

# *Research on the cultivation of rural public legal literacy under the rule of law of grassroots governance*

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**Abstract:** Grassroots governance is the cornerstone of national governance, and the legal level of grass-roots governance directly affects the modernization level of national governance. In the construction of the grassroots rule of law, the rural public is an important participant in promoting the construction of the rule of law. The implementation of the rule of law construction and the cultivation of public legal literacy are the basic issues. How the legal literacy of the rural public will directly affect the current and future legal construction at the grass-roots level, and affect the coordinated development of the whole grass-roots society. Rural public legal literacy promotion not only limited to observe the law, more importantly, it is necessary to enhance the public's ability to use the law, gain in - depth understanding of legal knowledge, internalize the law in the heart and externalize it in life practice behaviors, strengthen the sense of trust in the law, and finally realize a closed - loop combination of knowing the law, abiding by the law, using the law and defending the law, so as to add a boost to the construction of the rule - of - law in grass - roots governance.

## **1. Introduction**

The rule of law is the guarantee of the country, and social governance depends on the effective implementation of laws. The legalization of grassroots governance is an important part of it. The masses are key participants in social governance, and the main body of grassroots governance is the grassroots people. The level of legal awareness among the grassroots people directly affects the pace of legalizing grassroots governance. To ensure that grassroots governance remains firmly on the track of the rule of law, cultivating legal awareness among the grassroots public is a fundamental task. This paper holds that in the context of the rule of law in grassroots governance, the cohesion of the rural public is a powerful driving force for grass-roots governance, so it is very important to improve the legal literacy of the rural public. The way of legal thinking determines the height of legal thought, and the development of legal thinking needs to improve the legal literacy, and then affect the height of legal thought. Legal literacy refers to the ability of the public to form their own unique legal identity and legal belief after learning legal knowledge and combining with their own life experience. The author believes that the cultivation of personal legal literacy should focus on the following three aspects: one is the mastery of legal knowledge, the second is the legal

belief, and the third is the ability to use it. This paper mainly studies on the following parts: First, the first part mainly expounds the current situation of the rule of law in grassroots governance, defines the scope of the rural public and the connotation of the public legal literacy. Secondly, the second part expounds the problems existing in the cultivation of public legal literacy in rural areas, and the third part analyzes the causes of the problems. Finally, the fourth part puts forward the solutions to the problem.

## **2. The general theory of the rural public's legal literacy cultivation under the perspective of the rule of law in grassroots governance**

### **2.1 The great significance and current situation of the rule of law in grassroots governance**

#### **2.1.1 The legal significance of grassroots governance**

The rule of law in community-level governance is an inevitable requirement for the modernization of national governance capacity and governance system, and community-level governance is the cornerstone of national governance. Promoting coordinated governance in towns and townships, urban and rural communities is a basic project for modernizing China's governance system and capacity. On the road of building a socialist country under the rule of law, the rule of law construction at the grass-roots level occupies an important position. The construction of the rule of law at the grass-roots level is an important prerequisite and foundation for comprehensively advancing the rule of law by law and building a socialist country under the rule of law. The construction of the rule of law at the grass-roots level is the basic work of the rule of law in the whole country, which directly affects the vital interests of the people. In order to truly realize the comprehensive rule of law, balance the pattern of social interests, and build a socialist country under the rule of law, we must take effective and practical countermeasures to promote the construction of the rule of law at the grass-roots level.

#### **2.1.2 The current situation of legal governance in grassroots governance**

China comprehensively promotes the rule of law and builds a socialist country under the rule of law. The ultimate purpose of law-based governance is to pursue the value in the dynamic sense, that is, government leading cadres act in accordance with the law, and social organizations and individuals govern themselves according to law. At the present level, the grassroots governance is legalized, and the rules in the static sense are relatively complete, but there are still some problems in the public legal literacy.

In recent years, the publicity of law popularization in China has been steadily increased, and the public's legal awareness has indeed been improved, but the legal literacy of the grass-roots rural public is still not high, and improving the legal literacy of these people is the basic condition for the steady progress of the legal construction at the grass-roots level. In rural governance practice, the first is the village cadres to follow the ability of weak, lack of consciousness for the service, they tend to solve disputes in subconscious traditional way, namely, by sentiment, face, investigate its origin or low legal literacy, this not only hindered the process of grassroots governance under the rule of law, but also can cause negative impact on the local security. Secondly, there is no perfect legal service system in rural areas, and the acceptance of professional legal services is too limited. The content of rural law publicity mostly deviates from the actual life of the rural public, and the public is not in high interest in the content publicized. Over time, the rural public's enthusiasm for learning legal knowledge decreases, their awareness of the rule of law is weak, and the improvement of legal literacy is stagnant or even the problems will gradually decrease.[1]

## 2.2 Definition of the scope of rural public subjects under grassroots governance

The scope of grassroots governance is mainly in rural areas and urban communities. In rural China, members of the village party branch committee and village committee primarily play a leading role in rural development. Youth are an important force in socialist construction, and due to limited educational resources in rural areas, special attention should be given to cultivating the legal literacy of rural youth. Based on the actual situation of rural labor migration to cities in China, many women stay at home, giving rise to the group of rural left-behind women. China is the largest agricultural producer in the world, with the foundation of agricultural development concentrated mainly in rural areas. Agricultural development relies on agricultural production and operation entities, which engage in external transactions. In order to maintain a harmonious and stable market order, it is imperative to improve the legal literacy of this group.

### 2.2.1 Member of the villagers' committee

According to the Organic Law of the Villagers' Committee of the People's Republic of China, the cadres of the two village committees refer to the village branch secretary and the village director, and the two village committees are the organizational structure set in the township or the administrative villages under the street. The villagers' committee is a grass-roots mass self-governing organization of self-management, self-education and self-service. The villagers' committee is responsible for managing the public affairs and public welfare undertakings of the village, mediating disputes among the villagers, assisting in maintaining public order, and reflecting the opinions, requirements and suggestions of the villagers to the people's government.[2] It can be seen that the members of the village two committees are the closest to contact with the masses, and improving their legal literacy level is an important driving force to realize the rule of law in grassroots governance. Specifically, the rural leading cadres have high legal literacy, which can not only manage work affairs according to law, but also set up a model of respecting and abiding by the law and handling affairs in the village.[3] This will lead the rural public to adhere to the legal provisions, maintain the dignity of the law, and improve the legal literacy of the rural public on the whole.

### 2.2.2 Rural teenagers

The establishment of the world outlook, outlook on life and values is established in the middle school students. In recent years, China's economy has developed rapidly, the Internet has penetrated into all areas of public life, and the network information has a deep impact on the formation of young people's values. The network is a double-edged sword, there is no lack of some violent information, pornographic information dissemination, some rural teenagers in order to satisfy their curiosity and go astray, forming criminal psychology to carry out criminal behavior. For example, on March 14, 2024, three junior high school students in Handan killed their classmates and buried their bodies. The crime was very bad. Once again, the age of criminal responsibility became the focus topic, which is another test of public power and private rights. The origin of all this investigation is the lack of legal literacy of the teenagers themselves. This requires the legal cultivation of legal awareness of teenagers through legal education, so that they can master and understand the legal knowledge provisions, which can not only protect minors, but also effectively reduce the occurrence of juvenile crimes, to ensure the stability of rural families is crucial.

### 2.2.3 Women left behind in rural areas

The import of labor force to cities is still a general trend of job hunting, especially in rural areas,

so the group of rural left-behind women. Left-left behind women in rural areas bear the burden of agricultural production, supporting the elderly and taking care of children, and their legitimate rights and interests are also vulnerable to persecution. In fact, the abandonment of left-behind wives leads to frequent breakdown of marriages, and the marriage autonomy of left-behind families is controlled by men; the life style of left-behind women is often relatively simple, leading to the emptiness of spiritual life, easily tempted by illegal elements or bad behavior, such as sexual harassment, based on the solidified cognition of "dirty linen", left-behind women will choose to endure, thus affecting the stability of marriage. All these are due to the fact that most left-behind women generally lack legal knowledge and awareness of rights protection, and are easy to become the object of illegal attention and infringement. However, the choice of tolerance to a certain extent also breeds and encourages the possibility and persistence of illegal infringement. Therefore, improving the legal literacy of left-behind women and cultivating their ability to apply the law is conducive to safeguarding their legitimate rights and interests and maintaining the stability of left-behind families, which is crucial to building a harmonious grass-roots society.

#### **2.2.4 Agricultural production and operation entities**

The main body of agricultural production and operation is the main undertaker of agricultural production and operation activities and the key force in agricultural development. It mainly includes family farms, farmers' professional cooperatives, leading enterprises of agricultural industrialization and village collective economic organizations. In the development of agricultural industry, legal risk is always an aspect that cannot be ignored. The legal risks of the agricultural industry involve many aspects, such as intellectual property protection, contract laws, and compliance with environmental regulations. In the field of agricultural technology, this may include seed varieties, biotechnology, etc. Agriculture involves a variety of types of contracts, including but not limited to supplier contracts, sales contracts, service agreements, lease agreements, and partnership agreements. A breach of a contract occurs when a party fails to perform its obligations agreed upon in the contract, which may lead to economic loss, legal action and goodwill damage, etc. The development and application of agricultural technology may also have an impact on the environment. Violation of environmental regulations will not only cause harm to the natural ecology, but also may face legal proceedings or fines. Therefore, it is very important to cultivate the legal literacy of agricultural production and management subjects to the harmonious development of grass-roots economy.

### **2.3 Definition and connotation of public legal literacy**

#### **2.3.1 The concept of legal literacy**

At present, China is striving to promote the comprehensive rule of law, and law has become the main means of social governance. Law has penetrated into the lives of all groups, guiding people's life practice, and improving the public's legal literacy has become the basic content of social governance. The law restricts all the behavior subjects in the society, and it requires the behavior subject to implement the behavior against oneself and involving others within the scope stipulated by it. This also requires the subject to understand the law, abide by the law, internalize the law into a belief, fear the law, and defend the dignity of the law. Therefore, legal literacy refers to the ability of the public to learn legal knowledge and combine their own life experience to form their own unique legal identity and legal belief, and finally apply the law to their own life practice.

#### **2.3.2 The basic content of the public's legal literacy**

This paper analyzes the basic content of the public legal literacy from the objective and

subjective levels. At the objective level, the public should understand legal knowledge, which is the objective condition for the formation of legal awareness; at the subjective level, the public forms legal awareness based on their own understanding of legal knowledge, which is the attitude and view of the law. Then, in practice, we expect the public to form the ability to use the law to solve practical problems. The ability to apply the law is an important symbol of the level of civic literacy, and also the ultimate goal of improving the public's legal literacy.

One is the legal knowledge, that is, to understand the legal provisions. Improving legal literacy and mastering enough legal knowledge is the premise. Legal knowledge mainly consists of two parts: knowledge of legal rules in current legal provisions and jurisprudential knowledge. The daily expressions of "studying the law" and "understanding the law" require people to be familiar with some legal provisions that are close to life and easy to understand, such as some provisions in the Civil Code and the Criminal Law. At the same time, it is also necessary to grasp the universally applicable principles of legal provisions. This is legal literacy at the objective level.

The second is the legal consciousness, people's legal consciousness should be the individual consciousness of the due meaning. Consciousness is people's view and evaluation of things. Legal consciousness is mainly the public for the evaluation and interpretation of the current law, the rights and obligations of the law, legal consciousness nature also contains the public to their rights and obligations of understanding, the daily life practice is in accordance with the legal evaluation, knowledge about the legal phenomenon and legal concept, etc. Legal consciousness is the basic premise for the public to evaluate legal phenomena. Legal consciousness is not spontaneous. People will form an inherent legal consciousness after learning and internalized legal knowledge, which is the subjective aspect of legal literacy. Only with good legal awareness can citizens exercise their rights and fulfill their obligations in strict accordance with the law; when resolving disputes and disputes, they will choose legal means and consciously use legal weapons to protect their legitimate rights and interests; and will actively resist acts that destroy the law.

The third is the ability to use it. In short, citizens ability to use it is the ability to use the law to solve practical problems. The level of this ability is determined by the accumulation of citizens; legal knowledge and legal practice experience. The ultimate purpose and explicit symbol of improving legal literacy is legal ability. Citizen's usage ability in legal practice mainly includes two aspects: legal judgment ability and legal application ability. Legal judgment ability refers to the ability of citizens to identify and evaluate legal acts and legal phenomena; The ability to use law is the ability to consciously abide by the law and correctly use legal means to safeguard their legitimate rights and interests when disputes are encountered.[4]

Fourth, legal belief. Belief is a psychological state of people, where an individual has a deep and unwavering conviction in a certain idea or thing, and regards it as their own code of conduct that must not be violated. What is a belief in the law? Mr Xu Zhangrun thinks: legal belief is based on the social main body for fairness and justice of social life ideal and order needs the product of rational understanding and emotional experience, is a long-term human legal practice experience and the crystallization of rational thinking activities, is a special way to grasp the social legal phenomenon, is the social law culture system of various subjective factors of organic integration and highly refined.[5] Xie Hui scholar pointed out: The so-called legal belief is the unity of two aspects: on the one hand, the subject takes the firm legal belief as the premise and takes the legal rules as the code of conduct under its control; on the other hand, the subject's activities under the control of strict legal rules. It can be seen that it is not only a concept of a subjective category, but also a visible concept of the objectification of the subject's behavior. Synthesizing the above two viewpoints, legal belief is a voluntary and sincere recognition of the law by the public. The public will consciously abide by and have faith in the current laws promulgated by the state. They believe that the law can help them pursue fairness and justice, protect their legitimate rights and interests,

and they will uphold the dignity of the law and constrain their own behavior with it. This state can be called the belief in the law, and this state has a deep influence on the public's legal literacy.

## **2.4 The importance of cultivating the legal literacy of the rural public from the perspective of the rule of law in grassroots governance**

Whether the rule of law of grassroots governance can be successfully promoted is closely related to the rural public. The author analyzes the importance of cultivating the law of rural public legal literacy in grassroots governance from the following three perspectives.

### **2.4.1 From the perspective of rural public law-abiding**

When the public can consciously and voluntarily respect, abide by the law and believe in the law, it shows that the public has a high legal literacy. Behavioral activities are guided by ideology. The public's feelings towards the law will change with the depth of the understanding of the law. The stronger the trust in the law, the stronger the belief in putting the law into practice will be. The higher the public's law literacy, the smaller the role of external coercive force, and law abiding will change from passive to active. Then one of the core elements of legal literacy, "the law is effectively observed", can become a reality.

### **2.4.2 From the perspective of rural public usage**

First, with the deepening of the construction of the rule of law at the grass-roots level, China has had many laws and regulations related to agriculture. Only the rural public with high legal literacy can reflect the purpose of formulating agriculture-related laws and regulations in the study of law and usage. The rural public with high legal literacy will support the law from the heart, and then can occasionally consciously and effectively participate in the whole process of rural autonomy. Second, the rural area is a society of acquaintances. A citizen with high legal literacy will consciously use the law to restrain power, maintain social fairness and justice, and put the way to safeguard rights with legal weapons in the first place, rather than resolving disputes in a way outside the law.

### **2.4.3 Improving the overall quality of the rural public**

Today's society is a society ruled by the rule of law, the importance of law in public life is self-evident, law is an important barrier to maintain social harmony and stability. The rural public is the main participant in the construction of the grassroots society. Improving the legal literacy of the rural public is not only the need of building a harmonious grass-roots society, but also an important basis for realizing the improvement of the overall quality of the rural public.

## **3. Problems existing in the practice of cultivating rural public legal literacy**

### **3.1 The level of legal literacy of different groups varies greatly**

The scope of the rural public has been defined above. The author believes that the rural public mainly includes members of the village two committees, teenagers, left-behind women, and agricultural production and operation subjects. As most agricultural business entities have business transactions with people, such subjects have a relatively much understanding of the law, which focuses on the problems existing in the cultivation of legal literacy of the first three types of subjects.



### **3.1.1 Member of the villagers' committee**

The cadres of the village committee have close contact with and serve the broad rural masses, which are the commanders, organizers and implementers of implementing the party's mass line, principles and policies, and promote the development of grass-roots undertakings. China has a system of grassroots self-governance. Taking the village committee as an example, its tasks are heavy and numerous. Most of the village committees not only manage rural collective affairs, but also manage various complicated life affairs among the villagers. In practice, in order to quickly solve the disputes among the masses, there are still most cadres who try to seek the means outside the law to solve the legal problems. In addition, the cadres of the village committee are mostly older personnel, leading to the village committee in dealing with work affairs and public disputes still use old means such as discussing favors, looking for means other than the law, private reconciliation and so on. In the long run, this will lead to the stagnation of the improvement of the legal literacy of cadres, and have a negative impact on the public's legal belief.

### **3.1.2 Rural teenagers**

The key period of cultivating adolescent legal literacy is in the stage of compulsory education and high school education. The cultivation of students' legal literacy in these two stages plays an important role in the future development of individual students. At this stage, the cultivation of juvenile legal literacy is mainly undertaken by ideological and political courses. There is content about legal knowledge in the compulsory education stage and the ideological and political textbooks of senior high school, but many teachers do not pay attention to students' ability to use this part of knowledge in teaching. In the teaching process, they tend to start from the perspective of taking exams and ignore the importance of applying legal knowledge to practice. Do not combine the real life of students to provide students with the use of legal knowledge of practical activities, and eventually lead to students do not have enough ability to use legal means to analyze and solve problems.[6]

### **3.1.3 Women left behind in rural areas**

The educational level of many left-behind women is mostly primary school. Because their husbands go out for work, the economic status of the husband and wife is seriously unequal. The husband's decision-making power is greater than that of his wife. Women generally play more role as executor, and agricultural production is mainly undertaken by women.[7] Long-term handling of family trifles and agricultural production leads to the single economic source of women, unequal rights and obligations between men and women, and the low cultural level of women, resulting in little time used to improve legal literacy, and the level of legal literacy cannot be effectively improved.

## **3.2 The rural public is weak in its usage ability in legal practice**

The improvement of the citizens' legal literacy is bound to be inseparable from the citizens' ability to use the law. The improvement of the citizens' legal literacy is the result of the citizens' ability to use the law. In real life, the rural public can not effectively use their legal weapons to deal with the problems when facing legal problems. Mainly reflected in the following two aspects: on the one hand, the legal judgment ability is weak. The ability of legal judgment here refers to the ability of the public to recognize the legal phenomena in their daily life. In real life, there are still many rural public who lack basic legal judgment on some events or phenomena. According to a questionnaire survey conducted by a community resident in Henan province, the proportion of

positive answers on the question of whether breaking the law is equal is 52%, which shows that the rural public still needs to improve their legal judgment ability. At the same time, it also reflects that people always have a sense of awe for the law, that the law is a mandatory tool, once violated it is a criminal act, the existence of this thought, seriously affects the development of the legal ability of the rural public. On the other hand, it is the lack of the ability to use the law. For example, consumer disputes, according to statistics, in February 2024, 12315 market supervision institutions in Shanxi Province received a total of 19,986 consumer complaints and reports, a year-on-year decrease of 7.97% and a month-on-month decrease of 28.82%. Among them, there were 7899 complaints, up 1.92% year on year and down 27.51% from the previous month, accounting for 39.52% of the total acceptance; 2401 complaints, down 20.26% year on year, down 49.01% from the previous month, accounting for 12.01% of the total acceptance.[8] The overall statistical results show a trend of reduction, and consumption disputes will occur frequently in the daily life of the public, but the public's choice reflects that they do not use legal methods to deal with problems.

### **3.3 Legal trust among the rural public is low**

The public's dependence on the law, whether the formation of legal awareness or the improvement of legal literacy is of great significance. The author summarizes two factors that affect the public's legal trust in rural areas. One is that in rural areas, due to the influence of traditional legal culture, the public's fear of the law and the psychological state of shame still exist. In order to explore the attitude of the rural public towards the right to litigation relief, the author conducted a rural area in Henan province called "Will you use the law to protect your rights?" Questionnaire survey, according to the results of 41% of the public think "law in daily life", 43% of the public think "to court, too trouble, privately", 55% of the public think "ordinary people in accordance with the law is too difficult", even 45% of the public think "legal rights way for the rich and have the power to use". These results are enough to show that the law is more of a deterrent effect to the rural public, and they do not have a sense of dependence on the law, and even will have a psychological conflict with the law. Second, in grassroots judicial practice, there are indeed instances where grassroots administrative officials interfere in judicial proceedings and seek improper benefits for acquaintances. Phenomena such as judicial personnel in grassroots courts accepting bribes to distort trial outcomes also occur frequently. When these phenomena are exposed to the public, they will have a tremendous negative impact. The public may question the fairness of law enforcement, posing a challenge to legal authority and leading to a decrease in public trust in the law.

### **3.4 The scarcity of rural legal talents**

The cultivation of public legal literacy in rural areas requires the participation of legal talents, and the legal professionals need to drive the public's interest in learning law. In a narrow sense, legal talents mainly refer to professionals who master legal knowledge, can help the public handle litigation cases and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the public. At present, most of the rural advisers have been sent to guide villagers to solve legal disputes, but the legal advisers do not have a deep understanding of the local situation, and legal advisers alone cannot meet the legal needs of all people. There is no legal training for the local people who can take the lead, and the problem of talent shortage has not been fundamentally solved.[9]



## **4. Analysis of the causes of problems in the practice of public legal literacy**

### **4.1 The impact of the rural legal environment**

In the current period, the public's pursuit of justice, fairness and equity is increasing. Without a good legal environment, it is difficult to improve the legal recognition of citizens, and it is also difficult to cultivate citizens' legal literacy. In China's rural areas, autonomous management is implemented, rural areas are a society of acquaintances, and there are overlapping social relations between the public. Therefore, it is easy to appear the rule of man over the rule of law, and the legal environment is not perfect. The shaping of a good legal environment mainly relies on law enforcement personnel to enforce the law, administrative personnel to manage the public according to the law, and judicial personnel to administer justice impartially. Therefore, whether the members of the rural village committee can manage collective affairs according to law, whether the grass-roots judicial staff can judicial justice, and whether the grass-roots law enforcement personnel can govern according to law is crucial to shaping a good rural legal environment. However, in practice, some grassroots law enforcement personnel have a weak awareness of the rule of law, leading to phenomena such as law enforcement violations. Judicial personnel also engage in bribery and pervert the course of justice. Village committee leaders and cadres often commit embezzlement when assisting in government work tasks. These phenomena have deteriorated the rural legal environment, reduced the sense of belonging of rural residents towards the law, exacerbated public distrust of the law, and caused people to question the authority of the judiciary, thereby hindering the improvement of rural residents' legal literacy.

### **4.2 The content and way of publicity of the law are not effective**

To improve legal literacy, legal education is the foundation. Law popularization, publicity and education is a long-term work, but the content of publicity in practice is not closely related to the rural public life. One of the reasons for the limited effectiveness of legal publicity in rural areas is the deviation of its content from reality. Rural legal education tends to emphasize theoretical legal knowledge. Given that most rural residents have a relatively low level of education, if professional terminology related to laws and regulations is not communicated in accessible language, the public will likely lose interest in the legal knowledge being promoted, thereby undermining the effectiveness of legal publicity. Furthermore, legal publicity rarely covers content related to procedural law and lacks practical legal education. This results in the public's understanding of legal knowledge being confined to the literal meaning of legal provisions. The scarcity of legal practice opportunities and the lack of knowledge about legal procedures prevent the public from applying the legal knowledge they have learned in practice, and as a result, they are unwilling to use the law to safeguard their legitimate rights and interests. It is difficult to meet the needs of the public only by using the indoctrination of theoretical knowledge, so it is necessary to seek novel, in line with the development of modern science and technology and rich content to meet the needs of the rural people.[10]

## **5. Countermeasures to solve the problem of cultivating public legal literacy**

### **5.1 Improve the publicity mode and content of law popularization**

Since the popularization of the law, China's popularization of the law has increased a lot, but also achieved very good results. Publicity is the most common way to popularize the law. But the franco-prussian education is still the weak link of the franco-prussian education in our country, rural

the franco-prussian propaganda should pay attention to the following: one is the content of the propaganda of from actually, the content to joint public production and living demand, improve the appeal to the masses, at the same time pay attention to the propaganda program, make the villagers understand and master the litigation way and litigation procedures, better use the legal maintenance rights and interests. Second, different publicity methods should be adopted for different groups. For rural left-behind personnel, they should make the maximum use of local resources to popularize legal knowledge, while for rural teenagers, it is necessary to strengthen the study of legal knowledge in school, and the education authorities should integrate the legal knowledge into the classroom. Third, to constantly improve the publicity and education facilities, such as law publicity slogans, legal advertising, etc. When utilizing traditional promotional methods, attention should also be given to new media. Full advantage should be taken of online means to seek new promotional methods that are in line with the overall environment of the new era. Practice, in Henan rural, for example, the local government using placement in the village broadcasting system regularly broadcast legal story, regularly in the rule of law in the village hall and the rule of law literary performance, impressed the public, not only enrich the daily life, also the legal knowledge in public life, and for people can use intelligent electronic products, tend to push about the franco-prussian articles and short video. At the same time, the legal training of village-level cadres and villagers' representatives should be strengthened to enhance the ability of the above personnel to apply the law in the handling of village-level affairs.

## **5.2 Establish a sound rural public legal service system and improve the public's ability to use the system**

The establishment of the rural public legal service system has a positive effect on improving the public usage ability. A perfect public legal service system can provide comprehensive and timely legal services for the rural public, strengthen the public's legal awareness, increase the opportunities for the rural public to contact with legal practice, and then improve the level of legal literacy. We will ensure public legal services in rural areas, and set up legal service stations at the village level. With the district (county) judicial bureau as the lead, social organizations and legal professionals should be encouraged to participate in the rural public legal services. Local lawyers' associations and other social organizations can carry out legal publicity and education in rural areas and provide legal assistance to the rural public. Based on the characteristic of rural areas where agriculture is the primary industry, village-level public legal service stations need to cultivate a team of legal service personnel who understand agriculture and are familiar with agricultural-related laws and regulations, such as the Land Administration Law, the Agricultural Law, and the Rural Land Contracting Law. Only by having a legal service team that understands the actual needs of farmers can personalized legal consultation, legal services such as accepting entrusted litigation, and more specific solutions to legal issues encountered in production and life be provided to the rural public. This will guide the public to adopt reasonable and legal ways to safeguard their rights, thereby better meeting the legal service needs of the farmer population. At the same time, legal advice can also be provided for the legal problems encountered in the daily management work of the autonomous organizations of the village committee, so as to improve the ability of rural leading cadres to use the law. In short, the establishment of a sound rural public legal service system can provide more comprehensive and convenient legal services for the rural public, make the law the first choice for the rural public to protect their rights, and then improve the legal literacy level of the rural public.

## **5.3 Build a sound legal environment and enhance the legal trust of the rural public**

The maintenance of the rural legal environment cannot be separated from the cadres and

villagers of the village committee, so the author develops the requirements of both sides from the perspective of both sides. First of all, the most contact with the rural public is the village committee cadres, so to strengthen the legal education of the village level cadres, on the basis of the weak awareness of the rule of law.[11] For some village cadres occupy the government of the construction for the public production equipment, compensation, illegal processing rural collective property phenomenon, the illegal cadres punishment and repel, improve the village party members and cadres, to enhance the overall under the rule of law management level, ensure all rural governance in accordance with the law, and improve the rural public trust in the law. Secondly, the realization of the rule of law of grassroots governance cannot be separated from the villagers, and the legal quality of the villagers determines the speed of development. For the villagers themselves, the core requirement is to continue to improve the awareness of participation. Grassroots governments can assist in establishing village-level oversight teams and cultivating "legal-savvy individuals" to form these teams. These teams, composed of legal-savvy individuals, will represent the villagers in overseeing the legal management behaviors of village committee cadres, highlighting the guiding and deterrent effects of the law on the behavior of village committee cadres. This will establish the authority of the law in the hearts of the villagers and double their trust in the law.

#### **5.4 Cultivate rural local legal talents and introduce talents simultaneously**

First, we will encourage law professionals to participate in grassroots popularization of the law. The rise of legal education in China has created the birth of a large number of law students, the rule of law at the grass-roots level is the foundation of the practice of law students to the grass-roots level, improve their ability to answer questions and doubts. This not only enables the grassroots public to have access to more theoretical and legal knowledge, which has a profound impact on the improvement of legal literacy, but also makes full use of human resources.

Second, implement the localized talent training strategy. It is inevitable to improve the public legal literacy and rely on the introduction of legal talents. In order to ensure the long-term, healthy and orderly development of the cultivation of public legal literacy, it is necessary to cultivate local legal talents. Because the local legal talents have a better understanding of the local actual situation, the local people also accommodate their main social relations, which is conducive to the formation of a strong appeal and appeal in the local area. Therefore, it is necessary to formulate and implement the local legal personnel training plan, select the local public with high comprehensive quality and actively participate in the construction of grass-based governance, accept the guidance of professional legal personnel, strengthen the study of relevant legal knowledge and participate in practice. First, focus on improving the legal literacy of a portion of the public, and gradually achieve the effect of enhancing the legal literacy of the entire public.

#### **6. Conclusion**

Historical materialism points out that the people are the creators of history, and grassroots governance must adhere to the people-centered approach. To realize the rule of law in grass-roots governance, it is necessary to establish a way to guide life and behavior by law, and constantly improve the legal literacy of the grass-roots public, so that the public can remember that the law is not only a code of conduct that all citizens should follow, but also a powerful weapon to safeguard their legitimate rights and interests. Grassroots governance under the rule of law needs the active participation of the rural public, must continue in the countryside the franco-prussian propaganda education, rural talent localization and talent introduction, strengthen the public trust in the law, improve the ability of the rural public to apply law, only in this way can make the popularity of the

authority of the law, make the rural public firm legal belief, to achieve the ultimate goal of improving the rural public legal literacy. The rural public is a key group in the process of law-based governance, and there is still a long way to go to improve the legal literacy of the rural public.

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