

Analysis on the optimization path of public legal service supply in grassroots society

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Abstract: It is necessary to promote the construction of national public legal service system to comprehensively promote the supply of public legal services at the grassroots level. In recent years, the allocation of public legal service resources in grassroots society has gradually shown new characteristics and patterns. Therefore, we should base on the new characteristics of the new era, give full play to the advantages of the existing system and mechanism, activate the public legal service resources at the grassroots level, optimize the existing allocation mode of public legal service resources, enhance the effective supply of public legal service resources, and realize the upgrading of the allocation of public legal services at the grassroots level.

Key words: Community-level society; Public legal service

In recent years, the importance of public legal services at the grassroots level has become increasingly evident. To strengthen and innovate public legal services at the grassroots level is to make the center of gravity and strength of public legal service resources sink to the grassroots level, optimize the distribution model of public legal service resources, and appropriately tilt to the grassroots community. In particular, with the continuous advancement of new-type urbanization and comprehensive rural revitalization, the demand for public legal services has become a basic public demand of grassroots society. From the perspective of supply-side reform, the effective allocation of public legal service resources to the grassroots society, the sinking of high-quality and convenient public legal service products to the grassroots society, to meet the rising service demand of the grassroots society, is the only way to achieve the benign operation of the grassroots society.

I. Analysis of the status quo of allocation of public legal service resources in grassroots society

Grassroots social public legal service resources refer to the collective name of public legal service institutions and individuals providing legal services and products to the public continuously and stably with the grassroots society as the carrier. In general, the current allocation of public legal service resources in grassroots society presents the following characteristics:

1. There is an obvious trend of diversification of public legal service providers. The diversified suppliers of public legal services is a significant feature of China's grassroots social public legal service system. In addition to the public sector represented by the government taking the main responsibility of providing public legal services, legal service industry institutions, group organizations and other social organizations also play an important role in providing public legal services. On the one hand, public legal services belong to the category of public services, and its services are oriented to the public, and publicity is its most basic attribute. On the other hand, institutions and individuals providing public legal services must have a certain degree of professional ability and needs, in order to effectively meet the needs of grassroots social public legal services.

2. Major changes have taken place in the content of public legal services. With the continuous development of China's economy and society and the continuous improvement of people's living standards, the form and content of public legal services at the grassroots level have changed. With the continuous progress of new-type urbanization and all-round rural revitalization, in the process of promoting the modernization of the system and capacity of grassroots social governance, deeper needs have been generated in terms of the concept, method and means of providing public legal services, and some new problems have also emerged. For example, the supply quality of public legal services in some grassroots areas is not high, and the infrastructure construction is lagging behind, which cannot meet the needs of public legal services at grassroots level, resulting in the difficulty of effectively sinking public legal service resources; The conflict between traditional cultural customs and modern concepts of rule of law has resulted in the obstruction of the supply of public legal services at the grassroots level.

3. The inclusive nature of public legal services has been further enhanced. The provision of public legal services to the public is an inclusive nature. In recent years, with the continuous development of social democratic consciousness and legal consciousness, the public's demand for public legal services has gradually become stronger, and the inclusive nature of public legal services has been continuously strengthened. Generally speaking, the objects of public legal services are not specific people in the society, and some special groups. In addition, with the further strengthening of the trend of population mobility in China, the stability and closure of the traditional grass-roots society has gradually broken down. This phenomenon leads to the increasingly prominent cross-regional nature of public legal services. For example, legal service problems arise in place A, and legal service objects live in place B. This puts forward higher requirements for the quality and efficiency of public legal services at the grassroots level.

II. The actual bottleneck of public legal services in grassroots society

1. The community-level public legal service mechanism is not perfect. Although in the process of building a community-level public

legal service system, improving the system and mechanism are often the focus of work, and various resources such as people, money and property are used to make overall plans to ensure that the public can effectively enjoy community-level public legal services. However, in practice, various public legal service providers lack a clear and reasonable division of labor, most of them show the phenomenon of “segmentation” and “strong and weak”, the function and management system of public legal service are not perfect, and some public legal service methods and means have not established an effective connection mechanism. In addition, the staggered characteristics of the community-level public legal service system also lead to the incompatibility between the professionalism of the public legal service line business and the integrity of the public legal service sector in the process of solving the practical problems of the community-level society. This also increases the communication cost between the functional departments of public legal services at the grass-roots level and the relevant cooperating units to a certain extent, and objectively increases the work burden.

2. The competence of public legal service subjects at the grassroots level is uneven. Although the community at the grassroots level has formed a public legal service team with rich experience in public legal service and diverse participants to a certain extent, it has played a professional or basic force in public legal service work. However, the staff involved in public legal services at the grassroots level have uneven abilities due to factors such as age, education and education. Some of the personnel who undertake the work of public legal services at the grassroots level are relatively backward in thought and concept, which is inconsistent with the current modern concept of rule of law, and it is easy to produce bottlenecks in the process of providing public legal services to the grassroots society. In addition, the staff who undertake the responsibility of public legal services at the grassroots level are often responsible for policy publicity, ideological mobilization and other tasks in addition to their own work. The work is complicated, and it is difficult to maintain initiative and enthusiasm for public legal services, and it is difficult to effectively improve their work ability. In addition, the team salary security, education and training and other factors will also restrict the overall grassroots social public legal service work ability and level.

3. Information barriers exist between functional departments. Although there are many public legal service subjects and functional departments at the grassroots level, there are generally problems such as unclear functional positioning and smooth operation of the mechanism. Different departments have different degrees of understanding of public legal service work, and the cooperation mechanism between the providers is sometimes in a state of “failure”. In addition, all functional departments and public legal service providers can grasp certain work information and clues in the process of public legal service, and also have their own information platforms and clues collection channels. However, a complete and orderly closed loop has not been formed among various departments, and effective resource and information sharing has not been carried out. The linkage working mechanism of public legal services needs to be improved.

4. The level of public legal services empowered by information means is not high. At present, with the improvement of the level of information network and big data, it has become a trend of social transformation and development to empower grassroots public legal services by means of digital informatization. Due to the difference in economic level, infrastructure conditions and other factors, different places have different levels of ability to apply informatization means to empower grassroots public legal services. Limited by local finance and other conditions, it is difficult for some regions to establish mature and perfect digital platforms for public legal service information.

III. The way to optimize public legal services at the grassroots level

1. Overall allocation of public legal service resources. Improve the work pattern of public legal services, comprehensively strengthen the supply of public legal services at the grassroots level, and promote the appropriate extension of public legal services resources to the community at the grassroots level. By actively striving for the support and guarantee of public financial funds, combined with the comprehensive role of superior departments such as business guidance, we will strengthen the support for the organization of public legal services at the grassroots level in terms of venues, equipment, personnel, professionals, etc., and establish and promote a classified, hierarchical public legal service network. Explore the establishment of a one-stop grassroots public legal service supply platform integrating legal consultation, people’s mediation and other functions, through the integration of resources, centralized office, to meet the public legal service needs of the people, improve the quality and efficiency of grassroots public legal services. At the same time, strengthen the training of grassroots cadres and public legal service talents, and make up for the shortcomings of grassroots public legal service teams through regular training and long-term exercise.

2. Improve the mechanism of community-level public legal service co-construction and sharing. Focusing on the goal of co-construction, co-governance and sharing of public legal services, strengthen the consensus among different public legal service entities at the grassroots level, effectively ensure that all types of public legal service entities at the grassroots level can effectively participate in public legal services, innovate the construction of public legal service mechanisms and systems at the grassroots level, and strengthen cohesion and coordination. To form a pattern of community-level public legal services featuring division of responsibilities, orderly participation and joint progress. At the same time, we will improve the working mechanism for mass organizations, social organizations and other subjects to effectively participate in public legal services at the grassroots level, and comprehensively promote the public legal services paradigm of community-level society with the rule of law as the main, the rule of virtue, autonomy and other multi-path coordination and joint progress. Effectively protect the public’s right to fully obtain public legal service products, innovate the publicity methods of public legal service policies at the grassroots level, further expand the coverage of policy publicity, popularize the ways and means of the public at the grassroots level to obtain public legal service products, and give full play to the supervision and restricting role of the public in the process of obtaining and enjoying public legal services. To ensure that public legal services are always carried out in a standardized and orderly framework.

3. Promote information technology to facilitate public legal services. Informatization is the trend of The Times. It is necessary to make full use of smart platforms, big data and other modern scientific and technological means to accelerate the reform of the provision of public legal services at the grassroots level. For the generalized type of problems in community-level public legal services, it is necessary to gather information resources and infrastructure conditions, innovate the supply mode of public legal services, and build a convenient and efficient community-level public legal service platform. At the same time, we can make use of the opportunity of informatization and data reform to promote the construction of infrastructure simultaneously and comprehensively, vigorously introduce professional legal service personnel and information technology personnel, and aim to build an interactive public legal service platform that is not limited by time and region, so that the grassroots community can truly feel the universality, equality, convenience and real-time of public legal services. To enhance the sense of access to public legal services.

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