

Research on the Rule of Law in the Construction of Grassroots Party Organizations in Rural Areas

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Abstract: Rural grassroots party organizations are primarily responsible for rural governance, and there exists a reciprocal influence and promotion between the modernization of rural areas and the legalization of these organizations. It is crucial to actively promote the legalization construction of rural grassroots party organizations, constituting the fundamental task of these organizations. Such promotion is not merely a task but an essential requirement for elevating the standard of rural governance. This article conducts an in-depth analysis of the current situation and challenges confronting the rule of law construction within rural grassroots party organizations. Solutions are proposed across five levels: raising awareness of the rule of law, bolstering the leadership within rural grassroots party organizations, optimizing the team responsible for the rule of law construction within these organizations, deepening the supervision system, and enhancing the legal publicity and education initiatives within rural grassroots party organizations. The aim is to exert concerted efforts towards advancing the rule of law construction within these organizations and subsequently improving their overall effectiveness.

Keywords: Rural Grassroots; Construction of Grassroots Party Organizations; Legalization.

1. Introduction

In the report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, it is explicitly emphasized that "enhancing the political and organizational functions of party organizations... adhering to the clear guidance of focusing on grassroots, promoting party building to advance rural revitalization, strengthening party building work in urban communities, promoting grassroots governance led by party building, continuously rectifying weak and lax grassroots party organizations, and building grassroots party organizations into a strong fortress for effectively realizing party leadership" in the context of the rural revitalization strategy. The promotion of the construction of a new socialist countryside becomes the central focus of the entire society. Rural grassroots party organizations bear the primary responsibility for rural governance and serve as the foundational basis for the construction of new rural areas and rural productivity.

In rural grassroots management, village-level party organizations play a crucial role in consolidating and coordinating efforts, contributing significantly to the process of village-level governance. They serve as essential conduits for the implementation of management policies by central and local governments, including township governments, acting as agents of state power for villagers. Additionally, these organizations often reflect the interests of rural areas for township governments. In the context of village autonomy, village party organizations wield a profound impact on village self-governance through various means. The relationship between the modernization construction of rural areas and the rule of law construction of rural party organizations entails mutual influence and promotion.

Vigorously promoting the rule of law construction of rural party organizations stands as a critical task in rural governance. It is imperative to underscore that enhancing the rule of law construction of rural grassroots party organizations constitutes an essential requirement for

advancing the overall level of rural governance. Currently, the rule of law construction of rural grassroots party organizations stands out as the most urgent task, emphasizing its pivotal role in the broader landscape of rural governance work.

2. The Current Situation of Rule of Law in the Construction of Grassroots Party Organizations in Rural Areas -- Taking Some Grassroots Party Organizations in Zhenjiang City as an Example

2.1. The Rule of Law Construction of Grassroots Party Organizations Emphasizes the Role of Institutional Guidance

In recent years, Zhenjiang City has issued the "Implementation Opinions on the Strategy of Legal Protection for Rural Revitalization," which articulates five key goals and tasks. First and foremost, there is a dedicated effort to continuously strengthen legal thinking and elevate the level of rural legal governance. Secondly, there is an emphasis on bolstering institutional design and refining the regulatory system for rural governance. Thirdly, the focus is on reinforcing the rigid constraints of regulations to propel high-quality rural development through the rule of law. The fourth goal is to vigorously promote fair and honest law enforcement, thereby enhancing the credibility of rural justice. Lastly, the fifth objective is to deeply cultivate a belief in the rule of law and foster a new era of rural rule of law culture.

As part of this strategy, there is a proposal to enhance the level of rule of law within grassroots party organizations, intensify the transparency of rural party and government affairs, and prevent and punish corruption at the grassroots level. Additionally, measures include the improvement of the

legal and regulatory system, increased law enforcement inspections, standardized formulation of agricultural documents, guided rural construction in accordance with the law, strengthened grassroots autonomy in accordance with the law, and ensured implementation of policies in accordance with the law. Moreover, efforts are directed at enhancing development momentum through reform in accordance with the law, conducting trials, supervising, and cracking down on illegal activities through legal means. These initiatives encompass 17 tasks, ranging from innovating legal propaganda carriers and cultivating people's legal beliefs to improving public legal services and promoting the integration of the rule of law and morality. The responsible departments for each task have also been clearly identified.

2.2. Emphasizing the "Integration of Virtue, Rule of Law, and Autonomy"

Zhenjiang City is steadfast in its commitment to advancing the integrated development of rural "three governance," having successfully implemented the citywide "rule of law benefiting towns and villages" project. This initiative has seen the selection of 775 leaders from the political and legal systems at the city and county levels to serve as guides for the construction of the rule of law in towns (streets) and villages (communities). These leaders are tasked with guiding grassroots leaders to fulfill their duties in accordance with the law, regulating law enforcement, resolving conflicts and disputes, and conducting rule of law propaganda. This comprehensive approach aims to significantly enhance the ability and level of grassroots legal governance.

To further innovate in this direction, Zhenjiang City has introduced the "135" democratic and rule of law deliberation project, featuring creative initiatives such as a comic wall advocating morality and law, a legal and moral lecture hall, and a village-level "legal and moral bank," among others. These endeavors contribute to a multifaceted approach to promoting the rule of law at the grassroots level.

In parallel, the city is deeply committed to advancing grassroots democracy and rule of law, achieving notable success with a provincial-level democratic and rule of law demonstration villages (communities) reaching a commendable success rate of 52.7%. This underscores the city's dedication to fostering an environment where democratic principles and the rule of law flourish at the grassroots level.

2.3. Establish a Sound Mechanism for Promoting Legal Education and Publicity

Firstly, establish a robust legal education leadership mechanism. To enhance clarity and accountability, explicitly designate the "leaders" of each member unit as responsible for legal publicity and education. Integrate legal publicity and education work into the assessment criteria for legal creation, ensuring its inclusion in the evaluation of member units' performance. Periodically assess and adjust the leadership and working institutions of legal publicity and education at all levels to ensure continuous improvement.

Secondly, strengthen the linkage mechanism between legal education departments. The local legal education offices should actively enhance communication and coordination with various legal education member units. Facilitate regular activities and information exchange to encourage all member units to proactively implement the "whoever enforces the law, who popularizes the law" responsibility system. Institute an

annual list of responsibilities for legal education, refining and specifying the obligations of each member unit. For instance, the Justice Bureau of Danyang City, in collaboration with various departments, should disseminate key tasks, laws and regulations for promotion, and specified time frames through official documents. This ensures the decomposition of responsibilities for popularizing law to specific departments and individuals, establishing a robust mechanism for "popularizing law" led by the Party Committee, supervised by adults, implemented by the government, jointly managed by all departments, and participated in by the whole society.

Thirdly, establish an effective mechanism for promoting legal education in society. Organize a "interpreting the law through cases" lecture tour to heighten public awareness of the rule of law and foster a favorable legal atmosphere throughout society. Illustrate the approach with the example of Jurong City, where a volunteer team for legal education has been established, comprising professional legal promoters, legal liaison officers, and village-level legal experts. This forms a three-level network of legal education teams at the city, town, and village (community) levels, promoting the normalization of legal education volunteer activities. Embrace the socialization of legal education, organizing over 300 activities annually, including the "Rule of Law Art Tour," special rule of law art evenings, and dedicated legal consulting services.

2.4. Constructing a Mechanism for Learning and Using Legal Methods

Firstly, define the specific subjects for learning and applying the law. Concerning the study and application of law by leading cadres, adhere to the integration of learning and applying the law with the examination and interpretation of legal principles. Emphasize the reinforcement of legal thinking and methods, facilitating the comprehensive enhancement of leading cadres' problem-solving abilities through legal means within the framework of the rule of law. For the legal education of young people, diverse extracurricular legal education activities, including classroom education and the organization of rule of law summer camps, have been implemented to heighten their awareness of the rule of law, yielding commendable outcomes in legal education.

Secondly, strengthen the assurance of applying legal knowledge and cultivate a robust legal culture. Taking inspiration from the practices of the judicial system in Danyang City, place significant emphasis on constructing a legal and cultural foundation. Adhering to the principle of "covering urban and rural areas, facilitating the public, establishing reasonable facilities, and diversifying functions," focus on achieving quality and distinctiveness. The project aims to establish "legal and cultural demonstration points" and has successfully built five provincial-level legal and cultural construction demonstration points to high standards. Notably, Danyang City's rural legal bookstore has achieved complete coverage across all 192 administrative villages throughout the city.

Thirdly, establish a comprehensive mechanism for grassroots public legal services and expand and enhance legal aid efforts. Extend legal aid coverage from low-income groups to those specifically within the low-income category. With a focus on the livelihood sector, the city has broadened the scope of legal aid to include matters closely tied to people's well-being, such as labor security, marriage and

family, food and medicine, education and healthcare, product quality, environmental protection, agricultural inputs, land contracting, etc. These areas are incorporated into the supplementary legal aid scope, ensuring a more inclusive approach to legal assistance.

3. The Problems Faced by the Rule of Law in the Construction of Grassroots Party Organizations in Rural Areas

3.1. Some Grassroots Party Organizations in Rural Areas have Weak Awareness of Organizational and Governance

In rural grassroots party organizations, certain party members and cadres are diligently enhancing their legal understanding and skills to conduct affairs in accordance with the law. However, a notable challenge persists, as many grassroots party members and cadres exhibit a relatively indifferent attitude toward the rule of law and lack proper respect for legal principles. In their practical endeavors, they disregard legal norms, refrain from seeking legal assistance when faced with challenges, neglect the use of legal mechanisms in problem resolution, and often issue administrative orders without grounding them in legal provisions. This trend is markedly apparent, with some leveraging their authority to subvert the rule of law. Regrettably, some party members and cadres not only disregard existing laws and systems but openly resist them, rendering legal documents ineffectual.

Instances of unfair practices, biased appointments, and the misuse of authority for personal gain are observed among certain party members and cadres. Some individuals substitute emotions for legal considerations and human governance for legal governance. This results in a coarse work approach, characterized by arbitrary actions and a lack of adherence to legal principles. Some party members and cadres neglect studying, understanding, or adhering to the law, significantly damaging the reputation of grassroots party organizations. Rectifying these behaviors is imperative to uphold the integrity of the grassroots party organizations and enhance their public standing.

3.2. Some Rural Grassroots Party Organizations Lack the Ability to Handle Affairs in Accordance with the Law

Strengthening the capacity of rural party organizations to address issues in accordance with the law is an imperative demand for advancing the rule of law in the construction of grassroots party organizations in rural governance in the new era. However, practical challenges persist. Some department heads and individuals directly responsible for rule of law construction exhibit deficiencies in their ability to govern and administer in accordance with legal principles. Their capacity to resolve complex contradictions falls short. A small fraction of party members and cadres fail to adhere strictly to laws and regulations, violating legal procedures and engaging in malicious behaviors, including knowledge and law enforcement violations, infringing on the legitimate rights and interests of the masses.

In some cases, grassroots governments have been slow to respond to public demands, resulting in a surge of civil lawsuits against officials. The root cause lies in the lack of

legal thinking and comprehension of relevant policy theories among grassroots party members and cadres, leading to deviations in decision-making and affair handling. Some cadres underestimate the importance and complexity of rule of law construction work, viewing it as virtual and soft. In the realm of administrative management and conflict resolution at the grassroots level, a superficial approach is often adopted, resulting in inadequate implementation of rural rule of law construction and limited effectiveness in this endeavor.

Moreover, a minority of grassroots administrative and judicial personnel display an inappropriate attitude, adopting a harsh and aggressive tone and neglecting their duties. This improper conduct during duty fulfillment hampers community (village) residents' ability to perceive fairness and justice through the exercise of public power, hindering the establishment of a robust atmosphere of the rule of law. Addressing these shortcomings is essential to bolster the success of rural rule of law construction and enhance the perception of fairness and justice among residents.

3.3. Lack of Effective Supervision on the Legalization of Rural Grassroots Party Organization Construction

Scientific and reasonable supervision and management are critical measures to promote the rule of law construction of rural party organizations. Some members of grassroots party organizations lack a comprehensive understanding of supervision and management, perceiving the supervision and management of leaders as not recognizing them, viewing the supervision and management of colleagues as a stumbling block, and interpreting the supervision and management of the people as overestimating their own abilities. Some grassroots party members and cadres, as well as old and kind-hearted individuals, are afraid to supervise, fearing that supervision may lead to chaos, offend others, affect unity, impact work, and even influence their own future.

There is a deficiency in the supervision system for the legalization of rural grassroots party organization construction. Taking the information disclosure system as an example, some grassroots party organizations have a low degree of law enforcement transparency. In the public disclosure of village affairs activities, there are no strict regulations on the frequency and information of disclosure. For example, when rural people hope to supervise and manage the use of funds for village collectives, changes in rural party organization members, and the development of rural affairs, they often face a dilemma of being unable to start. Due to the imperfect disclosure system of village affairs information, the general public's understanding of this information is very limited, making it challenging to achieve effective supervision effects.

The legalization of rural grassroots party organizations lacks diversified supervision channels. Face-to-face supervision is not valued by supervisors and lacks awareness of improvement, leading to the risk of retaliation for supervisory personnel, greatly reducing the initiative of the general public to participate in supervision. The supervisory opinion box plays an irreplaceable role in public supervision, but it is only based on form. The phenomenon of stone sinking into the sea has a certain universality. Although online supervision has become increasingly popular, the phenomenon of closing comments and deleting information often occurs, and online supervision has not played a corresponding role. In the process of grassroots law

enforcement, the inability to provide effective feedback on the problems of the people can easily lead to the occurrence of malicious petitions and media incidents, which should be given attention.

3.4. Further Strengthening of the Rule of Law Environment in the Construction of Grassroots Party Organizations in Rural Areas

The atmosphere of rural grassroots party organizations, concerning organizational structure and governance, is not sufficiently robust. Due to the strong relationship between rural people and the influence of traditional cultural customs, it is challenging for rural grassroots individuals to cultivate a habit of rule of law thinking. Additionally, the rule of law propaganda and education in rural grassroots party organizations are inadequate, with some cadres not giving it enough emphasis. They consider rule of law propaganda and education as a soft task, engaging in formalism, and focusing on appearances while neglecting actual results.

The investment in legal publicity and education is relatively small, and there is a need to strengthen the publicity team. There is a lack of legal publicity programs that are close to the actual situation, life, and are popular among the people. The publicity form is single, lacks innovative appeal, and the means are outdated. Most of them only set up stalls and distribute leaflets, which cannot meet the actual needs of the general public for the law. The general public usually does not carefully engage with legal knowledge. Some members of the party organization have limited understanding of the law and a very one-sided view of policies that benefit the people, resulting in mediocre work results. The behavior of ordinary people believing in power, questioning the law, believing in money but not in the law, and believing in petitioning and ignoring the law is very common. Legal popularization in rural areas cannot be compared to that in urban areas, especially the spontaneous organization of legal propaganda in rural areas, which is very rare. Legal education for the elderly population in rural areas is also non-existent. There is a significant gap in legal awareness and legal thinking between rural residents and urban residents.

3.5. The Legal Training System for Grassroots Party Organizations in Rural Areas Needs to be Improved

Conducting legal training can effectively address the issue of insufficient legal ability among rural grassroots party organization members and cadres in rural governance. However, there are shortcomings in the current training and education methods for rural party members and cadres.

The training methods for the rule of law are relatively single. The teaching mode of "One Pot" and "Full House Irrigation" is mostly adopted, while situational teaching, reflective teaching, real case teaching, and other modes are underutilized. Although many rural areas have started exploring Internet platform training modes, the advanced network training method has not been effectively popularized due to economic conditions, infrastructure limitations, and other constraints.

Legal training does not fully align with the actual needs of rural party organizations. There is an urgent requirement to establish the correct thinking of "targeted training." Due to the lack of emphasis on key points, low effectiveness in the later

stages of training, and an overemphasis on theory over practice in the content of rule of law training, it is prone to becoming "formalized." Legal training lacks graduation assessment and evaluation, often devolving into a mere "sign-in activity." To meet the training tasks issued by superiors, rural party organizations often allocate an equal number of personnel to participate in training, only to resume normal work afterward. There is no follow-up stage for student assessment and evaluation in the later stages, rendering the training more transactional. Some rural grassroots party members and cadres still lack the ability to use laws and regulations to handle civil disputes and neighborhood conflicts.

4. The Optimization Path of Rule of Law in the Construction of Grassroots Party Organizations in Rural Areas

4.1. Enhance the Legal Awareness of Grassroots Party Organizations in Rural Areas and Enhance Their Awareness of the Rule of Law

It is exceptionally urgent and crucial for grassroots party organizations to establish correct legal thinking and elevate their own legal proficiency. Grassroots party organizations should acquire comprehensive legal knowledge, foster a mindset prioritizing the law, championing equality for all, practicing politics in accordance with the law, and adhering to legal compliance. They should adeptly employ legal thinking to assess, analyze, and resolve problems, serving as exemplars in respecting and abiding by the law, fully leveraging the pivotal role of leading cadres as a key minority.

Implementing multi-channel education guidance is essential. Legal education should not only be integrated into the legal education and training plans for various party members and cadres but also include targeted training content. Aligned with the actual needs of grassroots party organizations in rural areas, efforts should effectively address villagers' concerns about legal knowledge in their daily lives. Simultaneously, ensure both the quantity and quality of rule of law training sessions, harness the potential of distance education, and utilize high-tech tools like the Internet and mobile phones for flexible and timely learning. Integrate daily learning and education with regular assessment and inspection, incorporating teaching effectiveness tracking and investigation systems to enhance the efficiency of training and education.

In practice, grassroots cadres should apply legal knowledge across the entire spectrum of daily administrative management services, constantly innovating methods to promote the application of law in practice. For instance, actively organizing characteristic legal education activities with broad social coverage and high participation from cadres and the masses, utilizing significant time nodes such as Consumer Rights Day, National Land Day, International Drug Control Day, National Rule of Law Propaganda Day, and National Constitution Day. These activities aim to penetrate laws and regulations into grassroots rural areas, effectively fortifying the rule of law thinking of grassroots party organizations and rural residents, and enhancing the legal literacy of these groups.

Establishing a sound structural system for grassroots party

organization leaders to learn and apply the law is vital, considering compliance with the law, learning the law, and applying the law as crucial aspects in evaluating leaders. Optimize and improve the rule of law assessment system, enhancing the assessment indicators and processes for grassroots party organization leaders to learn, apply, and comply with the law. Actively implement the accountability system, making the rule of law quality and lawful administration key content in leader assessments, and providing more promotion opportunities for party organization members with excellent legal awareness and robust legal application abilities wherever possible.

4.2. Strengthen the Core Leadership Position of Grassroots Party Organizations and Play a Pioneering and Exemplary Role

General Secretary Xi Jinping underscored that "to excel in rural affairs, we must rely on adept leaders and a robust grassroots party organization." We must fully unleash the fighting fortress role of rural grassroots party organizations in the rule of law construction, consistently upholding the leading role of rural grassroots party organizations in village autonomous organizations, rural economies, various teams, and rural governance work. It is imperative to elucidate the internal connections among various group organizations, offering robust support for the seamless functioning of diverse group organizations and effectively elevating the level of rural legal governance.

For instance, advocating for village committee members to actively study the Organization Law of the Village Committee, fostering the optimization and reform of the leadership mode of the village committee party committee, guiding relevant personnel to cultivate accurate legal awareness, urging village committee members to exercise their rights in accordance with the law, assisting them in establishing correct legal thinking, and respecting the leadership position of the village party branch. All rural group organizations should adhere to laws and regulations in their daily operations, enhancing the centripetal force of rural party organization members. This collaborative effort aims to excel in rural management, offer superior services to the people, and provide substantial assistance for the construction of new rural areas.

Seizing the "key minority" role and taking the lead in respecting and abiding by the law, there is an emphasis on selecting and appointing cadres with high legal literacy and a robust ability to handle affairs in accordance with the law. Accentuating the leading role of grassroots party organization members in rural rule of law construction, these members should pioneer in learning the law, abiding by the law, and applying the law, augmenting their own legal knowledge reserves. They should utilize the concept of the rule of law and legal tools to adeptly address contradictions in rural development, aiming to be the leaders, implementers, and supporters of China's rule of law construction. Implementing the rule of law thinking into practical actions, they aspire to be leading figures in rural legal construction and a key minority in legal development. This endeavor seeks to consolidate the core position of rural grassroots party organizations through personal exemplary and pioneering roles.

4.3. Optimize the Legal Team of Grassroots Party Organizations in Rural Areas and Enhance the Level of Rule of Law Governance

Establishing an exemplary legal team within grassroots party organizations is paramount for advancing the level of rural legal construction. In rural areas, a service team should be formed with a deep understanding of agriculture, a genuine affection for the countryside, and a sincere concern for farmers. Placing the development of party members in a strategically important position, it is crucial to underscore the scientific composition of rural party organization members considering factors such as age structure, knowledge reserves, and gender balance.

When selecting resident personnel and the first secretary, a comprehensive evaluation should consider multiple factors to ensure a well-rounded blend of cultural level, legal expertise, communication skills, and moral integrity among resident personnel. Implementing a long-term work system for the first secretary is essential to infuse a continuous stream of fresh talent into rural party organizations.

Concerted efforts should be made to elevate local party members and cadres with exceptional abilities, actively introduce comprehensive talents from other sectors, attract more outstanding party members and probationary party members, and encourage a significant influx of young professionals to contribute to rural construction, applying their specialized knowledge to the rule of law construction in rural areas. Mobilizing party organizations and other social forces within rural economic organizations to participate in rural social governance and leverage their professional strengths is imperative.

Strengthening the construction of a volunteer team dedicated to promoting the rule of law in rural areas is essential. Encouraging and supporting volunteers to immerse themselves in rural communities, these teams should conduct targeted public welfare rule of law publicity and legal service activities. This multifaceted approach aims to enhance the overall legal landscape in rural areas, fostering sustainable development and social progress.

4.4. Improve the Supervision and Evaluation Mechanism for the Organization and Governance of Grassroots Party Organizations in Rural Areas, and Enhance the Effectiveness of Supervision

Establishing a comprehensive evaluation mechanism that encompasses the legal construction and legal capacity of rural party organizations is imperative. The evaluation scope should include assessing the level of legal application by rural party organizations in managing conflicting issues. Adopting a multifaceted approach, utilize multiple evaluation models comprehensively, such as a comprehensive assessment of party member learning archives, evaluation of post-training effects, assessment of daily legal performance, and evaluation of compliance with laws and regulations.

Construct a comprehensive evaluation system for "advanced party members and cadres" and "excellent party organizations" in rural legalization. Utilize assessment and evaluation results as key criteria for leader appointment, training, rewards, and punishments. Recognize and reward party organization members who excel in rule of law

construction, providing appropriate praise, promotions, rewards, and professional training. Publicly acknowledge and promote "excellent legalized party organizations," leveraging their exemplary role to inspire other rural grassroots party organizations to learn from their legal advancements.

Conduct in-depth investigations into violations of laws and discipline, non-compliance with laws, abuse of power, and infringements of the core interests of the national collective and the public by rural party organizations. Establish an investigation team promptly to conduct comprehensive inquiries and implement punishment measures such as persuasion talks, ordering rectification, optimizing coordination, adjusting positions, and ordering dismissals, thereby effectively serving as a deterrent. Notification of evaluation results should be transparently disseminated through the Internet news network, avoiding concealment, and placing criticism and warnings in the public domain.

Supervision should encompass the comprehensive legal construction of rural party organizations, including the transparency of village affairs, legal capacity, financial situations, and the implementation of democratic consultations within and outside the party. Improve and revise outdated regulations and systems, introducing new systems as needed. Address issues such as "lack of supervision authority," "lack of channels for supervision," and "lack of evidence for supervision" at the source. To achieve a diversified supervision model, actively expand beyond traditional methods like letters and visits, access to information, and written reviews, incorporating new channels such as APPs, micro-platform official accounts, or Internet forums. This approach aims to prevent public voices from "sinking into the sea" and minimize issues like "comments," "no speaking," and similar concerns.

4.5. Strengthen the Publicity and Education of Legal Education among Grassroots Party Organizations in Rural Areas, and Create a Good Atmosphere of Rule of Law

The promotion of rural legal education should transcend the mere notions of "abiding by the law" and "not breaking the law," progressively evolving towards "protecting rights in accordance with the law," "governing in accordance with the law," and "supervising in accordance with the law." To ensure practical value and strong appeal, it is essential to tailor learning tasks to the characteristics of party organization members and job requirements, incorporating subjects like the "Village Committee Organization Law." This approach addresses gaps, provides necessary supplements, outlines essential tasks, and facilitates meaningful learning experiences. Education should guide farmers to consciously adhere to the law, empowering them to use legal tools to protect their legitimate rights and interests. This approach allows individuals to personally grasp the importance of legal education and the necessity of understanding the law, transforming the passive nature of rural rule of law learning. It heightens the initiative of grassroots party organization members in learning rule of law knowledge and ensures the effectiveness of rural rule of law propaganda.

Leveraging various media outlets such as radio, the internet, and cable television, rural residents can access legal knowledge on the go and in the comfort of their homes, embedding legal awareness deep within their consciousness. Organizing diverse rule of law propaganda activities, including "legal consultation," "case-based reasoning," and

art programs related to the rule of law, breaks away from monotonous modes of legal promotion. Initiatives like "law popularization supermarkets" and "rule of law night schools" actively engage rural residents, allowing them to select rule of law learning content based on their actual needs. Encouraging rural residents to share their knowledge of the rule of law through real-life cases and events around them fosters a communal understanding and appreciation for legal principles.

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