

Research on the Ways of Integrating Legal Education into the Courses of Ideological and Political Theory in Colleges

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Abstract: As a base for training talents, colleges and universities shoulder the important mission of cultivating talents for the party and the country, and its fundamental task is to foster morality and foster talents. Under the background of comprehensively advancing the rule of law, it is of great and far-reaching significance to do a good job in the ideological and political education of college students in the new era, and to truly integrate the rule of law education into the ideological and political education. At present, there are still some misunderstandings in our country's legal education in terms of educational concepts, educational methods and educational content. The article analyzes the problems at the current stage and thinks about the content and methods of integrating the rule of law education into the ideological and political education of colleges and universities. It believes that the rule of law education in colleges and universities needs to combine theoretical education and practical education, based on legal education, Legal education is the focus and legal ideological education is the core to establish a scientific and complete legal education system.

1. Introduction

Ideological and political education is the use of certain ideological concepts, political views, and ethical norms by society or social groups to exert purposeful, planned and organized influence on its members, so that they can form social practice activities that meet the requirements of a certain society. The rule of law education refers to an activity that cultivates and develops citizens' awareness of the rule of law and guides their behavior through the purpose, planned, and organized propaganda and education of the "rule of law" strategy for citizens. The importance of rule of law education in the practice of ideological and political education in the new era is becoming more and more prominent. They influence and advance each other. Therefore, it is imperative to integrate rule of law education into ideological and political education in colleges and universities.

2. The Status Quo of Legal Education in Ideological and Political Education in Colleges and Universities in the New Era

With the advancement of the rule of law and the development and gradual improvement of ideological and political education in colleges and universities, colleges and universities across the country gradually focus on integrating the rule of law education into ideological and political education, and actively promote the development process of rule of law education. But at this stage, the integration of legal education in ideological and political education in colleges and universities in our country is still in its infancy. To a certain extent, there are still some misunderstandings in educational concepts, educational methods, and educational content. 1. In terms of educational concepts, there are misunderstandings in legal management and legal education. In November 2012, the Ministry of Education issued the "Implementation Outline for Comprehensively Promoting the Management of Schools by Law". In accordance with the spirit of the document, colleges and universities focused on implementing measures for the management of schools by law, promoting the process of rule of law campuses, and promulgating a series of campus standardization systems. However, some colleges and universities regard the formulation and implementation of campus normative documents as legal education, which is obviously incorrect. The formulation and

implementation of campus normative documents can be regarded as legal management rather than legal education. Both management and education are one of the three core contents of college education. The core goal of management is to improve efficiency, and the core goal of education is the quality of talent training. The conflation of rule of law management and rule of law education will cause students to the fear of the law cannot make students truly take the rule of law into their minds.

In terms of education methods, there are misunderstandings between vertical education and horizontal education. At the present stage, the method of legal education in ideological and political education in colleges and universities is often a vertical education model that teachers teach and students listen to. This is related to the initial development stage of legal education in ideological and political education in Chinese colleges and universities. Through vertical education, one-to-many, focusing on the number of education, focusing on instilling knowledge of the rule of law and ideas on the rule of law. Vertical education has certain advantages in terms of quantity and audiences, but horizontal education will be even better in terms of quality. Regarding which method of vertical education and horizontal education is more suitable for the needs of education in the new era, there are different opinions in the academic circles, and there are even some misunderstandings and deviations in understanding. Vertical education maintains the traditional teacher-student model. Compared with horizontal peer and communication education, it has a certain sense of distance. It is difficult for students to think about the rule of law. The rule of law only stays in the books and the teacher's words. Be in the mind and heart. The horizontal education emphasizes exchange and communication, and emphasizes the collision of ideas, so that students can keep the rule of law in their minds and form a concept of the rule of law in continuous communication and scrutiny. What needs to be emphasized is that the subjects of legal education rarely have legal professional knowledge, and they often pass on to college students after consulting the information and understanding by themselves. However, there are certain differences between legal education and ideological and political education. They are professional and rigorous. Legal education includes a rigorous and rigid system. When they are unable to accurately grasp the system and other knowledge points, ideological and political educators often cannot be completely correct. A thorough understanding of the connotation of legal education has led to deviations in education. In actual work, professional teachers can be invited to teach ideological and political educators participating in the rule of law education the correct ideas of rule of law education and impart the most accurate and professional knowledge of the rule of law in order to better guarantee the quality of education.

3. The Path of Integrating the Rule of Law Education into the Ideological and Political Education of Colleges and Universities in the New Era

The content of the rule of law education is integrated into the ideological and political education of colleges and universities in the new era. The education of the rule of law in the ideological and political education of colleges and universities includes legal education focusing on "learning the law", legal education focusing on "knowing the law", and legal education focusing on "usage". First, legal education. Legal education is the foundation of legal education. It aims to educate students to learn the law, let students understand various legal provisions, and lay a good foundation for legal education. In the process of carrying out ideological and political education in colleges and universities, legal education is a universal education, and it is impossible to thoroughly study all legal provisions. Currently, there are 243 laws in effect, and only some targeted laws can be taught. The law includes ten major departmental laws such as the constitution and administrative law. Among them, for the education of the rule of law in colleges and universities, the content that needs to be studied mainly includes the following: First, the constitution related to my country's political, economic, and cultural systems, and the main rights and obligations of citizens, and important national institutions. This part mainly allows students to understand the foundation of our country's laws. The Constitution is our country's basic law, and all laws must not violate the Constitution. The second is the marriage and family law in the civil law, which allows students to establish a

correct value of marriage and love, and to plan their lives in a reasonable manner. The third is the provisions of the Consumer Rights Protection Law in the Economic Law. As a group that has just entered the society, college students often encounter various problems in the consumption process, especially the rapid development of online shopping platforms that provide reasonable protection for college students. Own rights bring more challenges. The fourth is the content related to labor contracts in the Labor and Social Security Law, so that college students should know in advance the matters that should be paid attention to when signing labor contracts, and avoid falling into the trap of labor contracts when seeking employment. The fifth is the inaccessible clauses in the criminal law. The criminal law is the law with the most penalties in various departmental laws. It is an absolutely untouchable bottom line. It needs to be clear for college students to avoid human tragedies that commit crimes because they do not understand the law. Sixth, the procedural law is about how to submit civil litigation, criminal litigation, litigation proof and other related content, so that students understand how to protect their legal rights and interests through legal channels, and pay attention to retaining relevant evidence in their lives. In addition to the national legal system, the rule of law education in colleges and universities should also include the school's rules and regulations, such as school traffic safety regulations, campus rewards and punishment regulations, etc. Second, legal education. Legal education is the focus of legal education, which aims to educate students to understand the law, let students understand what the law is, and let students recognize the importance of the law. Legal education has less content than legal education, but it needs education to guide students to learn to think. Legal education In the legal education in colleges and universities, the content that needs to be focused on includes the following points: First, the concept, definition and classification of law, that is, what is law and what is included in law. Its purpose is to let college students learn to distinguish which is law, which legal department a clause belongs to, and what role it has. The second is the development process of the law in our country, the purpose is to let college students understand the origin of the law, the origin of the law, and why there is a law. The third is the logic of law. The purpose is to let college students know how to use logical thinking problems and form standardized thinking habits, because the logic of law seems simple, such as a syllogism composed of major premises, minor premises, and conclusions, but how to guide students Cultivating the logical thinking of usage requires students to internalize the law and deeply understand the principles of the law.

Legal education is the core of legal education. It aims to educate students on usage, so that students can learn how to abide by laws and regulations, how to use the law to protect their legal rights, and how to use the law to create a harmonious and stable social order. The ideological education of the rule of law includes three levels from shallow to deep: One is to educate students to abide by laws and regulations. It is the duty of every citizen to abide by the law and regulations. On the basis of legal education and legal education, under the condition that students know the law and understand the law, the legal education in colleges and universities also needs to educate students to not know the law and violate the law. There is a fluke that touches the legal red line. The second is to guide students to use legal weapons to protect themselves. Law is a weapon to protect rights. The core purpose of legal education in colleges and universities is to educate college students to learn how to use legal weapons to protect their legal rights from infringement. In today's society, many lawbreakers use the public's ignorance of legal weapons to violate the legal rights of others. Only by educating students how to take up arms can they better protect themselves. The third is to guide college students to use the law to jointly create a harmonious and stable campus order and social order. The safety and stability of campus order and social order need to be guaranteed by rules and regulations. The ultimate goal of legal education is to guide students to learn to strictly abide by rules and regulations, supervise each other, and restrain each other in collective life.

Institutions of higher education should insist on theory first and highlight theoretical guidance. It is necessary to comprehensively carry out centralized collective education, including the establishment of public legal courses in classroom education, and ideological and political educators who set up special topics in the classroom of the situation and policy to conduct unified legal education; in the extracurricular centralized education, conduct legal education related the

broadcasting of films, special lectures on the rule of law, etc. Classroom education and extracurricular intensive education have similar purposes, aiming to enable students to concentrate on learning knowledge related to the rule of law through concentrated narration. Classroom education is more rigorous, while extracurricular intensive education needs to attract students to participate widely in a way that students love to hear. Efforts should be made to develop individual (small group) education, including the development of extracurricular group education, the organization of law-related theory salons, and the organization of law-related debates, etc.; to carry out extracurricular individual education, and one-to-one communication on students' issues related to the rule of law. The purpose of extracurricular group education is similar to that of individual extracurricular education. It aims to further deepen students' knowledge of the rule of law through communication and communication. Group education mainly focuses on social legal issues and legal issues of common concern among college students, while individual education is more personalized, With individuality. To explore the development of online education, today's society is an era of rapid Internet development, using WeChat, Weibo, Weishi, etc. to push, new media platforms to disseminate the theory of the rule of law is a new era that requires active exploration and will surely have good results in college law education. means. On the whole, legal theory education is more suitable for legal education or legal theory education.

4. Conclusion

It is necessary to carry out realistic legal education in an orderly manner, lead students to observe court sessions, arbitrations, visit courts, procuratorates, arbitration committees and other places, and deepen college students' understanding of the law through real cases or on-site visits, so that students can see the seriousness of the law. , To understand the dangers of illegality, mainly to guide students to abide by the law, and also let students learn how to use legal weapons to protect themselves. It is necessary to earnestly carry out system-making practical rule of law education, guide students to organize and formulate grade rules, class rules, dormitory rules, etc., so that students can experience the whole process of setting up rules and regulations, realize the importance of rules and regulations, and learn to use the law to create stability Harmonious social order. It is necessary to vigorously carry out legal education in practice of the rule of law, use weekends or holidays to organize and lead students to participate in community or township law popularization, on the one hand, let college students use their knowledge of legal theory to answer legal questions for the masses, on the other hand, educate students to realize the universality and importance of law.

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