

Rural Construction of Rule of Law in Rural Areas from the Perspective of Rural Revitalization

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ABSTRACT

The rural revitalization strategy is a strategy put forward in the report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. With regard to the fundamental issue of the national economy and people's livelihood, the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy is the top priority of the Party's work. At present, in this era, the construction of rural grassroots is the key to orderly promoting the strategy of rural revitalization, and rural governance and the rule of law cannot be partitioned, give full play to the leading and promoting role of the rule of law in the rural revitalization strategy, and give full play to grassroots self-governing organizations and the role of judicial organs to truly implement the guiding ideology of rural revitalization and the rule of law to high-quality rule of law we will ensure rural revitalization.

KEYWORDS

The Rule of Law; Rural Revitalization; Construction; Rural Governance.

1. CONNOTATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RULE OF LAW IN RURAL AREAS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF RURAL REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China put forward the strategy of rural revitalization, in accordance with the general requirements of industrial prosperity, ecological livable, effective governance of rural culture and civilization, and prosperous life, to achieve five major revitalization, namely industrial revitalization, cultural revitalization, talent revitalization, organizational revitalization and ecological revitalization, these five revitalization is not independent of each other, but an organic whole that influences and promotes each other. In the process of the orderly promotion of the rural revitalization strategy, ensuring the orderly social governance of rural areas under the framework of the rule of law is an important link to realize the construction of the rule of law village, the construction of the rule of law village is a powerful starting point of the rural revitalization strategy, but also a long-term basic work to comprehensively promote the rule of law. To a certain extent, the rural revitalization strategy can solve the problem of insufficient political, economic and cultural development in China's rural areas. There has been an imbalance in development between rural areas and cities for a long time, so we must rely on the rural revitalization strategy to narrow the distance between the two. The relationship between the rural revitalization strategy and the construction of the countryside under the rule of law is a mutual influence and echo, and has an indispensable impact on China's rural society. The above two jointly promote the political, economic, cultural and social development of rural areas. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure the positive development of the construction of the countryside under the background of rural revitalization. The rural revitalization strategy is a big framework, and the construction of rural rule

of law is included in the rural revitalization strategy. There is a logical relationship between the two. The rule of law is the basis of social governance, and it is also the basis of rural governance. The content of rights and obligations presented by social governance in rural areas should be viewed with the concept of rule of law. How to promote the rural revitalization strategy, how to realize the rule of law township village construction must start from the main body of governance, governance mechanism, implementation method and implementation process. Grass-roots governments must implement their actions in accordance with the provisions of relevant national laws, regulations and policies, promote them in an orderly manner at the three levels of how to govern, who is responsible for governance and how to govern, ensure the logical promotion relationship between the rural revitalization strategy and the construction of legal villages, and ensure the effective operation of the rule of law in rural governance.

Since ancient times, smallholder economy has been affecting our country, most of our country is in the backward rural areas, so rural issues are the key issues of our country, rural society occupies an extremely important position in our country. The rural model is constantly changing in the trend of history, and the rural governance is also changing with it. However, no matter how the governance model changes, the governance model is processed and improved on the basis of the previous, taking the essence and eliminating the dross, and constantly drawing excellent elements from the trend of history and integrating them into the current governance model. At present, with the acceleration of the urbanization process and the development of the information process, China's current social form has also changed. It is no longer the same as before, dominated by small peasant economy, forming a complex and diverse dynamic society. In the case that rural areas still occupy most areas, social governance should start from rural areas, and the construction of rural rule of law is the main way to achieve rural governance. Therefore, we must always implement the orderly promotion of the construction of the rule of law in rural areas under the background of rural revitalization. The construction of villages under the rule of law is also conducive to meeting the villagers' demand for law. With the development of economy and society, everything in the society is developing, and new legal problems and legal relations will also appear. When the rights of villagers are damaged, they will use legal means to protect their legitimate rights. However, in reality, especially in remote areas or areas with weak rule of law construction, villagers in rural areas have weak legal awareness and concepts, their rights and interests are damaged, and it is difficult to realize their rights. Therefore, it is urgent to promote the construction of law-based villages, ensure the harmony and stability of rural areas, and promote the realization of rural revitalization strategy, which conforms to the development of The Times. It is in line with the historical trend.

2. THE PRESENT SITUATION OF RULE OF LAW CONSTRUCTION IN RURAL AREAS

At present, the social governance in rural areas of China has undergone significant changes with the development of society, and the single governance model can no longer adapt to the current rural areas. The rural society has undergone changes, and the interests of grassroots people are also changing. The construction of the rule of law in rural areas is also an important part of comprehensively promoting the rule of law, and is the basic premise and important guarantee for realizing the strategy of rural revitalization. With the orderly progress of the overall construction of the rule of law in our country, the construction of the rule of law in rural areas is also developing well. The relevant legal system and legal system are not perfect enough, farmers in rural areas are still vulnerable groups, and the construction of the rule of law still has deficiencies.

3. THE DILEMMA FACING THE CONSTRUCTION OF LEGAL COUNTRYSIDE

3.1. Villagers in Rural Areas Lack Legal Awareness

At present, there is a lack of rule of law education and publicity in rural areas. First, the publicity of laws and regulations in rural areas is too simple. In many areas, the publicity of laws and regulations is limited to writing slogans and banners on the wall, and there is no specific publicity activity. In the publicity process, most of them are literal propaganda, which has no practical significance. The effect of rule of law propaganda and legal education is not obvious. Second, the current publicity in rural areas is not strong enough, and the construction of the rule of law is not sound enough. The institutions that carry the local legal publicity and legal education are mainly the judicial offices of the townships in the area, and there is no uniform model and regulation. In most rural areas, many grass-roots cadres regard the publicity and education as a job, and they only carry out the publicity of the rule of law during working hours. The rest of the time, he did not take the promotion and education of the rule of law as his duty. Third, the coverage of laws and regulations is still relatively narrow, especially in rural areas, most of the grass-roots leading cadres are not aware of the importance and necessity of legal publicity and education. At present, the object of publicity and education on the rule of law in rural areas is mainly young people and students, and there is less publicity and education on the rule of law in rural areas for the elderly and the floating population.

3.2. Difficulties in Law Enforcement and Justice in Rural Area

Due to the constraints of geographical location and other conditions, some rural areas have less contact with the outside world, and it is easy to form a relatively strong traditional society, which is difficult to implement at the level of law enforcement and justice. The judicial issue in rural areas is an important part of the construction of the countryside under the rule of law. The effective operation of the judicial function in rural areas can promote the construction of the countryside under the rule of law, promote the strategy of rural revitalization, and guarantee the legitimate rights and interests of villagers in rural areas. However, with the progress of social civilization, rural areas are also undergoing reform and change, the industrial structure of rural areas has changed, and new types of affairs have emerged. Many affairs have presented a phenomenon of legislative gaps in legislation. On the one hand, in the field of agriculture and rural areas, no laws have been formulated, and there is no way to rely on them. On the other hand, in the existing legal system, some are.

Although there are provisions in the legislation, they are not feasible and cannot be implemented in practice, or the legal provisions are too old to match the current rural problems.

3.3. Economic Factors in Rural Areas Restrict the Development of Rule of Law

The economic foundation determines the superstructure, and the rule of law, as the superstructure, is bound to be restricted by economic factors. The economic development level of a region is proportional to the development level of the rule of law in the region, and the modernization of the rule of law is bound to mature in an economically developed region. Before the reform and opening up, the basic food and clothing of villagers in most rural areas of our country had not been solved, let alone the construction of the rule of law in rural areas. However, after the reform and opening up, people's living standards have been greatly improved and the economy has developed rapidly. Although the development of rural areas lags behind that of urban areas, the problem of food and clothing has been solved. At the current stage, under the background of the rural revitalization strategy, great changes have taken place in rural construction. Villagers in rural areas choose to leave the countryside for urban development. Therefore, to a certain extent, there is still a gap between the practice of rural rule of law construction and the cities. The economic gap will lead to uneven

distribution of legal resources, and cities with good economic development get far more legal resources than rural areas.

The region is not only the current rule of law resources, but also the attraction of future rule of law resources. At present, the existing resources in rural areas are also difficult to attract high-quality legal talents. Most of the legal talents who go out from rural areas also choose cities with better economic development when they are employed, and rural areas fall into a vicious circle.

3.4. The Grassroots Legal Management Capacity in Rural Areas is Weak

The legal system concerning agriculture and rural areas is not yet perfect, the rural areas lack legal authority, and Chinese society is influenced by traditional concepts. The circles in rural areas are small and basically belong to the acquaintance society, which means that the operation of the acquaintance society is basically based on moral and ethical standards. With the development of society and the advancement of urbanization, China's traditional acquaintance society is gradually weakening. However, some villagers still adopt traditional ways to solve problems and do not take the initiative to seek legal solutions. When many disputes occur, many villagers will argue that the disputes are internal matters of the family or to protect the family's face. Choosing to apply the private way to solve the problem will affect the efficiency of rule of law construction and administration in rural areas to a certain extent. In rural areas, there are still many leading cadres continue to use the previous work mode, and take morality as the main basis for rural governance, which leads to a certain extent, the settlement of disputes can not meet the psychological expectations of rural villagers. In addition, villagers' committees, as grassroots self-governing organizations, have not played a role in many areas. As grassroots self-governing organizations, they should have the characteristics of grassroots and autonomy and mainly serve the local villagers. However, a series of problems in many areas, such as the poor quality of village officials in rule of law, unresolved financial problems in rural areas, inadequate implementation of supervision by villagers committees, and inadequate disclosure of information, have seriously affected the construction of law-based villages and hindered the development of law-based villages. At present, the country is undergoing major changes unseen in a century. To fully implement the strategy of rule of law and rural revitalization, it is necessary to enhance the concept and level of rule of law of leading cadres and grass-roots managers in rural areas, strengthen the use of rule of law thinking and methods to perform the rule of law responsibilities of their departments in rural areas, and play an important role in promoting the strategy of rural revitalization and rule of law.

4. ANALYSIS OF THE PERFECT PATH OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RULE OF LAW IN RURAL AREAS

To comprehensively promote the rural revitalization strategy and build law-based villages, we have four priorities: first, strive to improve the rule of law literacy of cadres and the masses, and form a good atmosphere for cadres to act in accordance with the law and the masses to act courteously; The second is to strive to improve the level of the rule of law of the rural governance system to ensure the orderly progress of various governance affairs on the track of rule of law; Third, vigorously develop the rural economy to ensure that the material life of farmers is effectively guaranteed; Fourth, strengthen the training of grass-roots leading cadres and improve their management ability. Therefore, the improvement path of legal village construction in rural areas mainly includes the following aspects:

1) Enhance villagers' awareness and concept of rule of law

Under the background of rural revitalization strategy, to accelerate the construction of legal countryside, it is necessary to strengthen the legal publicity and enhance the legal consciousness and concept of rural farmers as an important link. Governing the country according to law is the basic

way for the Party to lead the people to govern the country, so the people are the main body of governing the country according to law, under the current situation in our country, farmers are the main force, but also the key object of legal publicity and education. Under the current circumstances, it is necessary to strengthen publicity and education on the rule of law in rural areas, improve the rule of law literacy of grass-roots cadres and villagers in grass-roots areas, especially in the face of older or less literate villagers, use flexible and diverse ways and vivid language, so that they can understand the law, identify with the law, and know how to use the law. Publicity and education of the rule of law in rural areas must adapt to the development of rural production in both content and form. On the one hand, in terms of content, emphasis should be placed on publicity and education, especially on a series of legal issues related to people's livelihood such as rural land contract and management rights, the right to use residential land, house demolition and protection of consumers' rights and interests. On the other hand, we should innovate the mode of publicity and education on the rule of law. With the development of the Internet, we should also promote the rule of law in rural areas through various means of the Internet, such as wechat, Douyin, Kuaishou and other platforms. Meanwhile, December 4 every year is the National Constitution Day of our country, so we should make good use of the National Constitution Day to carry out publicity activities on the rule of law and promote the spirit of the rule of law.

2) Improving legal mechanisms related to the rule of law in rural areas

The rule of law is the basic way that our country should lead the people to govern the country. The basic premise of the rule of law is to have the law to follow, and improving the rule of law system in rural areas is the top priority in the construction of rural areas under the rule of law. Only by forming a good rule of law order can rural revitalization be promoted in an orderly way. Based on the current rule of law in rural areas, comprehensive governance is adopted to promote the construction of multi-level and multi-field rule of law and improve the rural rule of law system. In rural areas, land and economy are related to the livelihood of rural villagers, so it is necessary to further improve the legal provisions and policies on land and economy, such as: The circulation of agricultural products, financial subsidies and taxation and other issues, the laws and policies in these areas are detailed. On the other hand, it is necessary to establish a mechanism for reviewing the legitimacy of major decisions among grass-roots cadres in rural areas, implement a responsibility system for major decisions, and ensure that the responsible person can be found for every decision. In addition, in the process of grassroots law enforcement, it is necessary to adhere to the law, but also to take into account human rights, flexible response, and improve the credibility of grassroots law enforcement. Secondly, grassroots judicial construction is also an important part of the construction of the rule of law. In view of the problem of insufficient and unbalanced judicial resources, the supply of judicial resources is guaranteed, the credibility of the judiciary is enhanced, and the diversified mechanism of resolving conflicts and disputes and protecting rights according to law is perfected, and the simplest and most effective way is used to solve legal disputes at the grassroots level. Finally, it is necessary to improve the rural legal service system, promote the construction of rural legal services, and ensure that the legitimate rights and interests of farmers in rural areas can be effectively protected. To safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of farmers in rural areas is mainly to rely on laws and policies, so it is necessary to improve the legal mechanism related to the rule of law in rural areas.

3) Develop the rural economy and strengthen the rule of law culture

Vigorously develop the rural economy and lay a good material foundation for the construction of law-based villages. Under the current circumstances, the rural economic foundation is relatively weak, and the material foundation of the construction of law-based villages is not guaranteed, which requires that under the background of the rural revitalization strategy, vigorously develop the rural economic construction, improve the rural productivity, broaden the villagers' income channels, and accelerate the promotion of agricultural industrialization. We will accelerate the improvement of the rural market economy and ensure that the material livelihood of farmers in rural areas is guaranteed. We must promote the socialist spirit of the rule of law in rural areas, build a socialist culture of the rule

of law, and increase the enthusiasm of rural areas and rural society to implement the rule of law, so that all farmers can become a part of the construction of rural rule of law, and become conscious participants and firm defenders of rural rule of law. The construction of the rule of law culture is an important link in the construction of the rule of law countryside, culture is the soul of a country and a nation, in the case of the lack of cultural resources in rural areas, cultural construction can not be ignored, the construction of the rule of law culture into the various activities in rural areas, grassroots leading cadres also take the lead in carrying out the rule of law culture activities, and strengthen the construction of the rule of law culture.

4) Strengthening the training of grass-roots leading cadres and improving the management ability of grass-roots cadres.

The construction of the rule of law in rural areas is mainly concentrated in two aspects, on the one hand, the rule of law led by the government, and on the other hand, the grass-roots autonomy dominated by the rule of virtue in rural areas. The integration of the two in the construction of rural rule of law must rely on the guidance of grass-roots cadres in rural areas, leading cadres in rural areas play an indispensable role in the construction of rural rule of law. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure the overall management level of rural grass-roots cadres, strictly select grass-roots leading cadres, train existing leading cadres, and confirm their qualifications through assessment. In order to improve the management ability of the grass-roots leading cadres in rural areas. In addition, the leadership of the Party is the fundamental guarantee that the people are the masters of the country, and the leadership of the Party should run through the whole process and all aspects of the rule of law, and rural areas are no exception. Party members in rural areas should also play a leading role, and Party committees in rural areas should take the lead in activities within the scope of the Constitution and laws, and be good at guiding political and legal work in rural areas with the rule of law thinking and methods. Take the lead in carrying out legal culture activities and strengthen the construction of legal culture.

5. SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

To realize the rural revitalization strategy and build a countryside under the rule of law, the foundation is in rural areas, the difficulties are also in rural areas, and the hope is even more in rural areas. Economic development in rural areas, publicity and education on the rule of law and improvement of the legal system must be included in the track of building a countryside under the rule of law. Comprehensively promoting the rural revitalization strategy is a long-term basic work, which must be supported by a strong and perfect system. Therefore, to promote rural revitalization and realize the construction of law-based countryside, we must make efforts to improve rural farmers' awareness of the rule of law, create a positive rural culture, and improve the legal system in rural areas, so that the construction of law-based countryside can achieve results.

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