

THE LEGAL EDUCATION OF YOUNG STUDENTS

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Since the law popularization plan was implemented, schools have paid more and more attention to the legal education of young students, and the legal quality of the young students has been significantly improved. But there are still problems in the legal education of young students, such as insufficient positioning, the lack of educational content, and limited guarantee system, which directly affect the effectiveness of the legal education of young students.

1. General requirements of legal education for young students

At the junior high school stage, students should further learn the basic knowledge of the Constitution, understand the spirit of the rule of law, the relationship between civil rights and obligations, learn the legal knowledge of civil, criminal, and administrative management that are closely related to their lives. And they should understand the law on the prevention of juvenile crimes develop the habit of observing discipline and law, improve the awareness and ability of protecting legitimate rights and interests in accordance with the law.

At the high school level, students should form a sense of law and the concept of the rule of law; understand that the rule is the basic way of governing the country. And they should understand the main laws of political, economic, and cultural life, as well as the basic principles of international law. Institutions of higher learning should further cultivate students' legal awareness, enable students to understand the basic theories of modern law and the basic legal principles, legal systems and civil, criminal, and administrative legal norms in the socialist legal system.

Special attention should be paid to the education of the legal system for young people in special places such as juvenile delinquent camps,

compulsory isolation and drug rehabilitation centers, labor camps, detention centers, and detention centers.

2. Legal education related courses and activities

Incorporate legal education should be into the school's overall education plan. Secondary schools must implement the legal education content in "Ethics and Society", "Ideology and Morality", and "Ideological Politics"; secondary vocational schools must implement the legal education content in "Professional Ethics and Law"; colleges and universities should offer "Ideological and Moral Cultivation and Legal Foundation" courses, and offer elective legal courses and lectures on the rule of law. Schools can carry out legal education activities in the form of enrollment education for freshmen and theme class meetings. Schools must ensure the time for legal education, and shall not squeeze or reduce the time for legal education and legal education activities.

3. The construction of legal education resources

Encourage and support local governments to compile and publish legal education courseware, audio-visual materials and other legal education teaching resources to primary and secondary school students, and actively create conditions to provide them free of charge. Speed up the construction of the Ministry of Education's national youth law popularization network. Promote the construction of off-campus practice bases for juvenile legal education. Encourage the use of school structure to adjust idle school premises and plan and build a special youth legal education base. Local education administration, judicial administration, comprehensive governance office, Communist Youth League and other departments should strengthen cooperation, promote the free opening of various legal education bases to young students, and continue to increase and improve the simulation content of the rule of law practice, and improve the function of legal education.

SOURCE LIST

1. Ministry of Education. Opinions on further strengthening the legal education of young students[J]. 2013.12.