

# The Path of Precisely Integrating Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law into the Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law Course

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## ABSTRACT

Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law is the latest achievement of the sinicization of the Marxist theory of the rule of law. The reason for precisely integrating Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law into the Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law course is that, on the one hand, the course inherently contains Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law, and the two are naturally coupled and intrinsically related, which is not only the realistic requirement of college students' rule of law education, but also the urgent need for Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law to enter the teaching materials, classrooms and students' minds; on the other hand, Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law is not only an important content of the rule of law education for college students, but also occupies the position of soul and banner, playing a fundamental value orientation role. Stimulating teachers' subject enthusiasm to enhance their teaching skills, giving full play to the role of the main channel and main battlefield of Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law course, and scientifically designing the teaching content and changing the teaching methods are important ways to implement the precise integration of Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law into the Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law course.

**Keywords:** *Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law, Precision, Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law course.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In July 2020, the Ministry of Education issued the Opinions on Further Strengthening the Work of Rule of Law in Colleges and Universities (hereinafter referred to as the Opinions), emphasizing the need to "play the role of the classroom as the main channel, and fully integrate the constitutional spirit into ideological and political courses" to "enhance the dissemination, guidance, and influence of rule of law education." In the Opinions, the Constitution and rule of law education are highlighted as important content. In the ideological and political theory course system of universities, the Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law course is most closely related to the Constitution and rule of law education. Therefore, the precise integration of rule of law education in the Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law course is a strategic requirement for the current and long-term development of this course's teaching reform. At

the Central Conference on Comprehensive Rule of Law in November 2020, Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law was officially proposed. This is not only a conscious response to the current situation of rule of law education in China, but also a clear goal and direction for innovating the teaching of Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law course: to comprehensively and accurately integrate Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law into the teaching of Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law course.

Accurately integrating Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law into the Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law course should not only have profound value implications, but may also have practical rationality. For the past two years, the project team has been committed to exploring new paths and methods from both theoretical and practical perspectives: Firstly, it is to stimulate the subject enthusiasm of the course teachers, enhance their teaching skills of "learning thoroughly",

"explaining clearly", and "teaching well", so that every student has access to high-level teachers, and the foundation of "all staff" education can be consolidated. Secondly, it is to leverage the role of the course as the main channel and battlefield for rule of law education, and accurately and deeply integrating Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law into the course, forming a "whole process" and precise education situation. Thirdly, in the teaching methods of this course, it adheres to the principle of introducing new ideas and constantly changing methods based on the profound connotation and different contents of Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law. Accurately integrating Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law into the teaching of Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law course not only sets a banner and points out the direction for the education of the rule of law among college students and the improvement of their legal literacy, but also has important value in promoting the construction of a rule of law China, as well as the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity, which is of great significance in adhering to the socialist direction of education, maintaining national security and social stability, and achieving the educational goal of fostering character and civic virtue in schools.

## **2. STIMULATING TEACHERS' SUBJECT ENTHUSIASM TO ENHANCE THEIR TEACHING SKILLS**

Under the guidance of Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law, the content of the "rule of law" section in the 2021 version of the Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law course textbook is the specific presentation and expression of this ideology, and the two are closely related. Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law has rich connotations, rigorous systems, and is broad and profound. For the teaching of Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law course, an important task and unshirkable responsibility of teachers is to actively "explore and excavate the theoretical connotations of important discussions related to Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law hidden in these knowledge points based on the specific content of the textbook",<sup>[1]<sup>166</sup></sup> accurately integrating these profound theoretical connotations into the specific links of daily teaching, which is the indispensable part that should be included in the teaching of this course.

Firstly, teachers need to actively learn Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law, and deeply understand and grasp its ideological essence and theoretical essence, which is a logical prerequisite and necessary preparation for achieving precise integration. In the process of teaching implementation, teachers are prone to a misconception, which is to abandon textbooks, start all over again, and solely talk about the content of Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law. From a formal perspective, this may seem normal, but its essence deviates from the fundamental requirement of "integration". One should avoid the appearance of such a practice that only focuses on form and disregards substance. At the same time, Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law is the latest theoretical achievement and ideological system of the sinicization of Marxist rule of law ideology, which requires teachers to deeply understand and accurately grasp its substance and essence. As is well known, the formation of any ideological theory can't be separated from specific social practice and specific context, and Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law is also the same. Once summarized, refined, and ultimately formed, it has the guiding significance and role of a universal philosophical methodology. In this regard, teachers should not rely solely on their own subjective ideas to freely teach. They should, on the basis of a complete, accurate, and comprehensive understanding of Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law, combine specific knowledge points in textbooks, and silently integrate them into the classroom, in order to avoid misunderstandings and misinterpretations of dogmatic and simplified Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law. For example, when discussing the unity of adhering to the leadership of the Party, the people being the masters of the country, and governing the country according to law, teachers should not only clarify the connotations and internal connections of the three, but also explain the essential differences between them and the "separation of three powers" in Western countries. In this way, teachers can logically explain to students the inevitability and necessity of implementing comprehensive rule of law under the leadership of the Party, which is essentially the ideological difference between Eastern and Western countries.

Secondly, teachers need to actively ponder the content of the "rule of law" section in the textbook and understands its close correlation with Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law, which is the key and difficult point of achieving precise

integration. Teachers' grasp of the content of the textbook should not only remain superficial, but should see the essence through phenomena. Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law is one of the crystallizations of the new era of governance, which not only involves the content of the rule of law, but also contains many other factors related to this course. Moreover, in many cases, from an external perspective, non-rule of law factors still dominate. But after in-depth and careful consideration, it will be found that these knowledge points are closely related to the rule of law ideology. Teachers need to accurately identify the correlation, uncover the hidden rule of law ideology within knowledge points, and clarify whether this legal ideology is presented in a specific field, in order to accurately convey it to students. "If one doesn't restore the knowledge point to its implicit 'rule of law ideology', one cannot achieve a true understanding of that knowledge point."<sup>[2]</sup><sup>167</sup> It is not difficult to understand that many theoretical achievements, including Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law, are not just a summary of a certain ideological theory, but rather a summary and extraction of complex social practice experience. Thinking and measuring them from different practical perspectives will lead to corresponding understanding and interpretation. For example, when discussing the issue of "people-centered", teachers can encourage students to think from a philosophical perspective that the people are the main body of history and the decisive force in promoting historical progress and social change. The formulation and implementation of national policies, guidelines, and policies must be centered around the "people". Therefore, it is a question of values. But from the perspective of the rule of law, it is precisely the specific provisions for implementing the rule of law ideology of "all people are equal before the law". "People-centered" means ensuring people's economic, political, cultural and other rights, which must be guaranteed by relevant laws. On the contrary, without "all people are equal before the law", it is impossible to truly be "people-centered". Therefore, this is also a question of the concept of the rule of law and the core essence of Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law.

In addition, teachers must adhere to the correct political direction, interpret Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law politically, achieve the closeness and consistency with the content of the textbook, and complete the task of fostering character and civic virtue. This is a fundamental directional issue.

Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law is the valuable spiritual wealth and ideological guidance formed by the CPC leading the people of the whole country in the practice of building a socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics in the new era. "It is a summary of the experience of the rule of law in the great cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics and is the fundamental adherence of the rule of law education in China."<sup>[3]</sup><sup>169</sup> This is the inherent regulation of the ideological and political nature of Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law, which determines the ideological and political nature of education. Because "China is a socialist country led by the CPC, which determines that our education must take the cultivation of socialist builders and successors as a fundamental task, and cultivate useful talents who support the leadership of the CPC and our socialist system and aspire to strive for socialism with Chinese characteristics for life."<sup>[4]</sup><sup>1</sup> One of the educational objectives of the Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law course is to cultivate students' view of the rule of law, help them develop a rule of law mindset, and enhance their legal literacy and ability. One of the important ways to achieve the above goals is to accurately integrate important discussions on rich and rigorous Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law, such as adhering to the Party's leadership in comprehensive rule of law, adhering to the path of socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics, building a socialist rule of law system with Chinese characteristics, and promoting modernization of national governance system and governance capabilities, into teaching practice. Obviously, these contents are no longer restricted only to the field of rule of law, but rather have a very strong ideological and political nature, which in fact precisely reflects the class character of Chinese socialist laws and theories of rule of law serving the people.

Finally, scientific research on Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law should be strengthened to promote the depth of teaching. Higher education can't only stay at the low-level stage of imparting knowledge, not only telling students "what it is", but also focusing on telling them "why it is", cultivating students' innovative thinking and independent learning ability, promoting the deep development of teaching, and promoting the transformation of the textbook system into the teaching system. Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law is a rigorous and profound system, as well as the latest achievement of the sinicization of Marxist legal theory for the 21st century, which

starts from the great practice of China's revolution, construction and reform, focuses on the goal of building a socialist modern country and achieving the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, and profoundly answers a series of significant theoretical and practical questions about the rule of law construction, including why to achieve comprehensive rule of law, how to achieve comprehensive rule of law, how to build a rule of law China, and how to promote the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity, in the new journey of building a socialist modern country. This poses an important invisible task for teachers — to strengthen the scientific research and theoretical interpretation of Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law. As Marx said, "A theory can convince people if it is thorough." [5]<sup>11</sup> This is an important guarantee for the precise integration of Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law into the teaching of Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law course.

### **3. GIVING FULL PLAY TO THE ROLE OF THE MAIN CHANNEL AND MAIN BATTLEFIELD OF IDEOLOGY, MORALITY AND RULE OF LAW COURSE**

The 2021 edition of the ideological and political theory textbooks in colleges and universities is revised under the guidance of Xi Jinping's Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, and Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law will of course permeate the series of textbooks, and the most closely related is the Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law course offered in freshman year. In other textbooks, there is scattered content that reflects Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law, but only the Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law textbook focuses on using a chapter to comprehensively explain Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law. Therefore, accurately integrating Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law into the Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law course and leveraging the role of the main channel and main battlefield of it is not only a result of the situation, but also one of the core teaching tasks of the course.

Firstly, it is necessary to accurately compare the content of Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law in the Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law course with other courses in ideological and political education. Undoubtedly, in the ideological and political education system of universities, there is penetration and reflection of Xi Jinping's Thought

on the Rule of Law. For example, in the Introduction to Mao Zedong Thought and the Theoretical System of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics, the third section of Chapter 11, "Comprehensive Rule of Law", is presented as a separate section, explaining the core essence of Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law, as well as the goals and key tasks of comprehensive rule of law from the perspective of political theory. In the Outline Course of Modern and Contemporary Chinese History, the fourth item of section 1, Chapter 10, is to "coordinate and promote the strategic layout of the 'four-pronged comprehensive strategy'", with one of the "comprehensive strategy" being "the comprehensive promotion of the rule of law to take solid steps", which, from the perspective of national and social development history, elaborates in a linear manner on the formation and key tasks of the concept of comprehensive rule of law. Although these courses present Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law, their length and content are relatively limited. In sharp contrast to other courses, due to the different nature of the courses and teaching tasks, the Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law course has specially designed a chapter of four sections on "Learning Legal Thoughts and Improving Legal Literacy", which takes up about a quarter of the total length of the course, comprehensively and systematically elaborating on the operation of laws and socialist laws, the formation, significance and principles of comprehensive rule of law, the main content of Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law, the construction of a socialist rule of law system with Chinese characteristics, the cultivation of rule of law thinking, the exercise of legal rights, and the fulfillment of legal obligations and so on. It is not difficult to see from the design methodology and content arrangement of the above course that the Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law course is the main channel and main battlefield for the education of Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law, bearing the primary and main task.

Secondly, it is necessary to accurately assess the close relationship between the content of the rule of law section in the Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law course textbook and Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law. Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law has rich connotations and a complete system, and its core viewpoints are mainly reflected in the second and third sections of Chapter 6 of the Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law course textbook. The main content is as follows: The first is the essential characteristic and inherent

requirement, that is, adhering to the leadership of the Party, the second is the source of strength, which is to be people-centered, and the third is the path of development and the correct direction, which is to adhere to the path of socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics. In terms of the second item of the second section of Chapter 6, "adhering to the path of socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics", "adhering to the leadership of the CPC" and "adhering to the dominant position of the people" are presented as "the principles that must be followed to adhere to the path of socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics". At the same time, the reasons for taking the path of socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics are also expounded. The fourth is the focus of work, which is to adhere to the principle of governing the country and exercising the state power according to the Constitution. This core content is comprehensively elaborated in item 3 of section 3, Chapter 6, "Strengthening the Implementation and Supervision of the Constitution". The fifth is the overall means, which is to build a socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics. The sixth is strategic layout, which means adhering to the common promotion of governing the country according to law, exercising the state power according to law, and administering according to law, and integrating the construction of a country under the rule of law, a government under the rule of law, and a society under the rule of law. The seventh is the construction policy, which includes scientific legislation, strict law enforcement, fair judiciary, and universal adherence to the law. These three core contents are the three contents of item 3 of section 2, Chapter 6, "Building a Rule of Law China". Of course, it is not that the content of the first and fourth sections of Chapter 6 is not closely or unrelated to Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law, but still closely related. For example, the explanation of the relationship between the leadership of the Party and the characteristics of socialist law in the second item of the first section, the explanation of the relationship between the operation of the law and the people in the third item, and the explanation of respecting, learning and abiding by the law in the fourth section are all direct or indirect manifestations of Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law.

What's more, it is necessary to clarify the specific embodiment of Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law in the textbook of the Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law course. From the above analysis of the inherent relationship between the

content of the rule of law section in the Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law course and Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law, it can be seen that the core content of Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law has been comprehensively presented in this course. Below is a brief analysis of the focus of Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law presented in the textbook.

The first is the emphasis on governing the country and exercising the state power according to the Constitution, and putting the Constitution first. As the fundamental law of the country, the Constitution reflects the will of the Party and the people, and is the general charter for governing the country. Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the Party and the government have always attached great importance to constitutional construction, especially since the 18th National Congress, the establishment of the Rule of Law Day, the activities of "learning, observing, and using the Constitution" carried out by the Ministry of Education, and the constitutional oath of state personnel are all concrete manifestations. On the other hand, the Party and the government also attach great importance to theoretical learning and education. In Chapter 6 of the 2021 edition of the Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law course textbook, a separate section on Maintaining the Authority of the Constitution has been established, emphasizing that "To uphold the rule of law, we must first govern the country according to the Constitution, and to exercise administration strictly in accordance with the law, we must first exercise the state power according to the Constitution." "Whether the authority of the rule of law can be established depends first on whether the Constitution has authority." [6]<sup>207</sup> General Secretary Xi Jinping also emphasized that "Governing the country and exercising the state power according to the Constitution is not to deny or abandon the leadership of the Party, but to emphasize that the Party leads the people to formulate and implement the Constitution and laws, including the Party itself." [7]<sup>105</sup> In teaching practice, it is necessary to explain clearly to students and help them "more consciously respect, learn, abide by, maintain, and apply the Constitution, vigorously promote the spirit of the Constitution, and continuously enhance constitutional awareness", [8]<sup>220</sup> and establish the idea that the life and authority of the Constitution lie in its implementation.

The second is the emphasis on "adhering to the leadership of the Party", which is a necessity to

implement the spirit of the 19th National Congress, namely, "In Party organizations, government departments, the military, the masses, and students, as well as in the east, west, north, and south, the Party leads everything", [9]<sup>20</sup> and is also one of the core contents of Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law. In the second section of Chapter 6 of the 2021 edition of the textbook, when explaining "comprehensive rule of law", "adhering to the leadership of the Party" is the primary principle that must be followed in "adhering to the path of rule of law in socialism with Chinese characteristics". The focus of this section is on the construction of China under the rule of law, while the difficulty lies in the nature of the rule of law path. It also "clarifies the nature and direction of building a socialist country under the rule of law, and emphasizes that the leadership of the Party is the most essential feature of socialism with Chinese characteristics and the fundamental guarantee of the rule of law in socialism with Chinese characteristics". [10]<sup>80</sup> In addition, the textbook emphasizes the organic and highly unified relationship between the leadership of the Party and the rule of law, and particularly explains the pseudo-proposition of "whether the law is greater or the Party is greater", further clarifying the relationship between the leadership of the Party and the rule of law, which is also a concrete manifestation of General Secretary Xi Jinping's relevant speech spirit. As a difficult point in teaching, teachers must explain the relationship between the two to students in order to make them accurately understand the qualitative regulatory nature of the socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics.

The third is the emphasis on the "socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics" and its relationship with the socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics. Building a socialist rule of law system with Chinese characteristics is the overall means of comprehensive rule of law. The socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics provides strong legal guarantees for modernization and the construction of the rule of law system. The socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics is a relatively static, organic, and unified multi-level legal norm composed of the Constitution as the commander and multiple departmental laws such as substantive law and procedural law as the backbone. The rule of law system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, which has one character difference from the socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics, is a dynamic process of implementing, supervising, ensuring the rule of law

on the basis of relatively static legal norms, as well as the construction of the Party's internal regulatory system. The two are static and dynamic, serving as prerequisites and guarantees for each other, and jointly promoting the construction process of comprehensive rule of law and the rule of law in China, the rule of law government, and the rule of law society. In teaching, teachers need to explain to students the new sixteen character policy of "scientific legislation, strict law enforcement, fair judiciary, and universal adherence to the law" advocated by General Secretary Xi Jinping in the aspects of legislation, law enforcement, judiciary, and law compliance, and accurately grasp the internal relationship between the static legal system and the dynamic legal system.

#### **4. ACCURATELY SELECTING TEACHING CONTENT AND CONTINUOUSLY INNOVATING TEACHING METHODS**

Chapter 6 of the 2021 edition of the Ideology, Morality and Rule of Law course textbook fully implements the requirements of Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law into the textbook, especially the second, third, and fourth sections of this chapter, which are the most comprehensive and specific. The next main task is to incorporate Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law into school classrooms and students' minds. How can effective results be achieved? Teachers need to accurately select teaching content, scientifically design teaching links, and continuously innovate teaching methods based on the content of Chapter 6 of the textbook.

The first to scientifically design teaching links based on the teaching content, achieving precise and effective integration. The leadership of the Party is an essential feature of socialism with Chinese characteristics, ranking first among the many core contents of Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law. The issue of banner is crucial. The comprehensive rule of law requires holding high the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics and adhering to the path of rule of law in socialism with Chinese characteristics, which is a fundamental and primary political and directional issue, and is also an essential difference from the rule of law in Western capitalism. How to explain this difference and its importance to students? This requires careful design.

Considering the extreme importance of the banner issue, it is necessary to emphasize and

provide guidance to students at the beginning when designing teaching. When explaining the "Essential Characteristics of Socialist Law in China" in the first section of Chapter 6, teachers can add a discussion on "What is the biggest difference between the rule of law in socialism with Chinese characteristics and the rule of law in Western capitalism?". Through students' own discussions and teachers' induction, summary, and guidance, the reasoning will become clearer and clearer during the discussion. Then, when it returns to the level of Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law, it has clear provisions on the political direction of comprehensive rule of law. "As the soul of socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics, the leadership of the Party is the fundamental symbol that distinguishes the rule of law from Western capitalism."<sup>[11]</sup><sup>131</sup> Through the discussion and inspiration of these issues, the emphasis of Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law on the "path of socialism with Chinese characteristics" has been strengthened in comparison with the rule of law in Western capitalism, which has left a deep impression on students and made them understand that socialist law in China is an important guarantee for Party's leading the people to be masters of the country.

The second section of Chapter 6, "Comprehensively Implementing the Rule of Law", is one of China's strategic goals in the new era. Adhering to the path of rule of law with Chinese characteristics is the only correct choice for building a modern socialist country and modernizing the national governance system and capacity. Here, teachers can analyze the similarities and differences between the national conditions of China and those of Western countries with separation of three powers. Through analysis, students understand that due to the differences between China's national conditions and Western capitalist countries, the comprehensive rule of law can't copy the model of capitalist countries, nor can it follow the path of "constitutionalism", "separation of three powers", and "judicial independence" of capitalist countries. Instead, it should adhere to the leadership of the Party, adhere to the dominant position of the people, uphold that all people are equal before the law, combine the rule of law with the rule of virtue, and proceed from China's actual situation, which is the path of rule of law that is suitable for China's national conditions and has unique advantages.

The second is to continuously innovate teaching methods based on the teaching content, and achieve

precise and effective integration. Facing college students born after the 2000s, teaching ideological and political courses can't be just a one-way process, such as making promotional reports, which is unattractive and the effect is definitely not ideal. Instead, it is necessary to explore teaching methods that are suitable for the teaching content and students' needs.

Teachers need to fully leverage the advantages of New Media. Currently, college students born and raised in the era of New Media are definitely loyal supporters and users of New Media. The emergence of New Media has also brought innovative opportunities to traditional teaching methods. When teaching section 3 in Chapter 6, Maintaining the Authority of the Constitution, teachers can use New Media to create a series of micro videos, such as the constitutional oath of national leaders, the process of amending China's Constitution, the status and role of the Constitution, the rights and obligations of the people stipulated in the Constitution, and college students telling constitutional stories and so on, using such micro videos as a carrier to implement micro lesson teaching, in order to leverage the characteristics of "prominent themes, short time, insightful questions, interesting creativity, and strong pertinence" in micro courses, while also "fully utilizing the systematic, knowledge-based, and holistic characteristics of traditional teaching classrooms",<sup>[12]</sup><sup>134</sup> to change the traditional teaching method of cramming, and help explain theories in a simple and vivid manner.

Under the guidance of Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law, teachers need to well tell the story of China's rule of law. Developing a rule of law mindset and enhancing their legal literacy and ability begin with learning the law, but the difficulty lies in respecting the law, the value lies in abiding by the law, and the importance lies in using the law. The teaching of section 4 in Chapter 6, Consciously Respecting, Learning, Abiding by and Using Law, should not only focus on theoretical transmission and indoctrination, but also on selecting appropriate rule of law stories and cases based on theoretical needs, "to guide students to have a comprehensive and objective understanding of contemporary China, to view the external world, and to be good at distinguishing right from wrong through critical identification."<sup>[13]</sup><sup>8</sup> When choosing rule of law stories and cases, teachers should be adept at selecting typical stories and cases from a variety of stories and cases that can reflect the achievements of socialist rule of law construction with Chinese characteristics in the new era, such as

the case of Yu Huan, the Tangshan beating incident, and the Hujijiletu case. By introducing these "major rule of law events that affect and promote the process of building a rule of law in China" in the classroom,[14]<sup>134</sup> teachers can cultivate students' legal awareness and rule of law thinking, enable them to understand the importance of the rule of law in their daily life, and effectively enhance their sense of mission and identification with the comprehensive rule of law and the firm adherence to the path of socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics.

## 5. CONCLUSION

The precise integration of Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law into the course of "Ideological and Moral Cultivation and Basic Law" is the inevitable development of the times and society, and the inevitable teaching of the "Ideological and Moral Cultivation and Basic Law" class, which must adhere to the status of the main channel of the course of "Ideological and Moral Cultivation and Basic Law". It is necessary to adhere to the position of the main channel of the course of "Ideological and Moral Cultivation and Basic Law", give full play to the enthusiasm and initiative of the teachers, constantly develop teaching content, innovative teaching methods, and enhance students' interest in learning and learning consciously, so as to receive good teaching results.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Fund project: This article is the result of the Sichuan Academy of Education Science 2021 General Project — Research on the Effective Way to Precisely Integrate Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law into the Course of "Ideological and Moral Cultivation and Basic Law" (No. SCJG21A112), the 2021 General Project of Chengdu Textile College (No. 2021cdfzjj04), and the 2022 Chengdu Textile College Quality Project — Teaching Team Project of General Course in Higher Vocational Colleges.

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