

Analysis of the Construction of Rural Legal Culture Based on Governance Modernization

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ABSTRACT. *Governing the country according to law is an important guarantee for comprehensively deepening reforms and has always been valued by the party and the state. In order to better promote rural development, China has successively launched new rural construction and rural revitalization strategies across the country so that urban and rural development can be balanced and social equity can be maintained. As an important part of implementing the rule of law and promoting rural development and governance, the culture of rule of law is confronted with conflicts between patriarchal culture and rule of law culture, and many rural areas lack the phenomenon of rule of law culture. Based on this, the author investigates the status quo of the construction of the rule of law culture in the surrounding two rural areas, summarizes the problems and causes, and proposes a path to the construction of the rule of law culture in the rural areas from the perspective of modern governance. Provide assistance and improve the level of rural legal culture construction.*

KEYWORDS: *Culture of rule of law; Rural; Rural governance; Construction path*

1. Introduction

The construction of the culture of the rule of law in the countryside is an important measure for building a country ruled by law, and it is also the focus of work to further promote grass-roots legal principles and rule of law and govern the country according to law. With the continuous improvement of the openness of the countryside, new trends of thought and information technology have greatly changed the villagers' lifestyles and behaviors, and ethical mutual moral assistance has gradually been replaced in terms of interpersonal relationships[1-2]. The number of migrant workers has increased, and villagers' rights Consciousness is increasing. However, the modernization of rural governance and the construction of the culture of the rule of law are a long-term process. Although the state attaches great importance to rural governance and the construction of the rule of law, it has also issued a series of guidelines and policies, but the effectiveness of the mechanism and platform is still difficult for some villagers. Getting rid of the traditional vulgar customs, rural cadres' "rule by man" is more important than "rule by law" when dealing with civil disputes. It can be seen that there is still a long way to go to build a culture of rule of law in the countryside. Under the new situation, conducting research on the construction of the culture of rule of law in the countryside, analyzing the causes of the lack of the culture of rule of law in the countryside, and exploring the road to the construction of the culture of rule of law in the countryside, have a positive significance in improving the awareness of the rule of law in the villagers and the construction of a new countryside.

2. Status Quo of Rural Legal Culture Construction

According to the needs of the research, the author randomly distributed survey questionnaires to 90 residents in surrounding rural areas. A total of 90 questionnaires were distributed and 90 were recovered, with an effective rate of 94.44%. According to the results of the questionnaire survey, the data was sorted and analyzed by excel.

In terms of the villagers' access to the rule of law, the survey results of villagers' access to legal knowledge are shown in Figure 1. From Figure 1, it can be seen that most villagers are obtained through traditional media propaganda and online information. Online and offline publicity methods the way for villagers to obtain legal knowledge has been expanded. But at the same time, it can be seen that the villagers' knowledge obtained through the two methods of government legal propaganda and village cadre propaganda is relatively small, reflecting the deficiencies of some village cadres and local governments in legal propaganda.

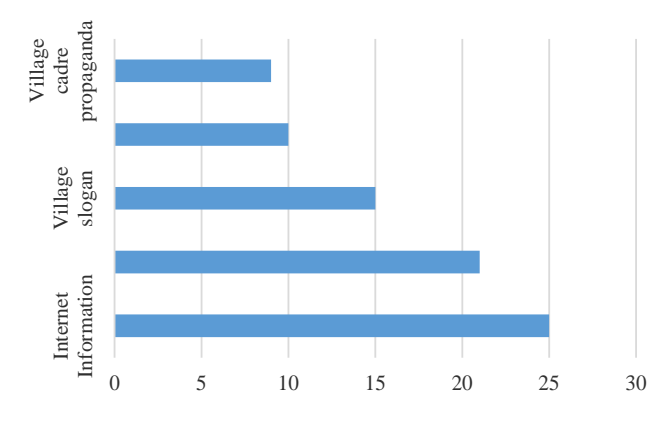


Figure.1 Ways for Villagers to Obtain Legal Knowledge

To the extent that villagers are aware of grassroots public legal service outlets, most villagers are unaware of rural public legal service outlets, and they are not familiar with the legal aid services provided by the outlets. Some villagers have never heard of rural public legal services. Network outlets, to some extent, reflect the problems of most villagers' lack of awareness of the rule of law, the construction of rural legal infrastructure, and inadequate publicity. The relevant data are shown in Figure 2.

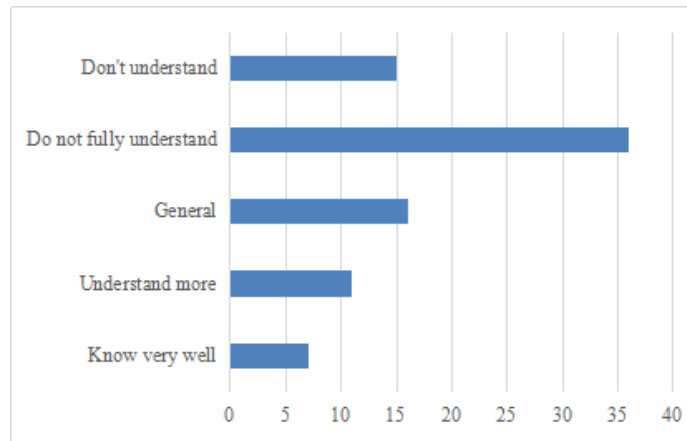


Figure.2 Villagers' Understanding of the Autonomy System and Public Legal Service Points

When investigating villagers' "fair standards for dispute resolution", most villagers believe that civil dispute resolution should be based on law, followed by restoring normal order and balancing the interests of all parties, but some villagers believe that village regulations should be used as the standard See Figure 3.

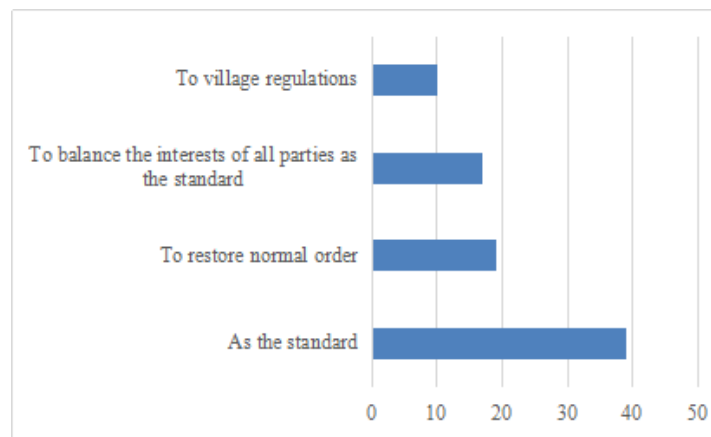


Figure.3 Fairness Standards for Dispute Resolution

To sum up, the current construction of the culture of rule of law in rural areas has problems such as the lack of awareness of the rule of law and legal beliefs of villagers, narrow channels for the promotion of rule of law culture, and imbalances in the resources of rule of law facilities in rural areas.

3. Causes of the Problem of the Construction of the Culture of Rule of Law in the Countryside

The author believes that the reasons for the above problems include: First, the long-term influence of patriarchal culture and folk customs has made the concept of rule of man in rural areas strong. The patriarchal system and patriarchal culture were established as early as the feudal society. It is characterized by patriarchy and clan rights, and is a system developed by blood and group consciousness[3]. In ancient times, civil disputes were mostly due to rulings by the chief of patriarchs and villages. Only major incidents such as homicides were left to the judiciary for ruling. In this context, most villagers lack the awareness of the rule of law and legal belief.

Second, rural economic construction is backward. Although the party and the country have always attached importance to rural economic construction for many years, they have issued documents such as the Outline of the Digital Rural Development Strategy, the Regulations on the Management of the Planning and Construction of Villages and Towns, and the National Thirteenth Five-Year Plan for Rural Economic Development. Development, but most rural economic development levels are not far behind cities. Because the rural economic construction is backward, the amount of rural economic disputes is relatively small. Therefore, villagers and village cadres mostly adopt the “private” method when solving economic disputes. They choose to make small things small and small things, and use legal methods to resolve economic disputes. The weak motivations not only lead to the lack of villagers' awareness of the rule of law and lack of legal beliefs, but also affect the construction of rural rule of law facilities.

Third, the rural environment is relatively closed, and local governments and village cadres have failed to fully fulfill cultural intelligence and social responsibilities. The relatively closed rural natural and social environment has affected the way and efficiency of villagers to receive information[4-5]. In addition, some local government departments fail to fully perform cultural functions, there are many cultural system approval procedures, and “slow action” or even “inaction” in cultural propaganda. Village cadres have not deeply realized the importance of cultural propaganda under the rule of law, which has led to rural propaganda by rule. Mostly rely on traditional media, network information and other channels.

4. The Construction of Rural Legal Culture in the Perspective of Governance Modernization

From the perspective of governance modernization, the path of rural rule of law culture construction is mainly carried out from three levels, as shown in Figure 4.

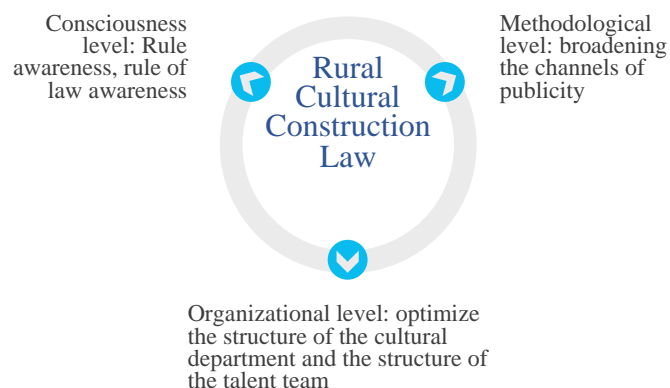


Figure.4 Path to the Construction of a Culture of Rule of Law in the Countryside

4.1 Strengthen the awareness of rules and the rule of law

“There are no rules and no roundness.” Rules are, to a certain extent, the rudiments of the rule of law order. If we want to strengthen the construction of the culture of rule of law in the countryside, we must first strengthen the awareness of the rules of the villagers, and then increase the awareness of the law. However, in view of the

low cultural level of some villagers and the limitations of the rural community environment, the governance of village rules should start with village cadres. As a medium for villagers to communicate with the government, village cadres should have a strong sense of rules and laws, and in the daily work consciously abide by the principles of fairness and justice, and consciously handle village affairs in accordance with village regulations, local legal systems, and the constitutional framework. In the process of handling incidents, we can strictly follow the process requirements and observe justice. Therefore, village cadres need to strengthen learning in their daily work, especially to strengthen the study of legal knowledge, require themselves to strict standards, and on this basis, drive villagers and continuously strengthen their awareness of the rules and the rule of law. In the long run, villagers can consciously abide by the moral bottom line, social norms, village regulations and legal systems in interpersonal communication, production and life.

4.2 Broaden the channels of publicity and participation in the rule of law culture

In order to further improve the villagers' legal awareness and strengthen the publicity of the culture of rule of law in the countryside, local governments and village cadres should actively expand the carrier of the culture of rule of law. First of all, the government should further consolidate the status of traditional media such as television and online information in the promotion of the rule of law culture, and continue to optimize the services of traditional media based on the villagers' preferences and use experience, and adjust the situation of traditional media publicity, such as publicity videos, animation, etc. Expand the audience and implement the cultivation of the villagers' rule of law spirit more effectively. Secondly, strengthen the construction of offline legal culture culture propaganda carriers, and innovate rural law popularization work. We can learn from the experience of other regions, build a farmhouse based on the actual situation in the region, add books on the legal system and the culture of the rule of law to the farmhouse, increase the efforts to send books to the countryside, send laws to the countryside, and improve the villagers' concept of the rule of law[6]. Awareness of the legal system. At the same time, a rural legal adviser, a legal understanding person, and a rule of law culture wall are set up to build a three-dimensional publicity network for the rule of law culture. It is also possible to encourage villagers to create works of rule of law culture through physical prizes and display excellent works, so that more villagers can participate. Go to the publicity and construction of the rule of law culture, and get through the last mile of the construction of the rule of law culture in the countryside.

4.3 Strengthening the legal obligations of grassroots government departments

On the one hand, the government's cultural administrative level and cultural functions are regulated at the institutional level. In order to better solve the problem of imbalances in the resources of rural rule of law facilities, grassroots governments need to further optimize the allocation of resources, strengthen the protection of intellectual property rights in the cultural system, earnestly perform government functions, and solidly promote the reform of "delegation and management" of the cultural system. For example, with regard to the approval of rural cultural activities, local cultural departments should simplify the approval process according to the actual situation, attach importance to the review of the content of cultural activities, and co-operate with other departments when necessary to minimize the number of clerks and improve service quality and efficiency. At the same time, focusing on strengthening supervision after the event, while attaching importance to supervision, it should also decentralize power, improve the legal advisor system, actively listen to suggestions from multiple parties, and improve the level of government decision-making. In addition, the establishment of cultural intellectual property services or research institutions, strengthening the legal protection of diversified local cultural resources, strengthening research on the promotion and education of rule of law culture based on local cultural resources, and can also hold local cultural rule of law working conferences. Plan and supervise related work well to improve work effectiveness.

On the other hand, we will continue to optimize cultural organizations and attach importance to the construction of talent teams. First of all, it is necessary to systematically optimize the internal structure of the cultural administration department, arrange posts according to the talents and abilities of staff, and take charge of cultural work with different contents. Secondly, relying on the team of cultural and legal liaisons, we will strengthen the introduction of high-quality legal professionals, and at the same time strengthen the training of existing staff, and establish a team of cultural and legal professionals with a strong understanding of the law and ability. In addition, local governments need to build a think tank of experts in culture and the legal system, and give full play to the opinions of experts in the promotion of the legal system and the construction of the culture of the rule of law. Against the background of the strategy of ruling the country by law and rural rejuvenation, it is necessary to vigorously promote the revitalization of cultural talents, build a professional workforce of the rule of law, strengthen rural cohesion to focus on building a village ruled by law.

5. Conclusion

The construction of the culture of rule of law in the countryside is the only way to promote the strategy of rural rejuvenation and govern the country according to law. In this survey, it was found that the current construction of the culture of rule of law in rural areas has problems such as the lack of awareness of the rule of law and legal beliefs of villagers, narrow channels for the promotion of rule of law culture, and imbalances in the resources of facilities in the rule of law in rural areas. Therefore, village cadres and villagers should be strengthened to strengthen their awareness of the rules and the rule of law, to strengthen the cultivation of the belief in the rule of law, to strengthen the legal obligations of grassroots government departments, to expand the channels for the promotion and participation of the culture of rule of law, and to vigorously promote the rule of law in rural grassroots governance.

Acknowledgement

Fund.:Heilongjiang Bayi Agricultural University Support Program for San Heng San Zong (No.RRCPY201914).

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