

# Discussion on the Path of Grass-roots Governance under the Background of Rural Revitalization Strategy -- A Case Study of G People's Court in K City

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**Abstract:** The 19th National Congress of the CPC attached great importance to the work of “three rural areas” and put forward the implementation of the strategy of rural revitalization. At this stage, there are still some problems in the development of urban and rural community governance in K City. In order to further strengthen the construction of the people's court in the new era, implement the strong foundation orientation, adhere to and develop the “Fengqiao experience” in the new era, G People's Court in K City strengthens the leadership core role of the Party organization, innovates the way of government service, and explores a new path of grass-roots governance through “for the village”. A large number of contradictions have been resolved at the grass-roots level, making significant contributions to rural revitalization.

**Keywords:** Rural revitalization; Grassroots governance; Path

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In the new era, rural grass-roots governance is also in urgent need of a new transformation, rural revitalization is a social key product in the evolution process of history, but also a new construction in the process of rural development. At present, the issues of agriculture, rural areas and farmers are still important issues that need to be solved in the field of people's livelihood in China. With the advancement of rural urbanization, a series of problems have appeared in most rural grass-roots governance.

The people's court is an important force to promote grassroots social governance, and plays an irreplaceable role in promoting rural revitalization and building a new pattern of grassroots social governance. Taking G People's Court of K City as an example, based on the background of rural revitalization strategy, through field research, this paper analyzed that the court solved the urgent problems of grass-roots governance of the villages under its jurisdiction through various measures to adhere to and develop the “Fengqiao experience” in the new era, so as to promote the overall development of the village and provide a good living environment for the villagers.

## 1. The dilemma of people's courts' participation in grassroots governance under the background of rural revitalization strategy

### 1.1 The phenomenon of “fewer cases” in grassroots people's courts is prominent

With the continuous development of rural economy and society and the deepening of rural reform, there are two main reasons for the civil and commercial disputes in rural grassroots in recent years: On the one hand, the people's courts are directly facing the masses, with a broad mass base, but also absorb a huge number of grassroots contradictions and disputes; On the other hand, while hearing all kinds of civil and commercial disputes, grassroots courts have to undertake a large number of legal advice, litigation guidance, filing fees, receiving letters and visits, legal education and publicity, and carry out comprehensive social security management, circuit courts, poverty alleviation courts and other work to serve the construction of rural rule of law. A small number of cases can easily lead to a decrease in the working efficiency of the court, and many work can not be carried out effectively.

### 1.2 The diversification of conflicts at the grassroots level brings new challenges

In the present rural society, in addition to the traditional disputes over land, family affairs, neighbors and so on, new types of dispute cases are constantly appearing, and the number is far more than the traditional types of rural disputes. This shows that the main disputes in the grass-roots society have changed from the traditional disputes involving agriculture, family affairs, and tort to the new

type of contradictions and disputes mainly involving sales, loans, and labor services, and also show the characteristics of rural social contradictions and disputes and rural governance problems are complicated and diversified. Especially with the in-depth development of national new rural construction and rural industry, the cases of commercial housing pre-sale contract disputes, private lending disputes and sales contract disputes have increased significantly.

### **1.3 The grass-roots governance mechanism of the people's courts is lagging behind**

One of the main problems facing the people's courts at present is that the guiding norms of grassroots governance are unclear and the governance system is lagging behind. First of all, there is a lack of a special and operationally strong programmatic normative document on people's courts' participation in grassroots governance. At present, the existing effective normative documents are all guiding opinions on the work of the people's court, the provisions are too broad and general, and the practical ability is not strong. Secondly, in terms of specific norms, the existing normative documents lack provisions on the role positioning, participating subjects, working methods and behavior requirements of people's courts participating in grassroots governance.

## **2. Grassroots governance path of K City G People's Court under the background of rural revitalization strategy**

### **2.1 Basic Information**

K City G People's Court, established in 1980, is located in No. 99, Jinzheng Lane, G Town, K City, 28 kilometers away from K City, under the jurisdiction of Guza Town, Yutong Town, Jintang Town, Maibang Township, Baota Township, Kongyu Township 3 towns and 3 townships, a total of 83 administrative villages and 3 neighborhood committees, the total area of the jurisdiction is 3,112.2 square kilometers, the population is about 45,000 people. It is a gathering place of Tibetan, Han, Yi, Qiang and other ethnic groups, and is also an economic, logistics, educational, cultural center and an important transportation hub in the eastern area of K City.

### **2.2 G Path of grassroots governance of people's courts under the background of rural revitalization strategy**

In recent years, the G People's Court of K City has given full play to its advantages of being rooted in the grassroots and close to the masses, taken the opportunity of creating a "maple bridge people's Court" as an opportunity, and actively explored the establishment of a model litigation trial mechanism and a professional fast-track trial model, through the establishment of a "Court 110" convenience service point, "Pomegranate seed" mediation studio, circuit trial and other ways. It provides powerful judicial services and guarantees for serving the comprehensive promotion of rural revitalization, grassroots social governance, safety construction and meeting the needs of the people for a high quality of life.

#### **2.2.1 Deepen ideological and political education, and wave the "baton" of leading Party building**

Hold the political direction, good court "ideological and political lessons". G. People's courts make full use of the red cultural resources under their jurisdiction to carry out patriotic education, integrate trial work with political education, Party history education, and English model education, and encourage court police to carry forward the "screw spirit", take root in the grassroots, serve the grassroots, and contribute to the grassroots. It has continued to promote the standardization and standardization of courts, established the Party Group of G People's Court, earnestly implemented the "three meetings and one lesson", heart-to-heart talk and other systems, and further enhanced the strength of courts, stimulated the vitality of courts, and enhanced the combat effectiveness of courts by creating "learning courts", "professional courts" and "service courts".

#### **2.2.2 Build a grass-roots service system and promote the "new highland" of municipal governance**

Build a linkage platform, weave dense comprehensive treatment "protective network". G The people's Court always adheres to the governance thinking of "resolving conflicts at the grassroots level", gives full play to the role of the people's court as a bridgehead for the source of litigation, builds a linkage platform with the comprehensive governance mediation center, police station, judicial office and other departments under the jurisdiction, and establishes an "online + offline" dispute resolution litigation and mediation mechanism. In August 2022, G People's Court, together with the Town comprehensive Mediation Center, adopted the online "cloud mediation" + offline "face to face" dual mediation mode, successfully mediated a migrant worker labor wage dispute case, and recovered more than 1.17 million yuan in unpaid wages for migrant workers. In the past three years, a total of 126 cases have been mediated through "online + offline", and 23 seminars on maintaining stability have been participated in. Bring in the strength of all parties and build a "big pattern" of mediation. Actively explore the multiple dispute resolution working mechanism, establish the mediation mechanism of "court + village talents" and "court + village cadres", and invite mediators to participate in mediation 44 cases. More than 50 judicial services were conducted in villages, communities and grids.

### **2.2.3 Fully grasp law enforcement and case handling, and maintain the “lifeline” of fairness and justice**

Based on the judicial function, with “heart” justice for the people. G The people’s Court has always adhered to the law enforcement handling of cases as the first priority, started with the construction of the expedited team, established a triage and screening trial mode for small claims, simplified the case handling process, and shortened the trial execution cycle through the “acceleration” of the whole link of establishment, adjustment, trial, judgment and enforcement. In the past three years, the People’s courts have accepted a total of 445 cases and concluded 433 cases, with an average trial time of 35.08 days. 129 cases have been concluded by quick adjudication and quick trial, and 232 cases have been withdrawn, with a withdrawal rate of 53.58%.

Through circuit trials, vehicle-mounted courts and other methods, the district provides people with active door-to-door filing, door-to-door mediation, on-site court hearings, circuit law popularization, legal questions and other services, and gradually forms a grid convenient litigation system with people’s courts as the center and circuit trials as the antenna, so as to achieve “zero distance” in judicial services. In the past three years, a total of 34 circuit trials and 32 household mediation cases have been carried out. In accordance with the “Rules on the People’s Courts’ Participation in the Handling of Enforcement Cases”, the court began to handle summary enforcement cases in 2023, and has accepted 16 enforcement cases and concluded 15 cases, with more than 800,000 yuan in execution funds.

### **2.2.4 Consolidate infrastructure construction and create a “new maple scenery” of the People’s Court**

Improve the layout of service functions. Combining regional characteristics, regional characteristics, adhering to systematic thinking and strong base orientation, reasonably draw the layout plan of G People’s Court. On the original basis, further improve the functional areas such as security check, one-stop litigation service window, family mediation room, science and technology court, people’s jurors’ lounge, lawyers’ lounge, Party building reading room, etc., with perfect information facilities. Basically achieve standardization, modernization and standardization. Reasonable staffing of the court. At present, the People’s Court has 6 staff members (3 Party members), with an average age of 37, including 2 post judges, 2 contract clerks, 1 bailiff, 1 security officer and 1 police car.

### **2.2.5 Deepen the court’s brand building and create a “new business card” for convenient services**

In order to further meet the diverse judicial needs of the people and facilitate the parties to reflect their demands with “all-weather, zero running and zero waiting”, G People’s Court relies on Kangding Court’s “Red Gongga · Fyao Tianping” party building brand as the starting point, actively builds “Court 110” convenience service “new business card”, and sets up “Court 110” convenience service points in 3 towns and 3 townships under the jurisdiction. And listed the contact information of the court package judges, the public number of the court law, and the QR code of the special line, by providing efficient, convenient and professional convenience services, to help the masses in the first time when they encounter conflicts and disputes can “call” the judge to solve. At the same time, strengthen the legal protection to promote the development of global tourism, in June 2023, G people’s court accepted three cases of sales contracts caused by expired food purchased by tourists from other provinces to travel to Kang, through pre-court mediation and “cloud mediation”, quickly resolve conflicts and disputes and immediately implement compensation, which was highly recognized by tourists. In the past three years, the “Court 110” convenience service team has carried out 40 times of legal publicity in scenic spots, enterprises and villages, conducted 22 times of rule of law propaganda classes in primary and secondary schools, provided internship opportunities for 15 college students, and two judges were employed as “part-time legal practice tutors” in the law School of S School.

## **3. Conclusion**

The people’s courts are the forefront of resolving social conflicts and disputes, and they are also an important carrier for keeping close contact with the masses and serving the masses. The G People’s Court of K City will take the opportunity of striving for the construction of “Fengqiao People’s Court”, actively integrate into the overall layout of the city, serve and guarantee the comprehensive promotion of rural revitalization, grassroots social governance and the high-quality life needs of the people, and practice the constant pursuit of “justice for the people” of the people’s Court with practical actions.

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