

Discussion on the Modernization of Cultural and Educational Governance from the Perspective of Rule of Law

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Abstract : At present, China is comprehensively promoting the modernization of the rule of law and state governance. How to correctly promote the rule of law and governance modernization in cultural education and other aspects is an urgent problem to be solved. Based on this, this paper analyzes the significance of modern legal system and governance, and focuses on exploring the strategies of governing the country according to law and promoting the modernization of national governance from the perspective of culture and education.

Keywords : Rule of Law; Culture and Education Governance; Modernization

“The decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on several major issues of comprehensively promoting the rule of law” and other documents have made a detailed explanation and strategic plan for governing the country according to law and modernization, pointing out that promoting the modernization of governance is related to the people’s life and the long-term stability of the country, and is an important aspect of improving China’s socialist system, while culture and education are important to the development of the countrydimension, its governance is also an important part of national governance. Therefore, we need to pay attention to and promote the modernization of the legal system and governance in the reform of culture and education.

1. Analysis of the significance of ruling the country by law and promoting the modernization of cultural and educational governance

Based on the relationship between China’s legal system and national governance, the rule of law has become an inevitable requirement for the realization of governance modernization at the relevant levels of culture and education, and also a necessary means to enhance the governance capacity of culture and education modernization. Combined with legal procedures, cultural and educational governance should be raised to the level of rule of law, so as to give full play to its coercive force and better guarantee the implementation of relevant governance system through legal norms.

Specifically, taking colleges and universities as the main body of education as an example, to promote the modernization of legal system and governance at the educational level, we need to improve their own governance ability, such as the reform of school running orientation, personnel training, teacher construction and related management, improve the accuracy of their own school running function orientation, and better put an end to the idea of pursuing perfection, to strengthen their own functions, such as the reform of human resources. The content and teaching mode of talent training can improve the level of talent training in colleges and universities, and promote the main body of colleges and universities to better transform from emphasizing theoretical education to deepening quality education and application-oriented personnel training. In various courses, teaching design, practice and

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management are carried out in the direction of strengthening students' application ability, so as to cultivate high-quality technical talents suitable for modern society. For example, the transformation of teacher training requires colleges and universities to transform from the construction of traditional teacher team to double teacher team, and pay more attention to the comprehensiveness of teachers' knowledge, comprehensive quality and professional practical ability, so as to better serve the higher education combining theory with practice.

2. The strategy of governing the country according to law and the modernization of culture and education

2.1 The government should optimize the governance system and clarify its responsibilities and tasks

First of all, the local government should change its role to serve itself. First of all, the government should redefine its responsibilities and tasks in the governance services such as culture and education, construct a governance structure of multi-level governance, and form a multi-level governance rights and responsibilities system of governments at all levels and relevant subjects. For example, in education governance, we should enhance the governance ability of all kinds of colleges and universities, strengthen the awareness and power of relevant social organizations and the public to participate in governance, and governments at all levels should provide more policy services to these governance subjects. Secondly, it is necessary to innovate the forms of regional governance. For example, in educational governance, local governments should shift from centralized management to decentralized governance in terms of educational supervision, so as to encourage schools, relevant social institutions and the public to actively participate in educational supervision, and create a variety of educational governance supervision systems, in order to change the result oriented supervision and realize the normalized and open process governance and supervision mode.

2.2 Improving the modernization level of the rule of law in Education

Take universities as an example. First of all, we should clarify the rights and responsibilities of the main bodies of education governance. The specific strategies are as follows: we should optimize the design of incentive system, enhance the binding force of the rule of law, and create a more open and rigorous academic innovation and scientific research environment for teachers and students. For example, we should adhere to the principle of rigid management system, regulate the supervision and institutional means for special events and people, and ensure the implementation of management by rigid restriction of the power and responsibility of relevant personnel. Secondly, we should improve the equivalence of rights and obligations, such as strengthening the awareness of rights, responsibility and legal protection of all teachers and students through cultural publicity, reduce the possibility of abuse of rights from the perspective of the rule of law, and take strict measures to deal with behaviors that touch the bottom line of the rule of law.

Secondly, the content and system of campus rule of law should be improved, and the strength of higher vocational school governance should be enhanced according to law: ① We should optimize the decision-making system, give full play to the role of lawyers, academics and parties in governance decision-making and consultation, and review major campus issues according to law, to build the decision-making process of public participation, expert argumentation and legal review, so as to improve the role of rule of law and the level of legal decision-making. ② We should improve campus democracy management system, provides equal and effective management participation rights for teachers and students, such as optimizing the incentive system in the management regulations of the staff congress, in order to make the staff more actively participate in the campus management and supervision, and ensure the democracy and fairness of their management power, such as the system of the excellent chemistry congress, promoting students' democratic and open self-management, enhancing students' responsibility and responsibility awareness of the rule of law.

2.3 Building a multi-agent co-governance system

Taking cultural governance as an example, to promote the modernization of rule of law and governance, we need to develop in the direction of diversified governance, seek for a creative mode of cultural proliferation, and promote the more open, inclusive and diversified development of public culture. Co-construction and co-governance is a new concept of social governance, which can also be applied to cultural governance. Guided by balanced development, it can provide more public services and governance participation rights for the public, and achieve a co-governance system of joint construction, co-governance and sharing results. First of all, the government and relevant social organizations, such as all kinds of we media, need to strengthen the publicity of cultural governance ideas and related knowledge, so that people can better understand and identify with the cultural co-governance system, and understand the supervision and governance power they can enjoy in it. Secondly, the government should give full play to its own cultural service function, through the establishment of a diversified cultural governance participation platform, clarify the

responsibilities, rights and interests of each subject participating in cultural management and supervision, and strengthen the role of self guidance and coordination of public cultural construction, in order to mobilize the awareness, enthusiasm and creativity of social subjects to participate in public cultural governance to form a government cooperation and co-governance with other subjects. Finally, the government should strengthen the purchase of social and cultural services, so as to encourage social and cultural institutions to better cooperate with high-tech enterprises and scientific research institutions, develop better public cultural products and provide better public cultural services for the public.

2.4 Building a smart governance service platform

In order to adapt to the characteristics of multi-agent participation in modern governance and meet the diverse cultural and educational service needs of citizens, it is necessary to actively apply computer, Internet and other technologies to build an intelligent cultural and educational service platform, and break the space-time constraints of the original governance information service, so as to broaden the governance service channels, and improve the service efficiency of cultural governance and educational governance information. First of all, we need to combine the specific content of governance and the current situation of governance to innovate the service mode for the purpose of docking the public demand. Taking public cultural services as an example, we can innovate the application of service mode such as order form. Citizens can quickly book cultural services through the relevant smart service platform, and can also query the order delivery details and feedback services through the Internet. Secondly, we should coordinate the limited cultural resources and service resources in the region, and use block chain and other technologies to build a one-stop and systematic service platform. In addition, the construction of public cultural services can be organically combined with culture, education support and other public.

3. Conclusion

To sum up, the rule of law and national governance have rich historical origins in China. China has experienced many forms of legal evolution in culture and education. China insists on taking Marxism as the guidance of national governance theory, and carries out the socialist rule of law and national governance road with Chinese characteristics. Therefore, the local government should optimize the concept and mode of governance, build a multi-body co-governance system, in order to fully mobilize the role of universities, social organizations and the public in the governance of culture and education, through the creation of a smart platform and other means, linked with education support and other work, give full play to the service efficiency of relevant resources, and promote China's faster and better promotion of the rule of law and governance modernization.

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