

The Logical Construction of the Ideological and Political Education System in Departmental Law Courses: A Perspective on Criminal Procedure Law

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Abstract

Criminal Procedure Law achieves human rights protection and practices the values and functions of good law and governance through visible justice, making it an indispensable course in the ideological and political education reform of departmental law courses in legal education. The construction of the ideological and political education system for the Criminal Procedure Law course should focus on integrating ideological and political elements with professional content. Based on the analysis of the internal requirements and elements of ideological and political education, the ideological and political education system for the Criminal Procedure Law course should be founded on the intrinsic compound of the ideological core and criminal procedure law, extend to the overall integration of ideological education and the teaching of criminal procedure law, and deeply explore the specific integration of ideological elements with the mechanisms and systems of criminal procedure law. Under this threefold compound structure, the ideological and political education system of the Criminal Procedure Law course achieves a seamless integration of ideological and professional content, fully leveraging the practical effectiveness of the Criminal Procedure Law course in comprehensive education.

Keywords

Criminal Procedure Law; Ideological and Political Education; Ideological Core; Ideological Elements; Collaborative Education.

1. Introduction

On March 18, 2019, General Secretary Xi emphasized the importance of "fully recognizing and leveraging the ideological and political education resources inherent in other courses to achieve comprehensive education for all students throughout their entire educational process" during a symposium with teachers of ideological and political theory courses in higher education institutions^[1]. On May 28, 2020, the Ministry of Education issued the *Guidelines for the Construction of Ideological and Political Education in Higher Education Courses* (hereinafter referred to as the *Guidelines*), proposing a comprehensive promotion of ideological and political education construction. In January 2021, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China issued the *Plan for Building the Rule of Law in China (2020-2025)*, which explicitly aims to cultivate high-quality legal talents who are firm in their beliefs, possess both virtues and legal expertise, and are capable of upholding and practicing the law. "Integrating ideological and political education into exemplary classrooms for law majors should be guided by the goal of fostering virtue, oriented towards serving economic and social needs, based on knowledge transmission, and focused on strengthening students' professional capabilities and training, aiming at the comprehensive growth of students"^[2]. Criminal Procedure Law is an important

component of the socialist legal system in China, stipulating the procedures for criminal litigation. As one of the core courses for law majors, Criminal Procedure Law is a required course. The course realizes human rights protection and practices good law and governance through visible justice, making it indispensable and even crucial in the construction of the ideological and political education system for law courses. The construction of the ideological and political education system for the Criminal Procedure Law course not only provides value guidance for the education and teaching of this professional course but also serves as a model for the overall construction of the ideological and political education system for law courses and plays a role in shaping the values of cultivating legal talents with both virtues and legal expertise. The preliminary and key step in constructing the ideological and political education system for the Criminal Procedure Law course is the excavation of ideological elements. How to construct the ideological and political education system for the Criminal Procedure Law course, and how to organically integrate ideological elements with the knowledge content of criminal procedure law, needs to be grasped from three levels: the intrinsic compound of the ideological core and criminal procedure law, the overall integration of ideological education and the teaching of criminal procedure law, and the specific integration of ideological elements with the mechanisms and systems of criminal procedure law.

2. Intrinsic Compound: Integration of Ideological Core and Criminal Procedure Law

Article 3 of the *Guidelines* specifies that the content of ideological and political education should highlight five ideological cores: the Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, the core socialist values, excellent traditional Chinese culture, the constitution and the rule of law, and professional ideals and ethics. Criminal Procedure Law continually develops in practice, playing an important role in improving human rights protection mechanisms, ensuring governance according to the constitution and laws, aligning with excellent traditional Chinese culture, optimizing professional ideals and ethics in criminal justice, and cultivating legal professionals who possess both virtues and legal expertise. The intrinsic values of Criminal Procedure Law align with the internal requirements of ideological and political education. The intrinsic compound of Criminal Procedure Law education with the core content of ideological and political education serves as the core orientation in constructing the ideological and political education system for the Criminal Procedure Law course.

2.1. A New Chapter in Criminal Procedure Mode Guided by the Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era

The mode of criminal procedure is the method of achieving the purposes of criminal procedure. The promulgation and implementation of the 1979 Criminal Procedure Law marked the beginning of the transition of China's criminal procedure from traditional to modern, initially establishing the basic institutional structure of China's criminal procedure system^[3]. However, this law leaned towards crime control, representing a typical strong-authority litigation mode. With the revision of the Criminal Procedure Law, China's criminal procedure mode has been continuously evolving. First, the establishment of an adversarial litigation mode. The 1996 Criminal Procedure Law emphasized the combination of crime control and human rights protection, adopting the legal thought of the presumption of innocence and granting certain litigation rights to the accused, presenting an adversarial litigation pattern. Second, the development of the adversarial litigation mode. The 2012 Criminal Procedure Law incorporated "respect and protection of human rights" into the law, and based on the results of judicial reforms, granted more litigation rights to the accused and other litigation participants, highlighting adversarial elements. Third, the optimization of consultative justice. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, guided by the Thought on Socialism with

Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, and against the backdrop of comprehensive governance according to law, the pace of change in the criminal procedure mode has accelerated. General Secretary Xi pointed out that the fundamental purpose and key task of comprehensively governing the country according to law is to earnestly respect and protect human rights, and explicitly proposed "strengthening the legal protection of human rights"^[4]. China has implemented a series of measures to protect human rights through judicial means, such as enhancing the function of criminal trials, promoting a trial-centered approach, correcting and preventing wrongful convictions, reforming the leniency system for those who confess and accept punishment, and reforming the fast-track sentencing procedure. The 2018 amendment to the Criminal Procedure Law is an important manifestation of the progress in the construction of the rule of law in criminal procedure and the building of a rule of law state in China, reflecting the development concepts of the new era and the new developments of the new era^[5].

2.2. Integration of Core Socialist Values with the Intrinsic Ideology of Criminal Procedure Law

General Secretary Xi emphasized, "Core values are the spiritual bond that holds a nation together and the shared moral foundation of a country"^[6]. The *Guiding Opinions on Further Integrating Core Socialist Values into the Rule of Law* points out that laws and regulations should reflect clear value orientations and emphasizes promoting the integration of core socialist values into the legal system. Core socialist values play a comprehensive and guiding role in the practice of governing the country according to law, and the Criminal Procedure Law should be guided by these values. Criminal procedure aims to achieve the state's goals of "prosperity, democracy, civilization, harmony," as well as "freedom, equality, justice, and rule of law." Practicing core socialist values through criminal justice inevitably requires law enforcement officers to enforce the law justly and judicial officers to apply the law strictly^[7]. The Criminal Procedure Law embodies core socialist values in its tasks, objectives, institutional practices, and procedural operations. It inherently upholds values such as order, fairness, freedom, and efficiency. National prosperity and social harmony are prerequisites for individual freedom, and "the growth of freedom depends on its contribution to national prosperity"^[8]. Cultivating and fostering core socialist values requires emphasizing and maintaining procedural justice. A series of judicial reforms in China, including the trial-centered reform, the exclusionary rule of illegal evidence, and the judicial accountability system, are closely related to procedural justice. Procedural justice promotes social fairness and justice and upholds core socialist values.

2.3. The Integration of Excellent Traditional Chinese Culture with the Value Pursuits of the Criminal Procedure Law

On March 26, 2014, the Ministry of Education issued the *Guidelines for Improving Education on Excellent Traditional Chinese Culture*, which pointed out that education on traditional Chinese culture should focus on promoting patriotism, including education on national sentiment, social care, and personal cultivation. The ideological and political education of the Criminal Procedure Law course should emphasize "highlighting key points to deepen the effect"^[9]. Article 1 of the Criminal Procedure Law clearly states the legislative purpose of safeguarding national security, punishing acts that endanger national security, and upholding the baseline of patriotism. The system of delivering criminals to authorities empowers citizens to assist judicial organs in combating illegal and criminal activities and maintaining social order. Comprehensive legal aid for criminal cases ensures the legal rights of the accused, and special provisions for the elderly and minors reflect social care. Excellent traditional Chinese culture has become the genetic foundation of the Chinese nation. "Every state has its laws"^[10] and "When laws and regulations are implemented and discipline is rectified, no country is ungoverned and no people are untransformed"^[11], emphasizing the importance of governing the country by law. By pursuing illegal and criminal behaviors, ordinary people recognize the high costs of wanton actions,

which encourages them to adhere strictly to moral standards and improve personal cultivation. The inclusion of "respect and protection of human rights" in the Criminal Procedure Law, and the establishment of a series of principles, systems, and procedures, compel criminal justice officers to strictly adhere to the principle of "based on facts and governed by law," ensuring the realization of judicial justice.

2.4. The Role of the Criminal Procedure Law in Constitutional and Legal Education

The Constitution is the fundamental law of the state and the basis for the formulation of the Criminal Procedure Law, the two being in a "mother law" and "subsidiary law" relationship. The 2004 Constitution explicitly stipulates "respect and protection of human rights," and the 2012 Criminal Procedure Law added "respect and protection of human rights" in its second article. The basic value pursuits of the Constitution and the Criminal Procedure Law are consistent. The Criminal Procedure Law concretizes the principled provisions of the Constitution, serving as a department of law that implements the Constitution. The entire Criminal Procedure Law is a dynamic, living, and specific manifestation of the Constitution. Without the specific provisions of the Criminal Procedure Law, it would be impossible to know how the courts should conduct independent trials, how defendants should obtain defense, or how the procuratorate should supervise, all from the Constitution alone. The Criminal Procedure Law is also known as the "applied Constitution" and "practiced Constitution," echoing the Constitution not only in specific legal provisions but, more importantly, in criminal judicial practice by enhancing human rights protection and punishing acts that violate the rule of law. Principles like "no wrongful convictions" and "balance of leniency and severity" enable the Criminal Procedure Law to play a stronger educational and guiding role, educating citizens to abide by the Constitution and the law and actively combating illegal and criminal acts. The Criminal Procedure Law maintains constitutional rule from both the static perspective of legal texts and the dynamic perspective of judicial practice. By realizing the value of punishing crime and protecting human rights, it vividly and concretely underscores constitutional legal education.

2.5. Optimization of Concepts in Professional Ideals and Ethics Education for Criminal Justice Practitioners

General Secretary Xi emphasized that legal education should foster virtue and cultivate talents with both virtues and legal expertise, focusing on the cultivation of legal talents. Law students often pursue careers in political and legal fields. The autonomy of legal professionals, achieved through specialized training and professional skills, is not difficult to realize; however, the issue of professional ethics, tied to social responsibility, has long been challenging to address^[12]. The Fourth Plenary Session of the 18th Central Committee emphasized "comprehensively promoting the rule of law," and the 19th National Congress proposed systematic Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era as the direction for legal professionals to respond to the changing needs of Chinese society, which is also the professional ideal of the legal community. Law enforcement, judicial organs, and their staff, as well as other legal practitioners involved in criminal procedure, should uphold the law. The equilateral triangle structure of criminal procedure promotes equality between prosecution and defense, with judges adjudicating in the middle, effectively safeguarding the legitimate litigation rights of suspects and defendants. The Criminal Procedure Law endows different criminal procedure subjects with powers and rights while also clarifying their respective responsibilities and obligations. It requires all legal professionals to perform their duties, adhere to the principle of "based on facts and governed by law," and uphold professional boundaries. Recent amendments to the Criminal Procedure Law, such as the inclusion of "respect and protection of human rights," the establishment of the exclusionary rule of illegal evidence, the necessity

review mechanism for detention, the guarantee of defense rights, the improvement of investigative measures, the restructuring and improvement of trial procedures, the establishment of special criminal procedures, the improvement of execution procedures, the establishment of the system of leniency for those who confess and accept punishment, and the construction of the criminal trial in absentia system, all require criminal prosecution organs and their staff to adhere to the professional bottom line of "human rights protection" and strictly handle cases according to law; and require defense lawyers to practice "effective defense" to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the accused.

3. Comprehensive Integration: Harmonizing the Teaching of Criminal Procedure Law with Ideological and Political Education

The Criminal Procedure Law course should encompass themes of ideological and political education (ideological and political education). The ideological and political education perspective of the Criminal Procedure Law course should emphasize the primacy of ideological value guidance while respecting the characteristics and educational principles of professional courses, avoiding the mere "ideologization" of professional courses^[13]. The course should organically integrate ideological and political education elements, avoiding rigid application and the issue of disjointed integration. While maintaining the individuality of the discipline, profession, and course of Criminal Procedure Law, fully understanding its intrinsic functions and social values, the course should incorporate the spirit of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, especially the Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, into the teaching. This approach aims to achieve an organic unity of knowledge transmission, ability cultivation, and value shaping^[14]. The Criminal Procedure Law course adheres to the educational principles of explicit professional knowledge transmission and implicit integration of ideological and political education elements, embedding the theme of ideological and political education throughout the teaching of professional knowledge. Using the textbook "Criminal Procedure Law" by the Marxist Project, the course is divided into four parts: theory, institutions, evidence, and procedures. Based on the content characteristics of these four parts, connections with ideological and political education elements are sought, internalizing ideological and political education within professional knowledge. The content at the levels of sections, chapters, and sub-chapters has corresponding macro, meso, and micro ideological and political education resources, with specific ideological and political education elements existing within the detailed content. These need to be excavated and subtly integrated into the teaching of the Criminal Procedure Law.

3.1. Ideological and Political Themes in the Theory Section of the Criminal Procedure Law

The theory section includes the introduction, Marx and Engels' views on criminal procedure, basic principles of criminal procedure, and the structure of criminal procedure. The main ideological and political education themes in this section include the development of the Criminal Procedure Law and its structure, reflecting the development view of Marxist philosophy and the new development of the Criminal Procedure Law in the new era, enhancing national identity; and the objectives, values, and basic principles of criminal procedure reflecting a people-centered approach that respects and protects human rights.

3.2. Ideological and Political Themes in the Institution Section of the Criminal Procedure Law

The institution section includes the subjects of criminal procedure, jurisdiction, recusal, defense and representation, compulsory measures, periods and service, among other topics. The main ideological and political education themes in this section include the need for legal

subjects in criminal procedure to continually enhance their professional ethics, remember their social responsibilities and historical missions, and work towards building a true legal community and modernized legal criminal justice system. The specific systems in criminal procedure reflect China's needs and Chinese narratives, avoiding blind admiration for similar systems in other countries.

3.3. Ideological and Political Themes in the Evidence Section of the Criminal Procedure Law

The evidence section includes topics such as evidence and proof. The content covers the basic concepts and sub-concepts of evidence and proof, the three attributes of evidence (objectivity, relevance, legality), and various rules, systems, and concepts related to evidence, all of which contain rich ideological and political education elements. The main ideological and political education themes in this section include the dialectical materialist epistemology reflected in the discovery of facts in criminal cases, the era's mission of the evidence system in respecting and protecting human rights, and the confidence in China's path reflected in the establishment of the exclusionary rule of illegal evidence.

3.4. Ideological and Political Themes in the Procedure Section of the Criminal Procedure Law

The procedure section includes topics such as filing a case, investigation, review and prosecution, first-instance procedures, second-instance procedures, trial supervision procedures, incidental civil litigation, procedures for handling juvenile criminal cases, criminal reconciliation procedures, trial in absentia procedures, confiscation of illegal gains procedures, compulsory medical treatment procedures, execution of various judgments and rulings, and changes and supervision of execution. The main ideological and political education themes in this section include the essence of procedural rule of law and procedural justice. Essentially, criminal procedure aims to control crime through due process, but every citizen should firmly combat illegal and criminal activities, strengthen their sense of ownership, and enhance national identity. During different procedural stages, the subjects and participants in criminal procedure enjoy corresponding rights and powers but must also adhere to respective obligations and duties, reflecting the relativity of rights and obligations and shaping correct values from an ethical perspective. The improvement and development of special criminal procedures in China also demonstrate the advantages of the timely advancement of the Criminal Procedure Law in the new era.

4. Specific Integration: Incorporating Ideological and Political Elements into the Specific Content of Criminal Procedure Law

Both ideological and political education (ideological and political education) and the teaching of Criminal Procedure Law aim at educating individuals. Their common goal is to cultivate top-notch legal professionals with good professional ethics and qualities that meet the needs of the rule of law development. The educational reform of "curriculum ideological and political education" in law aims to infuse the values of socialist law into legal courses. By returning to the essence of course education, it promotes the seamless connection between "legal knowledge transmission" and "legal value guidance," ultimately achieving the goal of cultivating "morally and legally proficient" socialist legal talents^[15]. The core content of Criminal Procedure Law aligns with ideological and political education, guided by ideological and political education principles, and emphasizes the goal of cultivating individuals through education. Different themes within Criminal Procedure Law should also reflect the phased goals of ideological and political education. This requires integrating ideological and political education elements into the detailed knowledge points of specific systems and mechanisms of

the course. Based on the analysis of the corresponding ideological and political education themes in the content of Criminal Procedure Law, the following sections provide precise analyses of the ideological and political education elements contained in specific systems, rules, and procedures such as the legal aid system, the exclusionary rule of illegal evidence, and the procedures for juvenile criminal cases.

4.1. In-depth Exploration of Ideological and Political Education Elements in Specific Content of Criminal Procedure Law

Currently, theoretical research on curriculum ideological and political education mostly explains the integration of professional courses and ideological and political education from a macro perspective, lacking in-depth exploration of the ideological and political education elements contained in the specific content of professional courses. This simple and direct approach, which lacks specificity and proper integration, inevitably leads to the substantial existence of the "two skins" problem in curriculum ideological and political education. If ideological and political education content is forcefully tied to professional course content only at a general level, it will inevitably lead to the abstractness and ineffectiveness of ideological and political education in professional courses. Separating ideological and political education elements from the specific content of professional courses will result in the ineffectiveness of curriculum ideological and political education. During course lectures, it is essential to "go deep and detailed, make it small and comprehensive, and do it well and thoroughly" to avoid rigid, superficial preaching and to evoke resonance in students' knowledge, emotions, and values^[16]. Therefore, based on clearly understanding the internal integration of ideological and political education and Criminal Procedure Law courses and their overall integration at the macro level, it is crucial to effectively grasp the alignment of specific content of Criminal Procedure Law, such as theories, systems, and mechanisms, with the micro-level ideological and political education elements. By deeply understanding the ideological and political education connotations in the specific content and the ideological and political education elements in the institutional details, the integration of Criminal Procedure Law courses and ideological and political education can be truly implemented in educational practice, achieving a synergistic effect.

4.2. Ideological and Political education Elements in the Legal Aid System

Legal aid ensures that socially disadvantaged groups, who may find it difficult to protect their rights through conventional legal means due to economic difficulties or other factors, have access to justice. The phrase "a majestic government office opens to the south, but don't enter if you have no money even if you are right" reflects the inaccessibility of justice in feudal society. The legal aid system developed and formed on the basis of a strong nation; as a state responsibility, the government ensures that specific groups receive legal aid^[17]. The funding for legal aid is almost entirely supported by the fiscal budget, highlighting the importance of national strength. By providing judicial convenience to economically disadvantaged or specific socially vulnerable groups, the legal aid system embodies the principle of "striving to let the people feel fairness and justice in every judicial case," contributing to the construction of a harmonious society and reflecting the principle of substantial equality before the law. Moreover, this system helps to uncover the truth in individual cases, contributing to judicial fairness. The legal aid system is continuously being improved and developed in practice. For instance, the coverage of lawyer defense in criminal trials expanded nationwide from October 2017 to December 2018. In April 2019, the *Guangzhou Legal Aid Implementation Measures* became the first government regulation to stipulate zero-threshold applications for criminal legal aid, achieving full-process coverage of legal aid in criminal procedures. The continuous development of the legal aid system in practice plays a more significant role in maintaining social harmony, achieving judicial fairness, and ensuring equality before the law.

4.3. Ideological and Political Education Elements in the Exclusionary Rule of Illegal Evidence

The exclusionary rule of illegal evidence excludes confessions obtained through illegal means and evidence obtained through illegal searches and seizures. This rule reflects the requirements of building a rule of law nation. The erroneous notion of "confession is king" and the resulting widespread use of torture to extract confessions have led to numerous wrongful convictions^[18]. The exclusionary rule of illegal evidence aims to restrict the abuse of public power, embodying the principle of "result-based counteraction against behavior." Declaring evidence invalid is the most effective way to deny a litigation act, and the most effective way to curb illegal evidence collection is to declare that illegally obtained evidence is inadmissible. The exclusionary rule has a comprehensive procedural mechanism to ensure that the value of human rights protection pursued by this rule is truly implemented. The *Provisions on Several Issues Concerning the Exclusion of Illegal Evidence in Handling Criminal Cases* issued in 2010 marked the formal establishment of the exclusionary rule in China. The 2012 Criminal Procedure Law further improved the exclusionary rule, and the 2017 *Provisions on Several Issues Concerning the Strict Exclusion of Illegal Evidence in Handling Criminal Cases* enhanced this rule. The process of establishing and improving the exclusionary rule in China reflects the determination and approach to building a socialist rule of law nation with Chinese characteristics, enhancing national identity. China's exclusionary rule differs from those of other countries and regions. For illegal verbal evidence, it must be excluded by law; however, repeated confessions that eliminate the illegality under specific circumstances can be used as evidence. For illegal physical evidence, a conditional exclusion model is adopted instead of a blanket exclusion. This model aligns with the actual situation of crime investigation in China, effectively balancing crime control and human rights protection. The unique exclusionary rule of illegal evidence in China embodies the principle of proceeding from reality and seeking truth from facts.

4.4. Ideological and Political Education Elements in the Procedures for Juvenile Criminal Cases

General Secretary Xi has repeatedly emphasized that "the whole society should understand, respect, care for, and serve children, providing them with a good social environment"^[19]. With the increasing number of juvenile criminal cases, judicial protection for juveniles has become more urgent. The Criminal Procedure Law has a special chapter on the procedures for juvenile criminal cases. In the post-industrial society stage, the state focuses more on educating and rescuing juvenile offenders^[20]. Special protection for juveniles compared to adults reflects the living soul of Marxism, which is the analysis of specific issues. The principle of education first and punishment second also reflects the excellent traditional Chinese culture of loving the young. General Secretary Xi has repeatedly stressed the importance of starting legal education from a young age. The procedures for juvenile criminal cases embody the care and protection of the Party and the state for juveniles in criminal justice, promoting juveniles' legal knowledge and belief in the rule of law, while also enhancing their ideological and emotional identification with the socialist system with Chinese characteristics. The application of special procedures for juveniles is a vivid and deeply participatory constitutional and legal education. The record sealing system helps juvenile offenders reintegrate into society, reflecting the importance of building a harmonious society. This system applies to juveniles who were sentenced to less than five years of imprisonment and were under 18 at the time of the crime, thus dealing with them based on their subjective malice and social harm, reflecting the dialectical method of universality and particularity. The comprehensive procedural and institutional guarantees in the procedures for juvenile criminal cases fully protect juveniles' legitimate rights and interests, ensuring that substantial justice is achieved.

5. Conclusion

The integration of ideological and political education (ideological and political education) into the Criminal Procedure Law course should be student-centered, fully drawing on core ideological and political education content. Constructing an ideological and political education system within the Criminal Procedure Law course should focus on the threefold integration of its core, overall, and specific content with ideological and political education elements.

Firstly, it is crucial to clarify that the content of the Criminal Procedure Law aligns with and practices the requirements of ideological and political education cores, such as the Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, socialist core values, excellent Chinese traditional culture, constitutional and legal education, and professional ideals and ethics education. Secondly, the Criminal Procedure Law course utilizes the Marxist project textbook "Criminal Procedure Law," which takes Marxism as its guiding principle and moral education as its fundamental task, ensuring the content orientation of ideological and political education in the textbook. The teaching content of the Criminal Procedure Law course should align overall with the themes of ideological and political education, and the instruction should incorporate ideological and political education content requirements in basic theories, specific systems, evidence and proof, and procedural operations. Thirdly, it is essential to effectively grasp the alignment of specific content such as theories, systems, and mechanisms of the Criminal Procedure Law with micro-level ideological and political education elements. Understanding the ideological and political education connotations in the specific content and the ideological and political education elements in institutional details ensures the effective implementation of the educational and ideological and political education functions of the Criminal Procedure Law course.

Exploring ideological and political education content and elements within the Criminal Procedure Law helps in the practical application of the ideological and political education system within the course. The threefold integration structure of the Criminal Procedure Law ideological and political education system can serve as a model and reference for constructing ideological and political education systems in other law courses and in the broader legal education curriculum. However, it must be recognized that constructing an ideological and political education system in departmental law is only the first step in a long journey. Comprehensive reform of departmental law courses' ideological and political education still requires a series of supporting measures, such as evaluation systems and teaching methods, as well as related institutional reforms. Only by forming a complete system of integrated ideological and political education content and teaching pathways can the collaborative educational function of ideological and political education in departmental law courses be better highlighted and utilized.

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