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The Practice and Exploration of Democratic Management in China: Opportunities and Challenges

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Abstract

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Democratic management is a method of scientific management and coordinated management, which is more in line with the idea of "people-oriented" and is an ideal form for the development of social management. However, democratic governance requires a good institutional foundation and a social environment. At present, China has the conditions and foundation for democratic management, but there are also certain external constraints. Under this circumstance, this paper takes China as an example to analyze the practice and exploration of democratic management, identify the opportunities and challenges, promote the implementation of democratic management, and improve the level of social management in China.

1. Introduction

Democracy originated in Herodotus' History as a fusion of power and domination. There are contradictions in the connotation of democracy (Azeem, Sharma, Shabir, Akbar, & Venter, 2022), so management needs to be coordinated. Democratic management, democratic decision-making and democratic supervision are important contents of Chinese people's democracy, of which democratic management, as one of the core elements of modern political system, is the key point of Chinese social practice and exploration (Bowie et al., 2022). In the process of modernization, China has always paid attention to the study of democratic management and actively explored democratic management models suitable for China's national conditions. At present, China is in a critical period of development and take-off, and democratic management requires a good internal and external environment to be the most supportive, so it is necessary to deeply analyze the conditions for China's implementation of democratic management and promote the development of China's democratic management. This paper will analyze China's national conditions and learn from foreign democratic management experience to discover and identify the challenges faced by China's democratic management, with a view to providing support for China's democratic management practice (Cai, Shen, & Tang, 2022).

2. Overview of Democratic Governance

Democratic management was first proposed by Vincent Ostrom in the 80s of the 19th century, mainly emphasizing the realization of democracy in the field of management, reducing the phenomenon of transmission and ordering, and encouraging subordinates to participate in management (Xiao, 2016).

First of all, democratic management achieves communication between the government and the people through the election of representatives by the people, who speak for the people. People's deputies should pay attention to the legitimacy and credibility of the demands and represent the interests of more than 50 per cent of the people (Chang, Harrington, Fu, & Rockmore, 2023). The selection of people's deputies is made by the people, so it must meet the demands of the people.

Second, democratic governance attaches great importance to public participation and encourages direct public participation in the decision-making process, including public hearings, consultations, opinion gathering and community participation. As a result, democratic governance can reflect the voice and needs of the public more broadly.

Democratic governance, then, is characterized by greater transparency and accountability. The objective condition for democratic governance is transparency in governance. Governments should be transparent and subject to public scrutiny and accountability (Chen, Su, & Wang, 2023). At the same time, Governments should provide information to inform the public about management activities and ensure the legitimacy, fairness and efficiency of management decisions. In the process of management transparency, equality and diversity need to be promoted (Chen, Khan, & Zhang, 2022). The Government should allow the participation of different interest groups in decision-making and give everyone the right to participate and avoid any form of discrimination.

Finally, democratic governance requires legislation to govern in accordance with the principle of the rule of law. The rule of law is one of the important cornerstones of democratic governance (Cokola et al., 2023). The rule of law emphasizes that government management activities should follow the provisions of the law, ensure the legality and predictability of management decisions, and provide a judicial review mechanism for management decisions.

This democratic governance can help guide governments in the exercise of managerial power to ensure the realization of democratic principles and values, and to interact effectively with the public and build trusting relationships. However, in practice, there may be differences in the democratic management models of different countries and regions, which need to be adapted and improved according to their national conditions and cultural backgrounds. (Zhang & Xu, 2022).

3. The Basic Conditions for Democratic Governance in China

The connotation of China's democratic management refers to fully respecting and protecting the legitimate rights and interests of citizens in national governance, and promoting mutual participation, consultation and supervision between government agencies and citizens (Li, 2015). It emphasizes the government's rule of law, fairness and integrity, service to the masses, responsibility and transparency.

3.1 Require the government to govern in accordance with the law and achieve democracy and transparency

Governing according to law means that the government must exercise its power in accordance with the Constitution and the law, and cannot

go beyond the limits of the law. Governing according to law gives legitimacy and anticipation to the government's decisions and actions, and strengthens people's trust in the government. The 1948 "Conference on the Present Tasks of the Chinese Workers' Movement" prompted the people to participate in political life (Vu, Dang, Galelli, & Hossain, 2022). Democratic governance requires that the Government listen widely to all parties and adopt recommendations in the decision-making process. The government should take the initiative to open information channels to citizens, listen to the voices of different stakeholders, and promote diversified social participation. This will help to improve the scientific and accurate decision-making, avoid bias and one-sidedness, and better reflect the will and needs of the people. Democratic governance promotes openness, transparency and popular participation in public affairs. The Interim Regulations on the Workers' Congress of State-Owned Industrial Enterprises, issued in 1981, remind the people of their right to know about political content (Gulley, 2022). The government shall promptly release information on policies, planning and decision-making to the public, so that the public can understand the content and progress of the government's work. At the same time, the government should establish an effective democratic participation mechanism to encourage public participation in the decision-making process, such as public hearings and solicitation of opinions. Through these means, citizens can directly participate in decision-making, exercise their rights and obligations, and promote social development and the realization of the public interest.

3.2 Fully implement democratic supervision and hold managers accountable

In 1896, Japan implemented the labor consultation meeting system, and the model of "participation in management" of Japanese employees is reflected in the fact that employee representatives have the status of shareholders at the same time, which makes it easy for employees to obtain the understanding and support of non-employee shareholder representatives in the company. Democratic governance in China advocates that the government accept public scrutiny through democratic supervision. Democratic supervision is an important mechanism to ensure the legitimacy and effectiveness of government actions, which makes the government responsible for its decisions and actions (Hu, 2022). The public can supervise the government's misconduct through complaints, reports and other channels, and expect the government to correct mistakes and punish violators in a timely manner. Such a mechanism helps to improve the management efficiency of the government and make management decisions more in line with the interests and public opinion of the people. The connotation of China's democratic governance includes such elements as governing according to law, widely soliciting opinions from all parties, openness and transparency, and public supervision. Together, these elements constitute a democratic, responsible and service-oriented form of government, providing a good governance environment

for social development.

4. Strategies and Models for Implementing Democratic Governance in China

The strategic concept of China's democratic management development is based on the actual economic and social development of our country and the characteristics of socialist democratic politics, and combines democratic management to seek a democratic and authoritative balance model. From the level of purpose, this balance emphasizes the legitimacy of citizen participation while emphasizing the authority of bureaucracy, and the importance of democratic autonomy in ensuring that public power is restrained (Huang, 2022). Therefore, from the content level, China's democratic management development strategy should implement the democratization of public management from the perspective of the government and bureaucrats, and truly participate and carefully supervise from the perspective of citizens and society.

4.1 Government-based democratic governance

First, democratic government management encourages broad public participation, including public consultation, public hearings, community consultations, etc., to ensure that decisions reflect the needs and wishes of the public. Governments can establish online platforms or hold public meetings to enable citizens to participate directly in the formulation and implementation of policies;

Second, the government's management pays attention to the transparency and openness of information, ensuring that the government's decisions and actions are disclosed to the public in a timely manner (Huang, 2023), and providing relevant explanations and explanations. Such disclosure of information can help increase the credibility of the government, reduce the possibility of corruption, and promote greater participation in government affairs;

Third, democratic government management establishes checks and balances and effective supervision mechanisms to prevent abuse of power and corruption. This can include means such as independent regulatory review bodies, independent media, anti-corruption agencies, and citizen whistleblowing systems to monitor government actions and protect the public interest; At the same time, democratic government management follows the principle of the rule of law and ensures that government management is legal, fair and transparent (Huang & Wang, 2023). Governments need to establish a sound legal framework to ensure that decision-making follows legal procedures and provides effective judicial safeguards; Finally, democratized governance requires government officials to perform their duties and accept a corresponding system of accountability. The appointment and adjustment of government officials should be in accordance with the principles of public interest and professional competence, and scientific performance evaluation

mechanisms need to be established to correct misconduct and pursue responsibility in a timely manner.

4.2 People-based participation by all aspects

Citizen participation refers to the process by which citizens actively participate, exercise their power and fulfill their responsibilities in social and political affairs. This is an important component of modern democratic societies and contributes to strengthening the legitimacy, effectiveness and representativeness of democratic decision-making (Guo & Daikai, 2016). For example, citizens can directly participate in decision-making and influence the formulation of policies in the political arena by participating in elections and voting activities, choosing candidates or political parties they deem suitable; citizens can directly participate in decision-making and influence the formulation of policies in the political arena by joining political parties, organizing interest groups or engaging in political activities, such as running for elections and fighting for government positions; citizens can participate in activities that government and public institutions usually organize in the form of public hearings, symposiums, questionnaires, etc., to solicit citizens' opinions on policies. Opinions and suggestions on plans and projects to fully consider the interests and needs of the public: citizens can supervise the work of the government and public institutions through participation in social organizations, media, non-governmental organizations, etc., and expose corruption, abuse of power and other problems; citizens can participate in community residents' committees, community volunteer organizations, etc., participate in the management and decision-making of community affairs, and jointly improve the community environment and improve the quality of life of residents; citizens can participate in the supervision of government management decision-making through legal channels, file lawsuits (Kailash, Charles, Ravikanth, Setty, & Kadirvelu, 2022) and apply for legal means such as management reconsideration or management litigation to protect their rights and interests.

4.3 Democratic governance from a third-party perspective

Democratic supervision refers to the supervision and restraint of the government, public institutions and those exercising power through democratic means to ensure their legitimacy, transparency and effectiveness. It is an important mechanism in modern democracies, helping to prevent corruption, safeguard the public interest, and enhance the accountability and effectiveness of government. For example, in 1887, U.S. citizens indirectly monitored government behavior and policy by electing candidates or political parties. At the same time, American industry and trade can choose the representatives they see fit to perform the duties of checks and balances; French citizens in 1892 can play the role of exposing problems, providing information and supervising government actions through independent media, and journalists' investigative reporting and reporting the truth play an important role in exposing

corruption, infringing on the public interest, and promoting reform ([Kang, 2022](#)); in the 60s of the 20th century, Italy and other countries supervised the work of government and public institutions by participating in social organizations, non-governmental organizations, etc., and questioned them.

Suggestions and criticisms are essential to promote the government to improve the quality of public services and decision-making; the rule of law is the basic guarantee of democratic supervision. The law stipulates the boundaries and procedures of government actions, and the United States promulgated the Sunshine Act in 1892, indicating that citizens can exercise judicial supervision over government decision-making through legal channels, such as applying for management reconsideration and filing lawsuits; independent supervision agencies play the role of supervising the exercise of government power, including anti-corruption supervision, management supervision, etc., and ensure the legality and integrity of government actions through investigation, auditing and accountability. Citizen participation is not only a right but also a responsibility, and the purpose of democratic oversight is to check and balance power by checking and balancing power. They can ensure that the government exercises its power in accordance with the law, serves the public welfare, and solves social problems and meets public needs.

American, French and Italian societies have different historical legacy which cannot be applied on Chinese society. [Pichainarongk and Bidaisee \(2022\)](#) have explained the case study of Thailand that discussed the challenges faced in implementing High-Performance Work System (HPWS) in higher education and identifies opportunities for leveraging HPWS principles to enhance institutional outcomes. It has also conducted a comparative analysis between Thailand's higher education system and international counterparts to identify similarities and differences in implementing HPWS principles through democratic governance.

4.4 Mass decision-making through communication

Public dialogue refers to the process of open, inclusive and constructive discussion among members of society to reach consensus, solve problems, or promote social progress. It is an important means of communication in a democratic society, helping to promote understanding, build consensus, and promote participation and joint decision-making ([Lan et al., 2022](#)). First, public dialogue is open and can be participated by anyone, regardless of their status. Background or point of view, this openness can promote the exchange and debate of different opinions, and promote the collision and exchange of diverse ideas; secondly, public dialogue respects and tolerates different voices and perspectives, encourages diversity and diverse participation, and it should provide an equal platform so that everyone can express their opinions equally without discrimination or exclusion; third, public dialogue should focus on solving problems and achieving results, not just arguing with each other, it should provide opportunities for participants to do so through rational, In addition, public dialogue should

be transparent, with information sharing and openness as its foundation, participants should have the right to know and understand the topics, agendas and background information discussed in order to make more meaningful contributions; and finally, public dialogue should encourage participation by a wide audience, including the general public, stakeholders, experts and scholars. This ensures that diverse perspectives and voices are fully taken into account and increases the legitimacy and feasibility of decision-making (Lee, Fong, Lee, & Sung, 2022).

Democratic consultation refers to the process in which all parties reach consensus and resolve disputes on public affairs, policy formulation and benefit distribution through dialogue, discussion and consultation, with broad participation and equal status. Among them, democratic consultation emphasizes the equal status and equal participation opportunities of all parties. Whether it is government departments, social organizations, stakeholders or ordinary citizens, they should have the right and opportunity to participate in the consultation process and enjoy equal voice and decision-making power; democratic consultation has the principle of openness and transparency, that is, to ensure the openness and transparency of information, ensure that all parties have a clear understanding and supervision of the consultation agenda, resource allocation and decision-making results, and increase public trust and participation; democratic consultation encourages diversified participation, including governments, non-governmental organizations, industry associations, The active participation of experts, scholars and ordinary citizens, representing different interests, views and professional backgrounds, can provide a rich variety of opinions and suggestions, and increase the accuracy and feasibility of consultative decision-making; democratic consultation emphasizes rational, fact-based and evidence-based discussion, rather than personal attacks or emotional debates. Provide data and analysis to provide effective support and contribution to the solution of negotiation issues; the goal of democratic consultation is to reach consensus and solve problems, rather than unilateral dominance or behind-the-back transactions, and all parties should form common decision-making results through mutual compromise and seek balance, and meet the reasonable interests and needs of all parties to the greatest extent possible.

In practice, public dialogue is often seen as a preliminary preparation and basis for democratic consultation, providing information and input for democratic consultation through broad participation and pluralistic opinion gathering. Public dialogue can help identify issues, identify conflicts of interest, and promote a better understanding of each other's positions. Democratic consultation, on the other hand, is based on public dialogue, through formal consultation mechanisms and procedures, to form decisions and solve specific problems from the opinions and suggestions of all parties. Machado, Moreira, Castro and Barão, (2021) have presented the prototype that is real-time logistic monitoring system which enables to monitor the logistic transportation condition in real-time that

results in increasing efficiency of the supply chain. Thus, it all is the repercussions of mass level decision making through professional communication and democratization. Therefore, public dialogue and democratic consultation are two important ways to promote participation and decision-making in a democratic society, and they complement each other and can jointly promote the rationalization, democratization and sustainable development of public affairs.

5. The Practical Challenges of Democratic Governance in China

The promotion of reform and opening up and the socialist market economy has made China's development strategy of democratic management more perfect, but while achieving certain achievements, it is also facing practical difficulties.

5.1 Objective constraints of public management frameworks

Traditional public management organizations refer to institutions responsible for the management and execution of public affairs in accordance with certain laws, regulations and systems, which may cause certain constraints on democratic management to a certain extent. This is mainly due to the fact that traditional public management organizations usually adopt a more centralized and vertical management structure, and decision-making power is concentrated in the hands of a small number of people, resulting in poor information flow, limited participation and low transparency in the decision-making process. Such a situation may lead to the restriction of information access and transmission of traditional public management organizations, and the public cannot fully understand the background and reasons for government decision-making, and it is difficult to effectively participate in the decision-making process, resulting in information asymmetry (Wei, 2012). At the same time, because traditional public management organizations usually concentrate decision-making power in some hands, the public's participation in public affairs is low, and it is difficult to directly affect the formulation and implementation of policies, and the supervision and accountability mechanism of traditional public management organizations for their decision-making process is relatively weak, and it is difficult to effectively prevent abuse of power and corruption.

5.2 Lack of realistic conditions for improving the system

Since the early 90s of the 20th century, China has shifted from the concern of democratic politics to democratic management, and standardized democratic management through the construction of democratic management system. However, the practice of ethnic management generally suffers from imperfect systems and poor conditions for the implementation of democracy. Democratic management belongs to the efficient management model, and the existing system does not match democratic management. The democratic management system pays attention to extensive participation and the legitimacy of the decision-

making process, but because the decision-making process requires full discussion and consensus, it may lead to a long decision-making time and relatively low efficiency; second, the dispersion of interests and fragmentation of power: under the democratic system, the participation of multiple interests and power is relatively decentralized, which may cause difficulties in government decision-making and hinder the advancement of effective measures and reforms; finally, there is a gap between democratic elections and democratic governance in China. In a democracy, the government is elected and takes into account the concerns of the electorate. There may be a deviation between the government's actual management needs and the concerns of voters, resulting in the government's inability to make decisions that meet long-term development needs. Fourth, there is no centralized and unified leadership force: Compared with the centralized system, the democratic management system has a weak centralized and unified leadership force, which may lead to a lack of coherence and coordination in policy promotion. Fifth, influenced by interest groups: Under the democratic system, various interest groups have greater voice and influence, and policy decisions may be influenced by them, leading to competition and power struggles between interest groups. Sixth, the problem of election behavior: the election process under a democratic system may have problems such as bribery and fraud of votes, which undermines the fairness of elections and the authenticity of public opinion.

5.3 Poor democratization in public decision-making

In formulating and implementing, public decision-making lacks the participation of other public institutions to democratically address public issues, determine public interests, formulate policies and laws, and exercise the function of monitoring policies (Shen & Li, 2014). In the process of public decision-making, if the public's opinions and suggestions are not effectively adopted and properly handled, the results of the decision-making will cannot reflect the public opinion, and the public may be dissatisfied and resisted by the decision. If the decision-making power is in the hands of a few people and the interests and needs of the general public are ignored, it will lead to a lack of representation in public decision-making and the inability to achieve fairness and impartiality in decision-making. If the public decision-making process lacks transparency, the basis and information of decision-making are not publicly available, and the public cannot understand the reasons and process of decision-making, it will lead to suspicion and speculation, thereby weakening public trust and support. In the absence of independent oversight and evaluation bodies for public decision-making, the power of decision-makers is vulnerable to abuse and corruption, and the public cannot monitor and judge the rationality and effectiveness of decision-making. In public decision-making, if policy makers ignore the rights and needs of minorities and do not fully consider the plurality and inclusiveness of society, inequality and discrimination may arise and social harmony and stability may be undermined.

5.4 Problems are prominent in the process of building democracy at

the grassroots level

Grassroots democracy construction refers to the process of developing and promoting democratic systems in communities, townships, villages and other grassroots units. Although some achievements have been made in the building of democracy at the grassroots level, there are still some problems: First, there is insufficient awareness of democracy. Some grassroots cadres and the masses do not have a deep understanding and understanding of the concept of democracy, the concept and awareness of democracy are relatively weak, and they lack the motivation to actively participate in and exercise democratic rights; second, the election procedures are not standardized. In some places, election procedures are not standardized, and there are problems such as information asymmetry, manipulation, and bribery in the election process, which has led to questioning the credibility of election results; third, the decision-making process is not transparent. Some grassroots units lack transparency in the decision-making process, important decisions are often decided by a small number of people, and lack of opportunities for extensive public participation and discussion, which can easily lead to unscientific and reasonable decision-making and low public acceptance of decision-making; fourth, the protection of rights and interests is not perfect. Some grassroots units do not protect the rights and interests of the grassroots people in place, and there are problems such as low participation of vulnerable groups and insufficient representation of interests, which has led to questioning the authenticity and fairness of grassroots democracy; fifth, the construction of democratic culture is insufficient. There are still many difficulties in cultivating and promoting democratic culture in grassroots units, and in some areas there are problems such as traditional concepts, managerialist thinking, and monopoly of individual power, which restrict the further development of grassroots democracy.

6. Viable Opportunities for Democratic Governance in China

In view of the above problems, in order to explore the implementation path of democratic management that is more suitable for China's national conditions, this paper proposes the following countermeasures.

6.1 The level of civic education has been raised and the sense of democracy has gradually strengthened

Raising people's awareness of democracy is an important task in the construction of democracy at the grassroots level, first of all, we can strengthen publicity and education on the democratic system and values through school education, media publicity and social advertising, so that the people can understand the meaning, principles and importance of democracy. Secondly, through the organization of training, we will carry out democratic awareness training and education activities for different groups, popularize relevant knowledge to grassroots cadres and the masses, and improve their awareness level and participation ability. In the democratic experience activities, through the organization of various forms

of democratic practice activities, such as democracy seminars, public hearings, opinion collection, etc., so that the public can personally participate and feel the process and effect of democratic decision-making. Third, strengthen the openness of government affairs, timely and comprehensively release relevant policies, budgets, decision-making and other information to the public, increase the public's understanding and supervision of the decision-making process, encourage governments at all levels to delegate and delegate power, let the people participate more in the management and decision-making of grassroots affairs, and increase their sense of participation and responsibility. Finally, establish sound channels for participation and feedback, such as setting up citizens' deliberation platforms and hearing systems, so that the public can express their opinions and demands in a timely manner; support and encourage social organizations and volunteer groups to play their role, guide the public to participate in public affairs through organizations, and enhance their practice and recognition of democracy.

6.2 The Government promotes democratic reform and enhances the level of democratic management

Promoting government management reform is an important measure to improve management efficiency and meet the needs of the people. For example, it can simplify management procedures, reduce unnecessary management approval matters, simplify management procedures, improve management efficiency, and reduce enterprise and personal costs; Strengthen service awareness, advocate government departments to take the market and people as the center, pay attention to service attitude, actively meet the needs of the people, and provide convenient and efficient public services; Strengthen government supervision, establish a sound supervision mechanism, strengthen the supervision and restraint of management powers, and ensure fair, transparent and clean management, law enforcement and services; Promote open government affairs, promote open government information, release relevant policy documents, decision-making processes and implementation to the public, increase transparency, and enhance public oversight capabilities; Promote e-government, promote government informatization and Internet + government services through the establishment and improvement of e-government platforms, and improve government work efficiency and public service levels; Encourage innovative mechanisms and methods, stimulate the innovative vitality of government work, encourage the trial and implementation of some new management mechanisms and methods, and improve the scientific and pertinent nature of management decision-making; Strengthen capacity building, improve the professional quality and ability level of government staff, strengthen training and learning, introduce advanced management concepts and methods, and promote the in-depth development of government management reform.

6.3 The rule of law system has been increasingly improved, and the supervision mechanism has been gradually improved

Improving the supervision mechanism is an important means to ensure the fairness, integrity and efficiency of government management. An independent ombudsman or committee may be established to monitor the conduct and decision-making of government bodies and their staff in order to ensure the independence and impartiality of oversight; It can strengthen self-supervision within government organs, establish a sound internal audit, assessment and risk management system, and improve the standard operation level of management organs themselves; External supervision may be introduced to encourage social organizations, the media, the public and other external forces to participate in the supervision of government management, and promote government transparency and accountability through public opinion supervision and review systems; It can establish convenient complaint channels to receive and handle complaints and reports from the public on government management behavior, and ensure that the legitimate rights and interests of the public are protected; Supervision institutions can be given corresponding powers of investigation, sanction, and accountability to ensure the effective conduct of supervision work, and the formation of a strong deterrent and punishment mechanism can strengthen open government information work, announce relevant policies, decisions, and implementation to the public, increase the transparency of government management, and reduce the space for corruption and abuse of power; Awareness of the rule of law can be strengthened, laws, regulations and related systems improved, ensuring that supervision activities are carried out within the framework of the rule of law, and enhancing the legality and operability of supervision.

6.4 China will strengthen international exchanges with democratic countries and draw valuable experience in democratic governance

Western democracies have adopted a variety of regulatory measures to promote fair, transparent and effective management, and China can learn from their valuable experience. For example, the establishment of an independent judiciary to ensure review of the legitimacy and management decisions of the governing bodies and to provide access to legal remedies; Restrict the management power, legislative power and judicial power to each other, ensure that power is not abused through systematic institutional design and power distribution, and achieve management supervision and balance; Attach importance to the disclosure of government information, promote transparency, enable the public to obtain more information on government decision-making and management activities, and increase public supervision and participation in the government; Encourage the public to express their opinions, provide feedback and suggestions in management decision-making, and promote public participation in the decision-making process through public hearings, consultation mechanisms, etc., so as to enhance democracy and representativeness; Optimize management procedures, reduce lengthy procedures and cumbersome regulations, improve work efficiency, and

facilitate the protection of the rights and interests of the public and enterprises and legal remedies; Learn from the electoral systems of Western countries and establish more fair and transparent electoral mechanisms to ensure that every citizen can truly participate in political decision-making; The social welfare systems of the Nordic countries could be used to strengthen protection and attention to vulnerable groups and ensure universal and equitable democratic governance.

7. Conclusion

Democratic management is an inevitable requirement of China's social development and a high-level goal pursued by the Chinese government. At present, in China's practice and exploration, democratic management is facing certain opportunities and challenges. The Chinese government has realized the importance of democratic management and has actively taken relevant measures to strengthen democratic practice and reform. For example, the government has gradually strengthened civic education, promoted democratic reform of the government, and improved the corresponding rule of law to promote the improvement of democratic management. By learning from the experience and practices of other countries, and taking into account China's national conditions and actual conditions, China will be able to make greater achievements in democratic governance and provide reference for other developing countries.

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