

Exploration on the Reform and Practice of Ideological and Political Education in Jurisprudence

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Abstract: With the development of the new era, the teaching of jurisprudence cannot be stopped. The education of jurisprudence should be improved through the efforts of schools, teachers and students themselves. At present, the education of jurisprudence should also introduce the knowledge of ideology and politics, so that the learning efficiency of students in jurisprudence can be improved. At the same time, the ideological and political education can be carried out for students, so as to improve their spiritual realm, and promote the all-round development of students. This article will discuss the reform and practical exploration of the ideological and political education in the course of Jurisprudence.

1. Introduction

As a basic course of law, the course of jurisprudence can lay a certain foundation for the future study of law major when students learn well in the course of jurisprudence, consolidate their basic study of law, and effectively improve their efficiency in learning law, in order to enable students to pass the introduction of the course of jurisprudence, which can stimulate their interest in law major. Ideological and political education in jurisprudence can also effectively enable students to learn more deeply about law.

2. Problems in reform and practice of ideological and political education in *Jurisprudence*

2.1. Many textbooks are not closely related to ideology and politics

At present, although the textbooks used by teachers in the teaching of jurisprudence are very rich, most of the materials used by teachers are not closely related to ideology and politics, which makes students unable to conduct ideological and political guidance when learning jurisprudence courses, hinders students' ideological and political education, and cannot fully cultivate students. This also makes it impossible for students to carry out the ideological and political education of the course when learning the basic courses of law, which seriously attacks the students' interest in learning the law major. For the law major, the ideological and political education is very important. The students lack the ideological and political education, which also has a certain damage to their own political literacy.

2.2. The school did not make clear requirements for the ideological and political content in the teaching of *Jurisprudence*

At present, when teachers are teaching students jurisprudence, they are only educating students through traditional education methods. The course of jurisprudence is originally boring and difficult to understand. In addition, students in the boring classroom cannot actively learn in the classroom. Gradually, students lack interest in learning the knowledge of law.[1] Moreover, in such a classroom, students cannot actively and seriously listen to the lessons. They are likely to be sleepy and distracted in the classroom, which makes it even more impossible to achieve the effect of learning jurisprudence courses. In this way, the effect of schools participating in ideological and political knowledge in the teaching of jurisprudence is even less obvious.

2.3. Lack of ideological and political thinking in the evaluation of students' academic achievements

In colleges and universities, the criteria for mid-term and final grades include students' usual scores and mid-term scores, but at present, teachers do not include ideological and political thinking when evaluating students' scores. Ordinary achievements include the questions students answer at ordinary times and the interaction with teachers in the classroom.[2] When teachers evaluate these achievements, they do not use ideological and political thinking to evaluate students' achievements, so they cannot better integrate ideological and political thinking into the study of jurisprudence, thus students cannot get better ideological and political training when learning. In addition, schools do not have clear goals for the integration of thinking, which makes it easy for teachers to ignore the ideological and political thinking when evaluating their achievements.

3. The significance of the reform and practical exploration of ideological and political education in *Jurisprudence*

3.1. It is conducive to ideological and political education for students

The reform and practical exploration of ideological and political education in jurisprudence can effectively integrate ideological and political knowledge into the teaching of jurisprudence, so that students can get the training of ideological and political thinking when learning jurisprudence, and at the same time, students can learn the knowledge of ideological and political education from it, so that students can have better ideological and political education, help students develop good ideological and political thinking, and thus improve their ideological and moral quality. The comprehensive cultivation of students can also cultivate new youth with higher thinking ability for the society to better promote the development and progress of society.

3.2. Realizing the goal of establishing morality and cultivating people

The integration of ideological and political education into jurisprudence can enable students to receive ideological and political knowledge education imperceptibly. It cannot only help students to make progress in the law profession, but also promote students' progress in ideological and political education, greatly improve students' learning efficiency, and comprehensively cultivate students, so as to achieve better educational effects and help students to improve their spiritual realm. Cultivating a high-quality talent for the society can make contributions to the progress and development of the society, which also allows students to achieve the goal of establishing morality and cultivating people in the process of learning law.

3.3. Helping students form good professional ethics

Students can get the cultivation of ideological and political knowledge when learning jurisprudence. The teaching of law and ideological and political education can regulate some of the students' behaviors to a certain extent, so that students can clearly understand which behaviors are incorrect and which are correct. Through the cultivation of ideological and political education, students can effectively distinguish, and they can correctly regulate their own behaviors, in order to promote students' progress in learning law, promote students to form good professional ethics in the process of learning, improve students' ideological and moral quality, and promote students' all-round development.

4. Strategies for the reform and practical exploration of ideological and political education in *Jurisprudence*

4.1. The school provides reasonable guidance in the reform of the ideological and political teaching of *Jurisprudence*

At present, when teachers tell students about jurisprudence knowledge, because the school has less guidance on teachers' ideological and political education, students cannot improve their political education through teachers, and teachers' own ideological and political knowledge cannot be improved, thus the level of students' ideological and political knowledge they teach cannot be improved. This is also the so-called "what kind of teachers will have what kind of students". In order to cultivate students' ideological and political education, we should first strengthen the promotion of teachers' ideological and political level. Therefore, schools should actively guide teachers in the reform of ideological and political education in jurisprudence courses and help teachers improve their own ideological and political level.

For example, when teachers teach students to learn *Jurisprudence*, their knowledge level and quality cannot be improved, which makes students unable to promote their own ideological and political literacy, and cannot achieve the goal of integrating the ideological and political curriculum into jurisprudence, hindering students' progress in ideological and political aspects. Teachers are the main guiders and participants in students' participation. Therefore, in order to improve students' ideological and political literacy, teachers should be trained in ideological and political education. Schools can actively guide teachers to participate in some discussions about ideological and political knowledge, enrich teachers' ideological and political ideas, and promote teachers to better cultivate their ideological and political literacy. Teachers should receive ideological and political training. In this training, schools should ensure that teachers can actively participate in, so that teachers can better integrate ideological and political knowledge into jurisprudence and improve the teaching effect of ideological and political education.

4.2. Reasonable selection of teaching materials

At present, teachers always use old textbooks when teaching students. With the development of the new era, new textbooks have emerged, and ideological and political education has also been integrated into the textbooks. If teachers only use the old textbooks, students cannot cultivate their own ideological and political literacy when learning, which reduces the efficiency of students' learning of ideological and political knowledge to a certain extent. Students will not be able to learn more about ideological and political knowledge. Therefore, in the new era, when learning jurisprudence, we should not forget to learn ideological and political knowledge, so that teachers should use new textbooks when teaching jurisprudence. Reasonable application of textbooks can help

students make progress in law learning, and also enable students to get ideological and political training.

For example, when teachers teach students to learn Jurisprudence, they can't just use the old textbooks to teach students. With the development of the new era, the textbooks used by teachers for teaching should also be developed accordingly. Only in this way can students keep pace with the progress of the times, so as to help students to better cultivate and develop a good professional ethics, and promote their academic progress. Therefore, teachers should choose new textbooks. The principles of textbooks should not be limited to teaching students in textbooks. There are also many jurisprudence textbooks with far-reaching influence in China. At this time, teachers can learn from them, so that students can understand the development and progress of our society in the process of learning jurisprudence.

4.3. Reforming the traditional examination mechanism of *Jurisprudence*

At present, when teachers are taking the jurisprudence exam for students, they usually answer questions as part of the final exam. But now the teacher's requirement for students is that students can add points as long as they answer questions. In this way, students will have a fluke mentality. They think that they can pass the final exam by answering questions several times as long as they normally do so. This form will only make students unable to really learn the knowledge of jurisprudence, and learning will have no effect. In addition, teachers simply ask some common knowledge points when they ask and answer questions at ordinary times, students cannot run through the ideological and political knowledge when they are learning, and the efficiency of learning cannot be improved, which hinders the progress of students' learning.

For example, when teachers take the Jurisprudence teaching exam for students, they can't just pass the traditional exam, which not only can't achieve the effect of cultivating students' ideological and political knowledge, but also can't improve students' efficiency of law, which greatly hinders students' progress and development, and can't promote students' ideological and political education. Therefore, teachers should reform the final examination of students, integrate the teaching of ideological and political education into the examination of jurisprudence, and use the form of ideological and political education to evaluate the standard of students' answers at ordinary times, which can increase the difficulty of answering questions at ordinary times, so that students no longer have the expectation of "temporary cramming" for the exam, and promote students to improve the efficiency of learning law. At the same time of reforming the examination mechanism, it can encourage students to study law more deeply.

4.4. The teaching plan is divided into two parts

At present, when teachers teach students, they always talk about jurisprudence at once. Such a way cannot make the study of jurisprudence more serious. If they teach junior students of law, it is easy for them to feel the difficulties of jurisprudence, and they cannot follow the curriculum closely, so they have no interest in learning law. It makes students unable to carry out comprehensive learning. If only senior students of law major are taught, simple and basic jurisprudence is a waste of time for students to learn, which makes learning more inefficient and greatly hinders students' development. It can be seen that teachers should innovate their teaching plans, and let both junior and senior students learn effectively.

For example, when teachers teach students to learn Jurisprudence, they can't just make simple teaching plans for students as before. Such plans not only make it difficult for junior students to understand, but also make senior students feel that there is no need to learn, which greatly reduces the efficiency of students' learning and cannot promote their growth. It is also impossible to

implement the ideological and political curriculum into the teaching of jurisprudence. Therefore, teachers should adopt the teaching method of dividing the basic and advanced parts of jurisprudence into two parts to teach students, so that junior students can learn the basic part, which is convenient for students to learn law better. When teaching senior students, teachers should tell students about the advanced parts of jurisprudence, so that students can learn effectively. This way of learning will promote the efficiency of students' learning law. It can be seen that it is a good choice to split the teaching plan into two, which can better educate students in law.

4.5. Teachers fully implement the ideological and political concepts of the curriculum in the teaching of Jurisprudence

At present, when teachers are teaching students, they are simply teaching students. They will teach students what content is in the textbooks, and will not implement the idea of ideological and political education in jurisprudence, which makes the study of law more boring. There is no way to deeply attract students' interest, which makes the study of jurisprudence less efficient. It is also impossible to train students in ideology and politics. Therefore, when teaching students jurisprudence, teachers should implement the concept of ideological and political education, so as to better cultivate students' development in ideological and political education.

For example, when teachers teach students to learn the knowledge of Jurisprudence, teachers should not only tell about jurisprudence according to textbooks, so that students cannot get better ideological and political education from it, and learning law will have no effect. Therefore, teachers should implement the concept of ideological and political education in the curriculum when teaching jurisprudence. When teachers expand the content of ideological and political education, they should focus on the socialist values to carry out teaching. This form of education can help students establish a correct outlook on life, world outlook, values, and let students have a deep understanding of the progress and development of our society, so as to encourage themselves to learn, cultivate good new youth for the society, and also provide favorable help for the progress and development of society.

5. Conclusion

At the moment of the development of the new era, the teaching of jurisprudence should be more integrated into the concept of ideological and political education of the curriculum, so that students can promote the development of students' ideological and political education while conducting legal education, establish a good image of new youth, and promote the development and progress of students. The use of these strategies can better integrate the ideological and political education of the curriculum into the teaching of jurisprudence, in order to help students develop in an all-round way.

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