

Cultivation of Socialist View of the Rule of Law and Intellectual Education of Law in Law Students

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Abstract: Contemporary college students, especially law students, have a certain degree of recognition and cognition towards contemporary socialist view of the rule of law, but their study of legal knowledge is still fragmented, failing to form a legal knowledge system. At the same time, law students have weak ability to actually apply legal knowledge, lack sufficient understanding towards rule consciousness and the concept of socialist rule of law. The general knowledge study cannot be applied in legal practice, resulting in their lack of effective and reasonable legal solutions in the face of social disputes. This paper analyzes the current weakness and deficiency in law students' concept of rule of law and its reasons, investigates inadequacy in intellectual education of law and proposes its countermeasures. It suggests that, by cultivating law students' socialist view of the rule of law and improving the intellectual education system of law, effectively help law students form legal knowledge system, improve their legal literacy and intellectual level, thus cultivating excellent legal talents to advance the country's legal construction.

Keywords: socialist view of the rule of law; intellectual education of law; cultivation & education

1. Introduction

Since ancient times, the rule of law has been the most basic requirement for social development. Rule of law can guarantee social development and civilization progress, guarantee unity and correctness of national behavior, promote internal stability as well as coordinated and unified development of economy, politics, and culture. Rule of law is the basis for guaranteeing a country's rule without contingency, arbitrariness and multiple authoritarian dictatorships, so that it is possible to continuously promote the development of a socialist harmonious society, constantly establish and improve a socialist society with Chinese characteristics, thereby completing the transition from the rule of man to the rule of law. The process of legal construction in China has experienced a tortuous course [1]. In September 1949, the "Common Program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference" was concluded, and with it, New China has begun continuous exploration into the

road of legal construction. In 1954, the first constitution of the People's Republic of China was born, laying the foundation for the rule of law in China. However, during the Cultural Revolution from 1966 to 1976, the process of socialist rule of law was severely sabotaged. It was not until the end of the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee in 1978 when the decade-long Cultural Revolution was ended that the country refocused on economy and politics. At the closing ceremony of the Central Work Conference in 1978, the state leaders said, "In order to protect people's democracy, legal system must be strengthened, and democracy must be institutionalized and legalized so that such systems and laws will not change due to changes in leaders, nor will it change with the change of the leaders' views and attention." Under the guidance of national leaders' basic theory of legal construction, China learns the previous experience and lessons and finds the most suitable road for legal construction in China, ushering in a new period of legal construction in China. In 1999, the goal of "building a socialist country ruled by law" was written into China's constitution. The idea of building a country ruled by law is thus transformed into a political goal of the country, helping China strive towards more perfect legal construction. In 2012, "comprehensively promoting rule of law" and "accelerating the construction of a socialist country ruled by law" are put forward. So far, our country has pushed its strategy of ruling the country according to law to a whole new level.

In October 2017, "rule of law" was mentioned 55 times in Government Report, and the general goal of building a socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics and a country ruled by law was put forward. Adhering to rule of law in a comprehensive manner has become a new strategy. Since 2012, rule of law in the past five years has advanced in all aspects, including the construction of the trinity of a country ruled by law, a government ruled by law, and a society ruled by law. After October 2017, the concept of comprehensive promotion was further consolidated with concepts, so that it emphasizes comprehensiveness not only in strength, but also in breadth and depth.

The key to building a country ruled by law is to comprehensively improve the people's rule of law awareness. As college students are the successors for

China's socialist construction, the basic way to improve rule of law awareness in the future people is to generally enhance college students' concept of rule of law. Colleges and universities are an important frontier for legal education of college students. In the current historical background of comprehensive promotion in rule of law, establishing and improving college students' socialist view of the rule of law and improving their awareness of rule of law can effectively enable early realization of the country's strategic goal of rule of law. Legal education is a part of the socialist legal education. Continuously deepening and developing the concept of the rule of law among college students can promote the further transformation of "legal system education" to "legal education". College students' concept of the rule of law and consciousness of rules constitute important components of ideological and political education in colleges and universities. The two combine and promote each other. The inadequacy and lack of socialist view of the rule of law and intellectual education of law in contemporary college students (including law students) results in the lack of common knowledge in laws, affecting the legal quality and overall quality of the college students group, so that they cannot well use legal weapons arm and protect themselves when their own rights are violated. More seriously, they may infringe upon the legitimate rights and interests of others in pursuit of their goals. The cultivation of socialist view of the rule of law and intellectual education of law among law students is thus imperative [2].

2. Emphasize the Importance of Cultivation of Socialist View of the Rule of Law and Intellectual Education of Law among Law Students

The socialist view of the rule of law is a theoretical product of Marxism-Leninism's "law and country" viewpoint and the basic national conditions of socialism with Chinese characteristics, which provides the ideological source for the socialist rule of law system with Chinese characteristics. Its basic contents include five aspects: country governance according to law, law enforcement for the people, country leadership, fairness and justice, and serving the overall interests [3]. The so-called "intellectual education of law" refers to basic laws and regulations and legal common sense-related humanities education and cognitive education provided by colleges and universities among the students. Its purpose is to cultivate correct concept of rule of law among college students, teach students how to identify, judge whether their behaviors are in compliance with the law and let them understand the corresponding legal consequences.

It can be said that the cultivation of socialist view of the rule of law serves as the end, while the intellectual education of law serves as the means. The two complement and promote each other. On the one hand, colleges and universities' intellectual education of law can promote the continuous cultivation of socialist view of the rule of law among students; on the other hand, the solidification of the socialist view of the rule of law

among college students can help the intellectual education of law develop to a deeper level. Where, law students serve as the successors for the construction of socialist legal construction, so it is particularly important to carry out intellectual education of law among this group with cultivating socialist view of the rule of law as the core.

First of all, improving the professional knowledge level of law students and strengthening their ideological and moral construction are the new requirements and new mission for the country to cultivate "legal persons in the new period". Since the Fourth Plenary Session of the Eighteenth Central Committee, "rule of law" has been fully implemented, and the reform of the judicial system has entered the deep water area. Facing the old issues and new challenges in the reform, legal workers need strengthen ideals and convictions, consolidate professional foundation, and unswervingly follow the path of socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics to meet the difficulties. Undoubtedly, this objectively raises higher requirements for the comprehensive quality of the legal professional community. As a reserve force for the legal construction, law students have been given more expectations and higher historical mission [4]. As the President said in his visit to China University of Political Science and Law at the Youth Day in 2017, "To comprehensively promote rule of law is a long-term and important historical task. We should adhere to socialist road of rule of law with Chinese characteristics, adhere to the guidance of Marxist legal thought and theory of socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics, enhance morality, foster talents, cultivate both morality and law, thus training a large number of high-quality legal talents." It can be seen that enhancing morality, fostering talents, cultivating both morality and law, establishing beliefs in socialist rule of law among law students, improving their professional level, and strengthening their ideological and moral construction have become the national strategy and educational guidelines for colleges and universities to cultivate legal talents.

Secondly, law students, as the pacesetters in cultivation of socialist view of the rule of law and intellectual education of law in colleges and universities, act as important test fields for colleges to improve education system, innovate teaching methods, and test the teaching quality. Law students are a special group of students who are specialized in the study and research of legal knowledge and legal theory. Compared with students in other majors, law students have more legal knowledge reserves, have established certain legal thinking and developed corresponding legal comprehension capabilities. The cultivation of socialist view of the rule of law and development of intellectual education of law in colleges and universities should start from law students. When it is difficult for the future legal professional community to form solid ideals and beliefs, one can imagine the difficulty in cultivating socialist view of rule of law among students of other majors. Therefore, in college education, letting law students serve as a test field for cultivating socialist view of the rule of

law and carrying out intellectual education of law will help college educators sum up experiences, continuously improve the education system, innovate teaching methods, extend the experience to all school students in point-to-area manner.

Finally, strengthening the cultivation of law students' socialist view of the rule of law and intellectual education of law will not only help individual students grow into talents, but also help improve the overall virtue of law practitioners and promote the comprehensive construction of a society ruled by law. Law students are the successors for socialist construction. Constantly improving the intellectual education system of law students, helping law students consciously learn law knowledge and bear social responsibilities can effectively help law students form socialist view of the rule of law, comprehensively improve their professional quality and professional ethics. This provides important guarantee for law students to strengthen their ideals of the rule of law, defend legal dignity, and practice legal theories, which is the only way for law students to grow and develop into talents. At the same time, law students are future legal practitioners and members of social groups, who will determine the universal values of the legal professional community and even some social groups. It can be said that cultivation of socialist view of the rule of law and intellectual education of law among law students will achieve more positive social effects in this way.

3. The Problems Existing in the Cultivation of Socialist View of the Rule of Law and Intellectual Education of Law among Law Students

The cultivation of law students' concept of rule of law and intellectual of law in colleges and universities in China is not limited to the legal education system itself, but involves college students' general education, basic curriculum learning and the development of second classrooms. It is a systematic project with a certain degree of complexity. Therefore, the exposed problems are reflected at both macro and micro levels.

At the macro level, with the rise of human rights protection movements worldwide and the promotion of law popularization in our country, traditional higher education concepts are restricted to certain forms in cultivation of socialist concept of the rule of law and the development of intellectual education in law, so it is difficult to internalize the main ideas as the values of students. Its main characteristics are reflected in: emphasis on rights advocacy, ignorance on obligation education, emphasis on concept repetition, ignorance on specific guidance, emphasis on knowledge transfer, ignorance on quality development. Colleges and universities are still in the exploratory research stage in cultivation of concept of rule of law and intellectual education of law among law students. A complete and scientific teaching content system has not yet been formed. The theoretical teaching, practical teaching and ideological and political education are separated. The primary classroom teaching and the second classroom activities have not form a connected line. Educators still

put research at the theoretical level, focusing on analyzing factors that affect the cultivation of college students' concept of the rule of law as response to the actual needs of teaching. Regrettably, there is no operable standard teaching program yet. Teaching of various colleges and universities varies greatly, tending to be formalistic.

At the micro level, cultivation of socialist view of the rule of law and intellectual education of law are implemented in daily teaching activities. Regardless of a professional teacher who preaches and teaches or college students who act as audience, there are specific practical problems demanding urgent solution.

For college teachers, there are mainly the following prominent problems: First, the current legal education in China has seriously neglected practical teaching of law, resulting in a certain degree of disconnection between theory and practice. Law teachers emphasize theoretical research, while lacking teaching resources in instruction. Take the legal clinic course as an example. Originating in the United States as a major compulsory course, it is an effective way for American law students to gain legal practice experience and cultivate practical ability. In recent years, major law schools in China have introduced this course and consult foreign cases in the design of the course content, which is divided into professional skills teaching and case agency practice. However, in fact, each student will only be exposed to a small amount of legal cases throughout a semester. The problem is not only found in legal clinic courses, but courses like trial practice, procuratorial practice, prison management practice aimed to strengthen practicality also often formalistic due to lack of experienced teacher team [5]. Second, the teaching contents of law teachers are too solid, the teaching methods are rigid, emphasis is given to conceptual interpretation and teaching of textbooks which stay at the stage of textbook-based and stereotype teaching. The idea of socialist view of the rule of law and intellectual education of law has not become one integral part of the daily education and teaching of law students. Third, teachers themselves do not have a deep understanding towards the socialist view of the rule of law and intellectual education of law, nor do they pay enough attention to it. In the actual teaching process, the design of relevant teaching contents is weakened or even ignored. In addition, the gap in teachers' proficiency also leads to greatly reduced teaching effect.

Young students also have certain limitations. First, Chinese college students are young people with strong learning ability after selection from nine-year compulsory education, but the drawback of nine-year compulsory education is that the trained students are mainly passive learning talents mostly lacking active learning and cognitive abilities and innovation and practical abilities. The establishment and formation of the socialist view of the rule of law and intellectual education of law requires students to actively participate in practice, exert subjective initiative, and internalize the concept amid study and exploration [6]. Second, law students themselves receive intellectual education of law in

varying degrees. The different autonomous learning ability and psychological identity between law students in intellectual education lead to their different cognitive levels [7]. In contrast, foreign law students start to recognize the legal profession community [8] and train their professional skills according to the corresponding standards at an early stage [9], but it is difficult for Chinese law students to adapt to the professional identity as a legal person even at graduation, which blocks the way for intellectual education of law among law students at this stage.

4. Analysis on the Causes for the Existing Problems in the Cultivation of Socialist View of Rule of Law and Intellectual Education of Law among Law Students

At this stage, law students fail to form a complete socialist view of the rule of law and the intellectual education of law among law students cannot advance smoothly and completely in colleges and universities. In the author's view, the reasons may be analyzed from multiple aspects of fixed college education model, flat education mode and stereotype educational content at the current stage.

First, at present, law schools teach law students in fixed education mode, mainly teaching fragmented knowledge, failing to form a complete legal knowledge system. Intellectual education of law is to help law students practically apply theoretical knowledge, transform fragmented knowledge into a complete knowledge system, and, through the systematic and complete legal knowledge system learning, better understand the major and form a complete and correct socialist view of the rule of law. Colleges and universities are the most important undertakers of intellectual education of law for college students. The most important task of colleges and universities is to teach legal knowledge and learning methods, not only "giving a man fish", but also "teaching a man how to fish". Colleges and universities educate students by impacting knowledge, which is also the final result of education. The key point of intellectual education of law in colleges and universities is to provide more systematic understanding of knowledge, continuously impart knowledge, let college students form intellectual education awareness, transform knowledge to intelligence via legal knowledge learning, and then turn scattered and fragmented knowledge into a complete legal knowledge system through continuous learning and practice. The foundation of intellectual education lies in law students' legal knowledge learning in a complete and systematic way. Only by allowing law students to establish a systematic and complete legal knowledge system can they transform the learned legal knowledge into the fruits of intellectual education of law.

Second, at present, law schools of colleges and universities take flat education mode for law students. Classroom learning contents and related professional knowledge cannot be transformed from book knowledge to practical knowledge. That is, general knowledge cannot be applied in legal practice, classroom theoretical

learning cannot be transformed into practical practice, making it impossible to form a complete legal knowledge system, advance intellectual education of law, so law students cannot directly apply professional knowledge to solve practical problems in social practice. At the same time, in the current education content of law schools, the general legal professional knowledge cannot be directly converted into knowledge applicable in practice. The legal education system is disconnected from legal practice system, making it impossible to further promote intellectual education of law. With intellectual education of law based on teaching of the professional knowledge system, the flat and simple education mode results in the narrow knowledge system development direction for law students and expansion is impossible. Thus, it is difficult to promote intellectual education of law and form a complete socialist view of the rule of law.

Third, at the present stage, law schools teach law students with fixed education contents, excessively partially referring to Western ideas, content, cases, education models and education content, education methods, etc. Since no consideration is given to content of socialist view of the rule of law and Chinese national condition, the teaching is still in the idealistic rule of law thinking mode, failing to concern the reality and China's national conditions, resulting in a serious disconnection between education and practice of law students at this stage. Take the compilation of legal textbooks as an example. Almost all the proposed theories, opinions, and formed schools of thought are derived from the opinions and ideas of Western academic circles by introduction in great length, which is exactly the so-called legal transplantation. Although the formation of China's legal system needs learning from the West, law as a ruler's political tool, as a standard and bottom line for solving social disputes, is still essentially rooted in the traditional history, culture and social environment background of China. In particular, in recent years, many Chinese scholars have walked at the forefront in international research in the field of law. Given that China is a socialist country, the scholars have formed socialist view of the rule of law with Chinese characteristics in the process of improving and exploring the legal system over the years. However, the existing legal education has fallen into idealistic rule of law thinking and teaching model, paying too much attention to the ideas and contents of the rule of law in the West, leading to a serious disconnection between the teaching content and the actual national conditions of China. The serious disconnection between what is learned by law students in the classroom and social reality and practice is unfavorable for the formation of socialist view of the rule of law and the advancement of intellectual education of law.

5. Strengthen Intellectual Education of Law and Promote the Formation of the Socialist View of the Rule of Law among Law Students

As previously mentioned, intellectual education of law and the cultivation of socialist view of the rule of law are complementary and mutually reinforcing. The intellectual

education of law in colleges and universities can effectively promote the continuous formation of socialist view of the rule of law in law students. Therefore, the key task and training goal of law education in colleges and universities is to strengthen intellectual education of law and promote the cultivation of socialist view of the rule of law among law students.

First, strengthen ideological guidance and integrate the essence of the socialist rule of law system with Chinese characteristics into intellectual education of law. The Government Report of 2017 proposed that the overall goal of comprehensively advancing the rule of law is to build a socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics and a socialist country ruled by law. We should adhere to the rule of law in an all-round way. Country governance in full accordance with law is the essential requirement and important guarantee of socialism with Chinese characteristics. The country's leadership must penetrate into the entire process and all aspects of rule of law. We should firmly adhere to the road of socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics, improve the constitution-centered socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics, build a socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics, build a socialist country ruled by law, develop the theory of socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics, adhere to the law-based governance of the country, law-based exercise of state power, and law-based administration of government in conjunction, adhere to integrated construction of country, government and society ruled by law, adhere to combine the rule of law with the rule of virtue, achieve organic unity in law-based governance of the country, deepen the judicial system reform, and improve the nation's legal literacy and moral quality. Based on China's national conditions, law schools should continuously deepen intellectual education of law, combine professional legal education with ideological and political guidance, and help students, especially law students, comprehensively establish and implement the socialist view of the rule of law under the guidance of ideological guide outline.

Second, there is need to strengthen the construction of socialist view of the rule of law among front-line law teachers, urge law teachers to innovate teaching concepts and teaching plans, continuously improve the teaching system, and effectively advance intellectual education of law. Where, the publication and unified use of "Key Textbooks for Marxist Theoretical Research and Construction Project" plays an active role in demonstration. The Marxist philosophy textbooks cover the practical experience of socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics and the latest progress of the discipline. It reflects the latest achievement in socialist view of the rule of law with Chinese characteristics as the localization of Marxism. By organic integration of concept education with professional knowledge teaching, it plays a very good role in promoting the formation of socialist view of the rule of law among law students. At the same time, the unified use of Marxist philosophy textbooks has also achieved a high degree of unity between teaching content and teaching concepts, which is

of great significance given the special national conditions of our country with a vast territory. College law teachers should deeply understand the educational guidance and practical significance of the Marxist philosophy textbooks, promote practicability, diversification and dynamism in teaching methods in the process of education and teaching, cultivate independent intelligence of law students, and help students better construct a complete legal knowledge system, thereby further promoting intellectual education of law.

Third, at the level of legal discipline construction, based on the actual situation in the college where the author works, the following recommendations are given: in implementing the national strategic planning of "double first-class" (world first-class universities and first-class disciplines) construction, colleges and universities should pay attention to legal professional education and general education for the whole school students. In the specific discipline construction, we should build first-class faculty, forge first-class scientific research capabilities, cultivate first-class innovative talents, and build first-class governance systems. Law teachers should focus on the frontiers of international law research, give intellectual education of law based on the socialist rule of law system with Chinese characteristics, help law students develop legal identity as legal persons, develop their practical ability, application and innovation abilities, and let them form a complete legal knowledge system and a correct socialist view of the rule of law.

Fourth, in the design of law teaching, we should jump out of the limitations of classroom teaching in law professional courses and ideological and political education, promote college students to develop socialist view of the rule of law and consciousness of rules via teachers' conductive education and training of the second classroom, so that ideological and political courses, professional courses, professional ethics courses and students' second classroom work together and complement each other [10]. For example, the college where the author works mainly carries out two basic tasks. One is to vigorously develop academic clubs, which lays a solid foundation for law students to participate in innovation and build a higher-level scientific research platform. As a carrier and communication platform for students' extracurricular club activities and after-school learning of law-related knowledge, academic clubs play an important role in helping law schools develop legal persons of the new era and learn the new situation and new requirements of student education, management and service work. The other is to carry out law discipline competitions, such as college student mock court competitions, CIETAC cup competitions, debates, etc., which can effectively promote law students to transform learned legal theory knowledge and fragmented knowledge into case analysis and practical experience. By expanding knowledge and thinking in the competitions and fully applying it to social practice, it is possible to further deepen intellectual education of law. The development of such second classrooms, on the one hand, helps and promotes students' active learning, lets

them apply legal knowledge, establish the concept of rule of law in practice, and develop a socialist concept of the rule of law; on the other hand, also encourages communication and discussion in and out of schools, lets law students play a positive role in guiding students of other majors, have joint learning and growth with students outside the school, thereby further promoting the diversified and decentralized development of intellectual education of law, further boosting the formation the socialist view of the rule of law among law students.

6. Conclusion

The cultivation of socialist view of the rule of law and intellectual education of law complement each other and promote each other. Law schools should continuously improve the method and level of intellectual education of law, thus helping contemporary college students, especially law students, develop socialist view of rule of law. To promote the cultivation of socialist view of the rule of law and the continuous improvement of intellectual education of law among law students, colleges and universities should focus on the successful transformation from legal system education to legal education. There is need to break through the previous single routine classroom education of legal system and transform it into a diversified and enriched legal education; closely combine college students' professional courses, professional ethics courses, ideological and political courses and students' second classrooms to play a synergistic effect; integrate clean government education and legal education with the cultivation of rule consciousness and honesty ethics, continually deepen the two, help college students establish a correct socialist view of the rule of law, a correct world outlook, a view of life, and values; strengthen legal publicity in colleges and universities, combine legal publicity with legal education, so that publicity is based on education, while education serves the purpose of publicity; combine the cultivation of socialist concept of the rule of law with the awareness of legal risk prevention and control of college students, improve the awareness of risk prevention and control of college students, reduce occurrence of negative cases in college students (such as litigation cases, "campus loan" incidents, legal issues related to innovation & venture bases, etc.), promote healthy growth of college students; promote legalization in college management, rule schools in accordance with the law to protect the rights of college students. Take the Law School of Sichuan University as an example. It establishes a series of mature systems and norms like mentee system (system of a "one-to-one" or "one-to-many" approach to let older students to assist new students), dormitory assistance system, outstanding students demonstration system which have been practiced in Sichuan University Law School for several years, to let socialist view of the rule of law and rule consciousness penetrate into the daily study and life of college students from multiple aspects and perspectives.

Based on practice of our school, to continuously strengthen the intellectual education of law, the following ways can be adopted: 1. Reference. Compare modern,

ancient, domestic and foreign research and discourse on intellectual education of law, let students study relevant research works and papers, then implement teaching methods and teaching models suitable for the school based on the actual situation of Sichuan University Law School. At the same time, learn from education research results of intellectual education of law in other universities in China, and apply it to education model of law students of our school. 2. Expert guidance. Invite experienced experts, professors and teachers of law schools to educate the law students of our school, share the experience and stories of the seniors so that college students contrast past misery with present happiness, receiving intellectual education of law in a subtle way and better developing the socialist view of the rule of law. 3. Practice. Combine the professional courses of law students with practical cases, apply classroom theoretical knowledge to social practice and practical cases, guide legal practice with legal theory, and then inversely develop legal theory from practice. 4. Course cross-combination. Combine the ideological, political and situation education courses for college students with professional law courses to achieve the education purpose through cross-combination of courses. Integrate ideological and political guidance with professional knowledge learning, and then advance it to the level of intellectual education of law, thus forming a good interaction between educators and learners.

In the Government Report of 2017, the President of the State clearly pointed out: "Youth prosperity means national prosperity, while strong youth means a strong country. If the young generation has ideals, skills, and responsibilities, the country has a future and the nation has hope. The Chinese dream is for history, reality, and for the future; it belongs to our generation and moreover, the younger generation. The Chinese dream of great rejuvenation of the nation will eventually become true in the continuous struggles by generations of young people. The whole country must care for and love young people, set up a stage for them to achieve a brilliant life. The young people must keep firm ideals and convictions, maintain ambitious, down-to-earth, and courageous attitude to act as tide players in the era, fly dreams at youth in the vivid practice of realizing the Chinese dream and compose a gorgeous chapter of life in the tireless struggle for the benefit of the people. It is an imperative and vital political task and educational goal for college law schools to strengthen the education and training of young students, establish a correct socialist view of the rule of law in them, and constantly improve the intellectual education of law. The cultivation of socialist view of the rule of law and the improvement of intellectual education of law also face deeper development. Rule of law shows the development of human political civilization and constitutes a key part of China's development. Young students as social reserve forces and socialist successors should establish a correct socialist view of the rule of law to provide a strong guarantee for China's strategic goal of comprehensive rule of law and its effective execution and

implementation, thereby advancing the process of building a socialist country ruled by law, and boosting China's progress toward a beautiful China. Intellectual education is the fundamental and ultimate requirement for talent education in colleges and universities. Only with intellectual education, college students in the new era can adapt to the development of a socialist country ruled by law. For law students, it is more important that colleges and universities thoroughly implement intellectual education of law. College students bear the hope of our society for the future and the historical task of building a socialist legal system. It is hoped that we can cultivate college students with socialist view of the rule of law who will contribute to the building of socialist rule of law in China.

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