

# An Analysis of the Correlation Between Information Technology Empowerment and the Modernization of the National Governance System

Ruohan Li

School of Politics and Public Administration, Liaocheng university, Liaocheng 252000, Shangdong, China

**Abstract:** *In the context of the digital age, information technology has become the core driving force for promoting the modernization of the national governance system. Based on governance theory and digital economy theory, starting from the definition of concepts, this paper systematically analyzes the internal logic, practical paths and real challenges of information technology empowering the modernization of the national governance system, and explores the deep connection between the two. The study found that information technology provides technical support and institutional innovation space for the modernization of the national governance system by optimizing the governance structure, enhancing governance efficiency, and innovating governance models, but also faces problems such as data security, the digital divide, and insufficient governance synergy. To this end, it is necessary to achieve a deep integration of information technology with the national governance system by improving institutional safeguards, strengthening technological innovation, and promoting multi-party synergy, and to advance the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity to a higher level.*

**Keywords:** Information technology, National governance, Modernization, Governance capacity.

## 1. Introduction

With the rapid development of new-generation information technologies such as big data, artificial intelligence and blockchain, human society has entered a new stage of digital civilization. Information technology not only profoundly changes people's production and lifestyle, but also puts forward new requirements for the national governance system and governance capacity. The modernization of the national governance system, as one of the overall goals of the comprehensive deepening of reform, emphasizes the rationalization of the governance structure, the scientification of the governance approach, the democratization of the governance process and the maximization of governance effectiveness. Information technology, with its high efficiency, penetration and innovation, offers unprecedented opportunities to break through the traditional governance predicament, optimize the governance process and improve the governance level. From "Internet + government services" to the construction of "digital villages", from big data traceability in epidemic prevention and control to the application of smart platforms in grassroots governance, the integration of information technology with national governance is deepening. However, the rapid development of information technology has also brought about a series of new problems such as data security, privacy protection and the digital divide, which pose higher requirements and challenges to the national governance system.

## 2. Information Technology and the Connotation and Characteristics of modernization of National Governance System

Advancing the modernization of the national governance

system and governance capacity is an important development goal of the new era. The modernization of the national governance system, as one of the core elements, is a systematic optimization process of the institutional system that covers multiple fields and has multiple characteristics. Information technology empowerment, with its distinct characteristics such as technical support and multi-party synergy, becomes the core path to promote this process. The two complement each other. Together, they contribute to enhancing the scientific, standardized and efficient level of national governance.

### 2.1 Information Technology Empowerment

The concept of "Empowerment", which initially focused on giving individuals or organizations the ability and resources needed to carry out specific activities and achieve set goals, is an important idea for enhancing the initiative and development potential of the subject. In the field of modern governance, information technology empowerment has become the core path to modernize the governance system and governance capacity. Specifically, it refers to a technology system that relies on digital, networked and intelligent technologies, with big data, cloud computing, artificial intelligence, Internet of Things and other new-generation information technologies as the core supporting means. By breaking down data barriers to achieve cross-domain, cross-level and cross-subject data sharing and integrated application, sorting out and reconfiguring governance processes to eliminate redundant links and improve operational efficiency, and innovating governance models and service forms to meet diverse governance needs, This will give new digital governance capabilities, collaborative governance capabilities, and precise governance capabilities to various governance entities such as governments, enterprises, social organizations, and citizens,

optimize the entire process of governance decision-making, governance execution, and governance supervision, effectively enhance the overall efficiency and actual effect of the governance process, and promote governance practices in a more scientific, efficient, and inclusive direction.

The application of information technology in the field of governance has distinct and unique core characteristics, mainly reflected in four aspects: The first is technical support. All of its enabling practices are based on cutting-edge digital technologies such as big data, artificial intelligence, Internet of Things, and blockchain. The iterative upgrading and integrated application of technologies are the prerequisites and guarantees for achieving empowerment. Without technical support, it is difficult to achieve substantial improvement in governance capacity. The second is multi-subjectivity. Unlike the governance model of a single subject, information technology empowerment emphasizes the deep participation and coordinated interaction of different governance subjects such as the government, the market, and society. Through technology, it builds a platform and bridge for multi-subject collaborative governance, achieving complementary advantages and resource integration among the subjects and forming an empowerment pattern of co-governance and sharing. Third, dynamic adaptability. Governance demands are constantly adjusted in response to social development, environmental changes, and the escalation of public demands. Information technology empowerment, relying on the flexibility of technology and the real-time nature of data, can dynamically perceive the changing trends of governance demands, promptly optimize empowerment methods, adjust empowerment strategies, and improve empowerment systems to ensure that empowerment effects resonate with governance demands. The fourth is value orientation. Information technology empowerment is not merely the application of technology, but is based on the fundamental value pursuit of maximizing the public interest and the core goal of enhancing the modernization level of the national governance system and governance capacity. All technology applications, process optimizations and model innovations are centered around this core orientation. Make information technology an important tool for serving public governance and enhancing people's well-being.

## 2.2 Modernization of the National Governance System

The national governance system covers all the core areas of national development, including economic, political, cultural, social, ecological civilization construction and Party building. It encompasses the systems and mechanisms, laws, regulations and institutional arrangements that regulate the operation of the country, guide social development and safeguard the rights and interests of the people in each area. It is a concentrated representation of the national governance level. It is also the institutional foundation for the coordinated advancement of reform, development and stability, domestic and foreign affairs, national defense, and the governance of the Party, the country and the military. The modernization of the national governance system is an important prerequisite for advancing the modernization of national governance capacity in the new era. The system of national governance keeps pace with The Times, meets the needs of social governance, and is a systematic process of continuous

improvement, dynamic optimization and in-depth upgrading. It is one of the core essentials for achieving the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity.

The modernization of the national governance system focuses on building a system that is systematic, scientific, standardized, and effective in operation. By consolidating the foundation, highlighting the strengths, filling the gaps, and strengthening the weaknesses, it makes all aspects of the national governance system more mature and well-defined. Its specific features are concentrated in five aspects: The first is to rationalize the governance structure, that is, to clearly define the boundaries of rights and responsibilities of various governance subjects such as the Party, the government, the market, and society, to rationalize the interaction among them, to break down governance barriers, to integrate governance resources, and to form a modern governance pattern where everyone fulfills their responsibilities, works in coordination, and shares in governance; The second is the scientific approach to governance, that is, discarding the empirical and extensive model of traditional governance, actively applying modern scientific thinking, scientific methods and cutting-edge technologies such as big data and artificial intelligence to empower the entire process of governance decision-making, implementation and supervision, improve the precision, efficiency and professionalism of governance, and effectively enhance the overall effectiveness of governance; Third, democratize the governance process, that is, always adhere to the fundamental principle that the people are the masters of the country, smooth out multiple channels for citizens to participate in national governance, fully guarantee the people's rights to participate, express and supervise, make the people the participants, builders and beneficiaries of national governance, and make the governance process fully reflect the will of the people and respond to the people's demands; Fourth, legalization of governance rules, that is, taking law-based governance as the basic strategy of national governance, relying on a sound legal system to regulate the behavior of all governance subjects, clarifying the boundaries and norms of governance activities, ensuring that all aspects and links of national governance have laws to abide by, laws must be followed, law enforcement must be strict, and lawbreakers must be punished, and guaranteeing the stability and authority of national governance through the rule of law; Fifth, maximizing governance effectiveness, that is, with maximizing the public interest as the fundamental goal, through institutional improvement and governance optimization, promote the supply of public services to be of higher quality, more balanced and more inclusive, promote social governance to be more orderly, harmonious and efficient, ensure the steady and long-term development of the national economy and society, and achieve the sustainability of national development.

## 3. The Application of Information Technology in the Modernization of the National Governance System

The application of information technology in modern national governance highlights the co-governance content, making it more convenient for citizens to participate in national governance. Its practical application is mainly reflected in the implementation of e-government systems, the use of digital

decision support tools, and the innovative practice of smart cities and big data in social management from different dimensions of government services, policy-making, and social governance [1]. It provides important support and practical paths for improving governance efficiency, optimizing governance models, and achieving governance modernization.

### 3.1 Implementation of the E-government System

As a concentrated representation of information technology in the modernization of national governance, the implementation of e-government systems is of great significance for enhancing national governance capacity and optimizing national governance structure [2]. Push for corresponding changes in the way the country is governed and government is organized. "Use big data to modernize national governance." [3] E-government systems have effectively enhanced government transparency by providing online service platforms that make it easier for the public to access government information and services. According to the "Statistical Report on the Development of China's Internet" released by the China Internet Society, as of 2022, the number of Internet users in China has reached 1 billion, among which the proportion of Internet users who obtain government information through the Internet exceeds 50%, which is largely attributed to the promotion and application of e-government. Through e-government platforms, the public can monitor the government's decision-making and implementation process in real time. This transparency not only enhances the government's credibility but also helps prevent and reduce corruption.

Meanwhile, the e-government system has also enhanced the channels and extent to which the public participates in politics. Take China's "Internet + government services" as an example. Not only has data resource sharing been achieved, but also through forms such as electronic voting and online consultation, the public can directly participate in the policy-making and evaluation process, broadening the means of democratic participation. According to relevant research, the establishment of e-government service platforms has greatly enhanced policy transparency and public participation, thereby improving the democracy and scientific nature of government decision-making.

Not only that, but e-government systems have also greatly enhanced the government's response speed to social demands. Under the traditional model of government work, the efficiency of public services is often low due to various delays in the transmission and processing of information. The implementation of e-government systems has effectively shortened this time gap, such as government departments being able to quickly collect and handle public demands through online feedback systems and respond promptly to social changes and demands. For instance, during the pandemic, many local governments used e-government systems to quickly collect epidemic data, release prevention and control information, and adjust prevention and control measures in a timely manner, effectively controlling the spread of the epidemic.

### 3.2 The Impact of Digital Decision Support Tools on

### Public Policy

With the rapid development and popularization of information technology, especially big data, cloud computing, artificial intelligence and other technologies, the importance of digital decision support tools in the process of public policy formulation and implementation is increasing. Digital decision support tools, by efficiently collecting, processing and analyzing data resources, provide policymakers with scientific and intuitive decision-making basis, greatly enhancing the scientific and precise nature of public policies and thus having a profound impact on the modernization of the national governance system. First, in terms of enhancing the scientific nature of decision-making, digital decision support tools can predict the potential outcomes of different policy options through data models, enabling policymakers to make decisions after fully understanding the possible consequences and risks. For example, by simulating the impact of different economic policies on indicators such as GDP growth, employment rate, and inflation, policymakers can foresee and choose the best economic development path. In addition, some advanced decision support systems can monitor policy implementation in real time and make dynamic adjustments to strategies to ensure the achievement of policy goals. Second, in terms of enhancing transparency and engagement in decision-making, digital decision support tools encourage public participation in policy discussions and decision-making processes through means such as online platforms and social media, thereby increasing the social acceptance and effectiveness of policies. For example, some city governments have developed smartphone applications that allow citizens to provide feedback and suggestions on issues such as urban planning and traffic management. This interactivity not only enhances communication between the government and citizens, but also makes policies more in line with the actual needs of the people [4].

### 3.3 The Application of Smart Cities and Big Data in Social Management Innovation

Smart cities are the frontier for achieving the goal of Digital China in the new era, and the construction of smart cities provides an experimental ground for the effective operation of the digitalization and intelligence of the digital economy. The core of smart city construction lies in the highly integrated application of information technology, especially the wide application of big data technology in the field of social management, which provides new ideas and tools for urban management innovation. Since the concept was first proposed in 2008, it has undergone many explorations, adjustments and evolutions in the field of practice, and has made considerable progress under the key cultivation of national policies, with the emergence of smart city operation models such as Chengdu's "Tianfu Citizen Cloud", Shanghai's "Shanghai Municipal Services Citizen Cloud" and Guangdong Province's "Yueshengshi" [5]. The ability to collect, process and analyze big data enables city managers to have a more accurate grasp of the city's operational status and respond in real time to various demands and challenges in the city's development.

Under the framework of smart cities, the combination of big data with technologies such as cloud computing and the

Internet of Things makes social management more efficient and precise. For example, by analyzing traffic flow data, control strategies for traffic lights can be optimized to alleviate urban traffic congestion; With the help of crowd flow data, early warning and emergency decisions can be made in the field of public safety; Big data analysis of consumer behavior can provide a basis for the formulation of urban economic policies.

#### **4. Challenges and Problems in the Modernization of the National Governance System Empowered by Information Technology**

The deep integration of information technology into the national governance system, while promoting the modernization of governance, has also given rise to a series of urgent practical problems to be solved, among which information security, data privacy and the digital divide are particularly prominent. The three pose multiple challenges to the means and methods of national governance, laws and regulations, balance of interests and social equity from the dimensions of cyber security protection, personal rights protection and fair distribution of resources, and have become key issues that must be confronted and addressed in the process of advancing the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity.

##### **4.1 Information Security Issues**

In the new era where globalization and digitalization interweave, the development of information technology has deeply permeated every corner of the national governance system. However, this deep integration is not without cost. Information security issues have become a major challenge in the process of modernizing the national governance system. First of all, the development of information technology has brought about an information explosion, which undoubtedly puts great pressure on national governance. In this age of information explosion, how to effectively collect, process and utilize information has become a major challenge for national governance. At the same time, the rapid spread of information has increased the influence of public opinion. How to safeguard citizens' freedom of speech while maintaining national security and social stability is also a major problem for national governance. Secondly, the development of information technology has also brought about new security threats. Cyber attacks, data breaches, hacking and other problems are emerging one after another, which not only pose a threat to personal information security, but also pose a serious challenge to national security. Especially in the context of globalization, addressing cyber security issues requires the joint efforts of all countries, which poses a threat to nations

New demands are placed on governance. In addition, the development of information technology poses new challenges to the ways and means of national governance. The traditional approach to state governance, which often relied on authority and coercion, may no longer be applicable in the context of informatization. How to use information technology to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of national

governance is a major challenge for current national governance. Finally, the development of information technology also poses new challenges to national laws and regulations. With the development of information technology, new problems and phenomena keep emerging, which requires national laws and regulations to keep pace with The Times in a timely manner and effectively regulate and govern these new problems and phenomena. However, it is an extremely complex process that requires us to strike a balance between respecting individual rights and safeguarding national security.

##### **4.2 Data Privacy Issues**

In the information age of the 21st century, the rapid development of information technology is profoundly changing the national governance system. Among them, data privacy is one of the most prominent issues. First of all, the emergence of data privacy issues is an inevitable outcome of the development of information technology. With the support of technologies such as big data, cloud computing and artificial intelligence, governments can collect and process large amounts of personal information to achieve more efficient and precise governance. However, this also means that personal privacy is facing an unprecedented threat. Once the data is leaked or misused, it can cause serious damage to an individual's rights and interests. Secondly, the complexity of data privacy issues lies in the diversity of subjects involved and the interweaving of interests. The government, enterprises, individuals and other parties are all involved in the collection, processing and use of data, each with different interests. In this situation, how to balance the interests of all parties and ensure the security and privacy of the data is an extremely complex issue. In addition, the issue of data privacy involves multiple aspects such as law and ethics. At the legal level, existing laws and regulations often struggle to adapt to the development of information technology and fail to provide effective protection for data privacy. At the ethical level, how to respect and protect personal privacy while pursuing efficiency and the public good is also an urgent problem to be solved.

##### **4.3 The Digital Divide**

The digital divide, also known as information inequality or digital inequality, refers to the inequality in the use and application of information technology. This phenomenon is widespread around the world, especially in developing countries. The digital divide not only affects individuals' ability to access information, but also has a profound impact on social economic development and national governance. First of all, the digital divide has exacerbated social inequality. In today's highly developed information technology era, the ability to access and process information has become an important criterion for measuring the competitiveness of a country, a region, or even an individual. However, due to factors such as economic conditions, educational levels, and regional differences, some people are unable to enjoy the convenience brought by information technology and thus are at a disadvantage in terms of information acquisition and processing capabilities. To some extent, this has exacerbated social inequality and affected social harmony and stability. Secondly, the digital divide affects the efficiency and

effectiveness of national governance. In an information society, governments need to use information technology to improve governance efficiency and enhance the level of public services. However, if the majority of citizens do not enjoy the convenience brought by information technology, the government's informatization construction will face great difficulties. This will not only affect the efficiency of government governance, but also the effectiveness of government governance. Finally, the digital divide threatens national security. In the information society, information technology has become an essential component of national security. If a country has a serious digital divide problem, then the country's information security may be threatened. In addition, the digital divide can lead to information asymmetry that affects a country's decision-making and implementation.

## **5. Countermeasures and Recommendations for Information Technology Empowering the Modernization of National Governance Systems**

While digital technology deeply empowers the modernization of the national governance system, it also gives rise to multiple governance challenges such as cyber security risks, data privacy leaks, and the digital divide. These issues are related to the legitimate rights and interests of citizens and social public order, and also affect the full release of national security and governance effectiveness. To address this, it is necessary to build a systematic governance framework through three core approaches: strengthening information security protection, protecting citizens' data privacy, and narrowing the digital divide, relying on multiple means such as the rule of law, technology, management, and collaboration, to defuse risks in the digital age while laying a solid digital foundation for the modernization of national governance.

### **5.1 Build a Cyber Security Protection System to Safeguard the Modernization of National Governance**

In the digital age, cyberspace has become the core field of national governance. Its openness and cross-domain nature have exacerbated cyber security risks. Cyber attacks, information leaks, data tampering and other incidents occur frequently, which not only threaten the security of digital infrastructure, but also endanger national security, social order and citizens' rights and interests, presenting severe challenges to the modernization of national governance. Building a sound cyber security protection system and maintaining the stability of cyberspace sovereignty is an important task for advancing the modernization of national governance, which requires coordinated efforts from four dimensions. The first is to deepen understanding and establish the concept of security and development in synergy. Information technology has fully empowered all aspects of national governance and enhanced governance efficiency, but it has also brought highly transmissible and concealed cyber security threats that endanger multiple areas of national security and infringe upon citizens' basic rights. Cyber security needs to be incorporated into the overall national governance layout to achieve a dynamic balance between technology empowerment and security protection. The second is to improve the rule of law and build a framework for

standardized governance. The rule of law is the fundamental guideline for cyberspace governance. Based on China's practice, we need to improve laws, regulations and supporting systems in areas such as cyber security and data security, clarify the boundaries of rights and responsibilities of multiple subjects, and build a full life-cycle regulatory system. At the same time, we will strengthen legal publicity, enhance the cybersecurity literacy of the entire population, and build a joint force for governance. Third, strengthen technical and talent support to consolidate the hard power of protection. Increase investment in core technology research and development, promote the application of big data, artificial intelligence and other technologies in the field of cyber security, and build an intelligent risk monitoring and early warning system. Improve the industry-university-research collaborative education mechanism, cultivate compound talents, and comprehensively enhance the protection level of the country and market entities.

Fourth, we will deepen international collaboration to build a community with a shared future in cyberspace. Cyber security is global and transnational security issues require collaborative responses from all countries. China should uphold the principle of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, participate in international cooperation and rule-making, jointly combat transnational cybercrime, abandon hegemony and double standards, and create a stable international cyber environment.

### **5.2 Build a Data Privacy Protection System to Empower the Modernization of National Governance**

In the context of the rapid iteration and application of digital technologies, data privacy protection has become a key issue that needs to be focused on in the process of modernizing national governance. Citizens' data privacy has both personal and property attributes. Its protection is not only related to citizens' basic rights and interests, but also deeply associated with data security, national security and social order. It is an important foundation for improving the effectiveness of digital governance. How to unlock the value of data and empower governance while building a systematic protection system to achieve a dynamic balance between data utilization and privacy protection is a core issue at present, which requires coordinated efforts from the three dimensions of rule of law, technology and management. First, improve the rule of law system and clarify institutional boundaries. In the context of global data flows, privacy protection has become a common international demand, and countries have established full life-cycle regulatory frameworks through legislation. China should draw on its practice and international experience to improve laws and regulations on data privacy protection, clarify the boundaries of rights throughout the data process and the rights and responsibilities of multiple subjects, improve law enforcement and supervision mechanisms, and strengthen punishment for illegal collection, leakage and abuse of data, with the rule of law as a safety net for privacy protection. Second, strengthen technical support and enhance the level of protection. Technological innovation is the core path for privacy protection, and cutting-edge technologies such as blockchain and encryption algorithms offer diverse solutions. Greater policy and financial support for core technology research and development is needed to promote

technological innovation and transformation, and scenario-based application in data-intensive fields such as finance and healthcare; Encourage collaborative innovation among industry, academia and research institutions to develop security and practical technologies suitable for multiple scenarios and enhance the refinement and intelligence of protection. Third, improve the management system and establish a long-term mechanism. The key to privacy protection lies in risk prevention and control throughout the data lifecycle. A standardized management system covering collection, storage, destruction and other links should be established, with clear control requirements and operational norms. At the same time, a sound risk warning, emergency response and regular investigation mechanism should be established to achieve early detection and early handling of risks, ensure rapid response, traceability and accountability, and timely remediation in case of data leakage, and form a full-chain protection pattern.

### 5.3 Adopt a Multi-pronged Approach to Bridge the Digital Divide and Promote Modernization of National Governance

In the information society, information technology has been deeply integrated into all areas of national governance and has become the core driving force for the modernization of governance. But the emergence of the digital divide has restricted the full release of the effectiveness of technology-enabled governance. The digital divide is not merely a technical problem; it is a complex governance problem interwoven with multiple factors such as economic imbalance, educational inequality, and regional disparity, which requires systematic and multi-dimensional strategies to solve. The first is to strengthen policy top-level design and precise investment. The government needs to build on the goal of modernizing governance, formulate a scientific and feasible information development strategy, and clarify the path and guarantee mechanism for digital transformation. At the same time, in line with the principle of balance, increase financial and policy support for digital infrastructure in rural and underdeveloped areas, improve the grassroots layout, break down regional access barriers, and ensure that all regions share the digital dividends equally. Second, we will promote the popularization of digital literacy education for all. Digital literacy is the foundation for public participation in digital governance, and it is necessary to build a multi-education system covering schools, communities and enterprises: integrating digital technology content into campus education to lay a solid foundation for teenagers; Carry out specialized skills training for groups such as community residents and rural residents; Strengthen the quality of practitioners through enterprise training and form a pattern of improvement for all. Third, adapt to diverse digital demands through technological innovation. Encourage research institutions and market entities to develop convenient and practical digital products and services based on the capabilities and needs of different groups, break down barriers to the use of technology, and enable all groups to conveniently use digital technology to participate in social life and national governance, giving full play to the supporting role of technological innovation. Fourth, build a high-quality public digital service system that covers all areas. With the aim of equalizing services, integrate resources to build an

integrated digital service platform to provide inclusive information, government and life services and enhance service accessibility. At the same time, the system is used to efficiently collect and integrate governance data to support the government's scientific decision-making, achieving a two-way empowerment of narrowing the gap and enhancing governance efficiency.

## 6. Conclusion

In conclusion, in the era of digital civilization, the deep integration of information technology and the modernization of national governance has become an inevitable trend. The effective application of information technology has significantly enhanced government transparency, public participation and policy response speed, providing new impetus for improving governance capacity and promoting the transformation of national governance towards scientific and inclusive governance. While seizing the opportunities presented by information technology, we also need to face up to the challenges, such as information security, data privacy, and the digital divide. By working together in multiple ways to build cyber security, protect data privacy, bridge the digital divide, achieve a balance between technology empowerment and risk control, adhere to the goal of maximizing the public interest, and seek breakthroughs in opportunities and challenges to achieve the goal of modernizing the national governance system.

## References

- [1] Cui Yunpeng. Research on the Modernization of National Governance in the Context of New Generation Information Technology [J]. *Studies in Philosophy of Science and Technology*, 2020, 37(02):124-128.
- [2] Xi Jinping emphasized at the 36th collective study session of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China Central Committee that we should accelerate the independent innovation of network information technology and make unremitting efforts towards the goal of building a cyber power. [N]. *People's Daily*, 2016-10-10.
- [3] Xi Jinping emphasized at the second collective study session of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China Central Committee that we should assess the situation, make careful plans, lay out in advance to strive for the initiative, implement the national big data strategy, and accelerate the building of a Digital China. [N]. *People's Daily*, 2017-12-10.
- [4] Pan Yunhe. Urban Intelligence: Opening Up a New Realm of Urban Life [N]. *People's Daily*, 2020-04-14(20).
- [5] Kuang Yalin. Yu Jingbo. Configuration Analysis and Improvement Paths of Smart City Operation Capabilities from the Perspective of Big Data [J]. *Journal of Beijing Institute of Technology (Social Sciences Edition)*, 2023, 25(06): 199-209.

## Author Profile

**Ruohan Li** (1993-), female, Han nationality, Liaocheng city, Shandong Province. A graduate student pursuing a master's degree at the School of Politics and Public Administration, Liaocheng

University, enrolled in the 2023 intake. The research focus is theoretical and practical research on the construction of the ruling party.