the "financial support standard," and conducting dynamic judgments by combining the "contract standard."[2] Some scholars point out that the fiscal support standard is too singular to fully reflect the actual situation of the supervision targets, while the contractual standard provides a more flexible basis for judgment, which helps to adapt to the constant changes in the social environment.[3]

Particularly noteworthy is that the "Guidelines on Strengthening Joint Investigation Work Between Discipline Inspection and Supervision Agencies of Central-Managed Universities and Local Commissions for Discipline Inspection and Supervision" released in 2025, for the first time, proposed the "university-local government collaboration mechanism" . This mechanism has been verified and proven effective in practice in regions such as Tianjin and Gansu. The core purpose of the mechanism is to strengthen cooperation between higher education institutions and local discipline inspection and supervision bodies. By conducting joint review and investigation work, it aims to enhance the effectiveness of supervision, ensuring the comprehensiveness and thoroughness of the supervision work. At the same time, the mechanism particularly emphasizes that during the supervision process, the particularities of higher education institutions should be fully considered, academic freedom should be respected, and unnecessary interference with academic activities should be avoided. In addition, the university-local linkage mechanism also encourages higher education institutions' discipline inspection and supervision bodies to work together with local discipline inspection and supervision bodies to carry out anti-corruption education, enhance the integrity awareness of faculty and students, and build

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2 Yan Yifu, Yu Jingnan. Advantages and Functional Mechanisms of the Dispatched Supervision System in the New Era [J]. Party Building and Ideological Education in Schools, 2024, (22): 28-31.
3 Jiang Laiyong. Explorations on Dispatched Supervision [J]. Theoretical Exploration, 2018, (5): 42-48.

a clean and honest campus culture.

2.The Boundary Disputes Between Academic Freedom and Supervisory Authority
Firstly, whether teaching and research personnel should be included in the supervision scope as administrative staff has become a current focus of discussion. Some scholars emphasize that academic autonomy should be protected, and only administrative personnel need to be subject to supervision.[4]However, other researchers have found that the phenomenon of power alienation has permeated the academic field, advocating for the expansion of the scope of supervision. They believe that academic freedom is not unlimited and that academic personnel should also be subject to necessary oversight when exercising academic power.

The boundary issues concerning academic freedom and supervisory authority raised by this controversy have also sparked extensive discussions within the academic community. Some scholars believe that the exercise of supervisory power should have clear boundaries, should not infringe upon academic freedom, to avoid improper intervention in academic research.[5] But against the backdrop of the increasingly prominent corruption issues in current higher education institutions, some scholars believe that moderate supervision is necessary. The key lies in finding a balance between ensuring academic freedom and implementing effective oversight.Therefore, how to define the boundary between supervisory authority and academic freedom has become an important issue faced by the discipline inspection and supervision work in colleges and universities. In practice, some universities attempt to coordinate and resolve this contradiction by establishing a joint meeting system for the academic committee and the supervisory committee, ensuring that supervision work does not infringe on academic freedom while effectively preventing and combating corrupt practices.[6]There are also some universities, such as Lanzhou University, which have successfully balanced the relationship between political supervision and academic autonomy to some extent by establishing a "inspection-feedback-improvement-assessment" closed-loop mechanism, providing new ideas and methods for the discipline inspection and supervision work at universities.

II. Innovation of Supervisory Mechanisms and Focus on High-Risk Areas
Against the backdrop of deepening the reform of the national supervision system, China's university supervision and discipline inspection work has constructed a systematic and collaborative modern supervision system through mechanism innovation and functional restructuring.   In terms of collaborative supervision,

4 Qin Qianhong, Shi Zehua. The Nature, Function, and Reform Vision of China's University Supervision System [J]. Wuhan University Journal (Philosophy & Social Sciences Edition), 2020, 73(4): 124-139.
5 Liu Hui, Zhang Tiantian, Zhang Yanfang. Dilemma and Breakthrough: The Boundary of Academic Freedom in the Construction of University Academic Systems [J]. University Education Science, 2022, (3): 40-46.
6 Mei Shiwei. Research on the Governance Mechanism of University Corruption Based on Grounded Theory [D]. Jilin University, 2020.

innovative models such as "four-responsibility collaboration," "office-group-local-university" coordination mechanism, and full life cycle management have strengthened the responsibility chain and comprehensive process governance. At the same time, by focusing on high-risk areas, precise prevention and control have been achieved through special inspections, information technology means, and institutional optimization, forming a comprehensive effect of "investigation - warning - governance." These practices promote the shift of supervision from passive accountability to proactive prevention, providing an effective path for the university discipline inspection and supervision system to deal with complex forms of corruption.

1.Exploring the Collaborative Supervision Model
The current supervision system mainly features three innovative mechanisms.
The 'Four-responsibility Collaboration' mechanism: Proposed by Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, it includes the main responsibility of the Party Committee, the supervisory responsibility of the Discipline Inspection Commission, the first responsibility of the Secretary, and the 'One Position, Two Responsibilities' joint model of the team members, collectively building a supervision closed loop. This mechanism emphasizes the responsibility of leaders at all levels, ensuring the comprehensiveness and effectiveness of supervision work.[7]

Full Life Cycle management: Taizhou University introduced the product life cycle theory into corruption governance and constructed a "prevention-supervision-correction-assessment" full-chain management system. The application of this theory has made corruption governance work more systematic and scientific, effectively enhancing the continuity and foresight of supervision work.[8]

"Office-Group-Local-University" Coordination Mechanism. The Jiangsu Provincial Commission for Discipline Inspection and Supervision and the Provincial Education Department have jointly issued the "Implementation Opinions on Strengthening the Construction of University Discipline Inspection and Supervision Collaboration Zones", aiming to build a collaborative supervision framework of "1+3+N", that is, one core platform, a three-level linkage mechanism, and N supporting systems. A core platform refers to the establishment of a data sharing hub by the provincial college discipline inspection committee, integrating twelve key types of data, including finance, bidding, and research, from 76 colleges and universities across the province; the three-tier linkage mechanism refers to the establishment of college discipline inspection and supervision collaboration zones in 13 prefecture-level cities across the province, implementing cross-location mutual inspections and joint review investigations. The multiple supporting systems include the formulation of several operational documents such as the "Work Procedures for Two-way Transfer Procedures for Case Clues" and the "Joint Investigation Talent Pool Management Measures".

7 Deng Shuang, Shi Xiaoming, Wu Jun, et al. Research on the "Four-Responsibility Coordination" Operation Mechanism for Comprehensive Strict Governance of the Party in Universities [J]. Journal of University of Shanghai for Science and Technology (Social Sciences Edition), 2020, 42(3): 255-260.
8 Wu Yongyong. On the Improvement of the Operation Mechanism of University Supervision Power [D]. Jiangsu University, 2022.

The proposal and implementation of these innovative models have enhanced the systematic, scientific, and collaborative nature of university supervision work, significantly improving the efficiency and outcomes of supervision. At the same time, they have provided new insights and methods for university discipline inspection and supervision work in preventing and managing corruption.[9] In the future, the discipline inspection and supervision work of colleges and universities should continue to explore more supervision models that are in line with their own characteristics to adapt to the constantly changing educational environment and challenges.

2.Key areas supervision focuses

After reviewing the literature, the author found that scholars generally focus on three high-risk areas in university discipline inspection and supervision:

Capital-intensive areas, such as infrastructure projects and research funding management;

Power-concentrated areas, such as admissions and enrollment, title evaluation and appointment;

Emerging risk areas, such as epidemic prevention and control, industry-university-research cooperation.

In response to these key areas, higher education discipline inspection and supervision institutions have implemented precise supervision strategies, adopting various methods such as special inspections, joint reviews, and information-based supervision to increase regulatory efforts. Taking Nanjing University as an example, the university has jointly established a "Dual Leader System" joint review team with the Nanjing Municipal Commission for Discipline Inspection and Supervision. In 2022, they cooperatively investigated a case of a college falsely reporting horizontal scientific research funds, and through cross-auditing, they discovered 47 fake invoices, successfully recovered 3.8 million yuan in funds involved, and promoted the formulation of the "Negative List for the Use of Horizontal Project Funds". Soochow University innovatively established the "Disciplinary Inspection Observer" system, inviting 12 experts with qualifications as auditors and certified public accountants to participate in the supervision of bidding work. From 2021 to 2022, they successfully terminated 9 non-compliant procurement projects, saving funds of up to 21 million yuan. In 2024, through the "Office-Group-Local-School" collaborative mechanism, centrally-administered universities investigated and handled 60 duty-related crime cases, promoting the revision of over a hundred regulations. The standardization rate of research funding and the fairness of student enrollment have significantly improved, achieving the comprehensive effect of "investigating one case, warning an entire sector, and governing a whole domain." This has effectively prevented and combated corrupt practices, ensuring the healthy and sustainable development of higher education institutions.

The implementation of these measures has not only enhanced the transparency and

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9 Wang Zhuo. Continuously Enhancing the Quality and Efficiency of Discipline Enforcement and Law Enforcement [N]. China Discipline Inspection and Supervision News, 2025-02-13(001).

fairness of internal management within higher education institutions but also accumulated valuable experience for the discipline inspection and supervision work of higher education institutions in preventing and managing corruption. At the same time, during the supervision process, emphasis is placed on prevention and education, and by establishing and improving systems and mechanisms, the occurrence of corrupt practices is fundamentally reduced.[10]

III. Practical Dilemmas and Theoretical Controversies

The discipline inspection and supervision work of higher education institutions in our country is facing dual challenges. At the practical level, the dual leadership system has weakened the effectiveness of supervision, while the lack of professionalization of the team and the lag in intelligent corruption supervision constitute restrictive factors. At the theoretical level, the controversies over the boundaries of supervisory power, the disagreements on the construction path of a clean and honest political environment, and the lack of a supervision effectiveness evaluation mechanism, have resulted in a lack of strong theoretical support for the discipline inspection and supervision system. These two aspects of issues collectively reveal the contradictions existing in the current supervision system in terms of independence, professionalism, and adaptability, urgently necessitating the optimization of practical systems and the innovation of theoretical support to make a synergistic advance.

1.Practical Dilemma

The dilemma of the dual leadership system is particularly prominent at the level of institutional implementation. The disciplinary inspection committees of universities are dependent on the party committees at the same level, leading to the weakening of supervision. In some universities, the disciplinary inspection committees have even become "retirement transition positions." This phenomenon not only makes it difficult for discipline inspection and supervision to play its due role in practical work but also, to some extent, leads to a disregard for the supervision mechanism, ultimately having a negative impact on the seriousness and authority of discipline inspection and supervision work in universities.[11]

At the same time, many discipline inspection and supervision cadres lack professional expertise, do not possess the necessary legal or audit educational background required for supervision, and exhibit a mentality of "not daring to confront the tough issues." The existence of this issue not only affects the professionalism and efficiency of discipline inspection and supervision work but also causes the cadres of discipline inspection and supervision to lack sufficient response capabilities when facing complex problems, thereby affecting the quality and effectiveness of the entire discipline inspection and supervision work.

10 Song Fusheng, Gao Feng, Gao Yunlong. Exploration and Practice of the Working Mechanism for Discipline Inspection and Supervision in Universities [J]. Journal of Shenyang Institute of Engineering (Social Sciences Edition), 2023, 19(4): 64-68+75.
11 Shi Zehua, Peng Guoliang. The Legal Logic and Implementation Path of the Reform of University Discipline Inspection and Supervision Systems [J]. China Law Review, 2022, (2): 209-217.

In the present era of social progress and rapid technological development, the contradiction between the intelligentization of corruption methods and the traditionalization of supervision methods is increasingly prominent, with new types of cases such as electronic bid-rigging and virtual currency bribery emerging one after another. The existence of this contradiction not only renders traditional supervision methods effective but also poses significant technical challenges to discipline inspection and supervision work, necessitating solutions through technological and institutional innovation.[12]

The existence of the aforementioned issues has significantly affected the quality and effectiveness of discipline inspection and supervision work in higher education institutions, urgently requiring solutions through institutional innovation and reform. At the same time, the contradictions at the practical implementation level also reflect the complexity and challenges faced by the discipline inspection and supervision work in colleges and universities in actual operations, requiring comprehensive optimization and improvement from institutional design to the implementation level. In addition, it is extremely important to enhance the professional competence and professional quality of discipline inspection and supervision cadres. Through professional training and practical exercises, their independence and professionalism can be strengthened, thereby maintaining the seriousness and authority of the college and university discipline inspection and supervision system.

2.Theoretical controversy

At present, the academic community is mainly discussing three major issues: the boundaries of supervisory power, the construction of a clean governance environment, and the assessment of supervision effectiveness.

On the issue of defining the boundaries of supervisory authority, there exists a series of debates including the opposition between the "Exercise of public authority"，and the "Multidimensional guideline systems," as well as disputes over whether teaching personnel should be included in the supervision system. In the construction of a clean governance ecosystem, some scholars have proposed an ecological construction model that emphasizes the self-awareness of subjects, the ecological shaping of objects, and the innovation of practical carriers.[13]Some scholars also advocate integrating the concept of "full life cycle management"to create new models through interdisciplinary approaches. [14] However, it's still necessary to identify a truly suitable path for constructing a clean governance ecosystem in universities through in-depth research and practical exploration. In the evaluation of supervisory effectiveness, existing studies predominantly focus on institutional design, lacking empirical analysis of the

12 Jiang Ziyang. Research on Improving the Discipline Inspection and Supervision System of Shanghai Municipal Universities [D]. Shanghai Party Institute of the CPC, 2022.

13 Chen Jing. Core Principles, Practical Challenges, and Pathways for Building a Clean Governance Ecosystem in Universities in the New Era [J]. Journal of Integrity Culture Studies, 2023, 14(6): 81-88.

14 He Jun, Hua Yueyuan. Application of Full-Cycle Management in University Discipline Inspection and Supervision Work [J]. Journal of Integrity Culture Studies, 2024, 15(2): 87-96.

"supervision-governance" transformation mechanism, while also missing a comprehensive scientific system for assessing supervisory efficacy.[15]

The existence of these multifaceted issues not only affects the theoretical foundation and underpinnings of disciplinary inspection and supervision work in universities but also directly impacts the effectiveness of its practical implementation. Therefore, striking a balance between theory and practice to establish a scientific and rational supervision system, thereby providing disciplinary inspection and supervision work in universities with a solid theoretical foundation, has become an urgent issue to be addressed.

IV. Reform Pathways and Governance Innovation

The reform of disciplinary inspection and supervision work in China's higher education institutions focuses on institutional optimization and capacity building. Institutionally, measures such as clarifying responsibilities through dynamic authorization and establishing big data supervision platforms have formed a governance chain. In terms of capacity, a system for enhancing capabilities has been constructed through practical training, university-based integrity courses, and collaborative governance between universities and local authorities. The two jointly promote the enhancement of supervisory efficacy and the transformation of governance models, forming an innovative path that integrates technology, institutions, and culture, thereby facilitating the modernization and systematization of the disciplinary inspection and supervision system in higher education institutions.

1.Optimization direction of the system

Institutional optimization is also a crucial pathway for university disciplinary inspection and supervision work to meet the demands of the new era and enhance operational efficiency. Under the existing institutional framework, various regions have developed a range of new approaches and directions for institutional optimization, achieving relatively notable results. These efforts provide valuable practical experience for the future optimization of disciplinary inspection and supervision systems in universities nationwide, enabling them to better adapt to the unique environment of higher education institutions and ensure the fairness and transparency of oversight work.

Tianjin Dynamic Authorization Mechanism: By categorizing authorizations, the responsibilities and boundaries between the disciplinary inspection commission and supervisory departments are clarified to ensure that even in complex situations, relevant responsibilities can be accurately assigned to the corresponding departments and individuals, thereby enhancing accountability clarity and further improving work efficiency.[16]

Digital Supervision Platform: Establishing a "Big Data + Institution" system to integrate enrollment and infrastructure data into an intelligent early warning platform.

15 Zhao Yinren, Chen Guofang. Strategies for Improving University Supervision Under the National Supervision System Reform [J]. Higher Education Forum, 2019, (2): 126-128.
16 Liu Yujing. Analysis of the "Tianjin Model" for Discipline Inspection and Supervision Reforms in Provincial Universities [J]. Qiuzhi, 2021, (3): 42-45.

Through this platform, trained big data models can be utilized to monitor and analyze massive operational data from higher education institutions in real-time, filtering out critical data to promptly identify potential risks and issues, thereby enabling prevention and early intervention. [17] In 2022, Jiangsu's "Sunshine University" platform automatically detected 89 abnormal reimbursement leads in research funding, with a verification rate of 91%, while abnormal data in the enrollment sector decreased by 37% year-on-year.

Hierarchical prevention and control system: Southeast University constructs a "three-dimensional dynamic authorization" model—Risk classification: Infrastructure projects and other matters are categorized into three levels based on the probability of corruption occurrence—A (high risk), B (medium risk), and C (low risk). Meanwhile, establish differentiated authorization standards for "academic affairs-administrative affairs-hybrid affairs," with academic matters allowing 30% discretionary space; decentralized authority: distinguish three-tier approval powers among university leadership, mid-level cadres, and project leaders, implementing a "dual-signature system for major matters."

2.Key areas of capacity building

Professionalized Training: The Central Commission for Discipline Inspection implements a "training through cases" mechanism, which enhances the practical capabilities of disciplinary inspection cadres in evidence preservation, interview breakthroughs, and other operational skills through simulated exercises based on real cases. This enables cadres to proficiently apply legal knowledge and investigative techniques in actual work, thereby improving efficiency and quality.[18]

The Infiltration of Clean Governance Culture: Nantong University integrates integrity education into the exploration of its revolutionary heritage, offering 12 university-based clean governance courses. It deeply embeds integrity education into the system of inheriting the university's revolutionary legacy, cultivating a campus culture that venerates integrity and upholds probity. Through upright teaching practices, it nurtures aspirations for incorruptibility, allowing the belief in integrity to permeate students' hearts and guide young students in fastening the first button of faith in their lives.

University-local Government Collaboration Mechanism：Gansu establishes a two-way case clue transfer mechanism between universities and local discipline inspection commissions, with joint case handling volume increasing by 37% year-on-year in 2024. The collaborative mechanism strengthens cooperation between universities and local supervisory authorities, not only improving the efficiency and quality of case handling but also providing extensive support and assistance for disciplinary inspection and supervision work in universities.

17 Xu Tiefeng. Strategic Implications and Practical Pathways for Building an Integrated Inspection and Patrol Mechanism [J]. Theoretical Construction, 2021, 37(5): 52-58.
18 Chai Zhaoli. Research on the Functional Performance of County-Level Dispatched Discipline Inspection and Supervision Agencies [D]. Shanxi University, 2024.

Capacity building is the key to enhancing the level of discipline inspection and supervision work in universities. Through professional training and cultural immersion, the work efficiency and professional competence of discipline inspection and supervision personnel can be further strengthened. At the same time, during the capacity-building process, emphasis should be placed on integrating theory with practice. Through practical case studies and experience exchange, the comprehensive qualities of discipline inspection and supervision cadres should be continuously enhanced, ultimately leading to the continuous improvement of discipline inspection and supervision work in universities.

Ⅴ.Research Trends and Future Prospects

Research trends in disciplinary inspection and supervision work at Chinese universities are evolving toward the integration of theory and practice. The future development direction will establish an innovative system integrating "legal clarity - interdisciplinary collaboration - technological integration - ecological governance" as a unified whole, promoting the upgrade of university disciplinary inspection and supervision systems from passive regulation to proactive prevention, thereby forming a paradigm of integrity ecological governance in the education sector with Chinese characteristics.

1.Theoretical research deepening

The Construction of Supervision Jurisprudence: It is essential to clarify the legal theoretical relationship between supervisory power and educational autonomy. The jurisprudential relationship between supervisory power and educational autonomy must be clearly defined and elucidated to ensure the effective implementation of supervision work and provide robust support. At the same time, it ensures the independence and autonomy of the education sector, preventing teachers from "beating around the bush" during instruction.[19]

The deepening of interdisciplinary research: The integration of integrity studies, educational governance studies, and data science represents a new trend in current academic research. Combining integrity studies, educational governance studies, and data science, and leveraging theoretical approaches from related disciplines, enables a deeper understanding of integrity issues in the field of education, thereby proposing more effective governance strategies. This interdisciplinary research methodology contributes to advancing the modernization and scientification of disciplinary inspection and supervision theories in higher education institutions.[20]

2.Trend of Practical Innovation

Transformation of Governance Model: Under the new era background, the governance model of university discipline inspection and supervision work is evolving from a singular "case-by-case investigation" to a comprehensive "ecological restoration." As

19 Wu Jianxiong, Yang Libang. On the Value Goals, Attribute Positioning, and System Design for Establishing the Discipline of Supervision Studies [J]. Journal of Xinjiang Normal University (Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition), 2022, 43(2): 99-111.
20 Cha Juan, Xie Tian. Innovation and Practice of Remote Experimental Teaching Models in IoT Application Technology [J]. Education and Equipment Research, 2025, 41(3): 63-67.

exemplified by the Political Ecology Assessment Model of Lanzhou University, the comprehensive evaluation and restoration of political ecology propel the disciplinary inspection and supervision work in higher education institutions toward higher-level development.[21]

Technological Empowerment: The application of blockchain technology provides new possibilities for tracing research funding. Through blockchain technology, the transparency and traceability of research funds have been achieved.

Practical innovation serves as a crucial pathway for university disciplinary inspection and supervision work to meet the demands of the new era and enhance operational efficiency. It also represents a new developmental opportunity for such work, acting as a vital driving force to propel university disciplinary inspection and supervision efforts toward sustained advancement at higher levels. Through practical innovation, we can better adapt to the new situations and challenges in the development of higher education institutions, ensuring that disciplinary inspection and supervision work in universities always remains at the forefront of the times.

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21 Tang Zhiguo. Research on Discipline Inspection and Supervision in Environmental Regulation in the New Era [D]. Lanzhou University, 2023.

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[11] Jiang Ziyang. Research on Improving the Discipline Inspection and Supervision System of Shanghai Municipal Universities [D]. Shanghai Party Institute of the CPC, 2022.

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