

Research on the Interactive Integration of the Civil Code and Ideological and Political Education

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ABSTRACT

The promulgation and implementation of the "Civil Code of the People's Republic of China" marks the maturity of my country's civil legal system. Its regulatory role in social life and the function of ideological and political education in shaping individual values have an inherent correlation. This article explores the interactive integration mechanism between the Civil Code and ideological and political education from four dimensions: theoretical basis, necessity, feasibility, and practical paths, aiming to provide theoretical references and practical ideas for the construction of a society under the rule of law and the innovation of ideological and political education.

KEYWORDS

Civil code; Ideological and political education; Interactive integration; Spirit of the rule of law; Value guidance

1 Introduction

1.1 Research background and significance

As an "encyclopedia of social life", the Civil Code covers civil relations such as real rights, contracts, and personality rights. It not only establishes behavioral norms but also contains values such as fairness, integrity, and harmony. Ideological and political education, as the core means of ideological construction, is committed to guiding individuals to establish correct values. In the context of combining the comprehensive rule of law with the rule of virtue, the interactive integration of the two is not only an inevitable requirement for the construction of a society under the rule of law but also an important path for improving the quality and efficiency of ideological and political education.

From a theoretical perspective, interdisciplinary research can break the disciplinary barriers between law and education and enrich the theoretical system of integrating legal education and values education. From a practical perspective, the combination of the two can improve citizens' legal literacy and moral standards, providing dual support for social governance.

1.2 Research status at home and abroad

Abroad, due to differences in legal systems and cultural backgrounds, although there is no direct research on the interactive integration of my country's Civil Code and ideological and political education, there is certain theoretical and practical experience in the integration of legal education and moral education. For example, the United States focuses on infiltrating the concept of the rule of law and moral values into civic education through various channels such as school education and community activities to cultivate citizens' sense of social responsibility and legal awareness. Germany emphasizes combining the imparting of legal knowledge with the cultivation of moral emotions in the educational process, so that students can form correct moral judgments while understanding legal norms.

Domestic research on the Civil Code mainly focuses on the significance of compiling the code, interpretation of legal provisions, and institutional innovation. For example, Professor Wang Liming has conducted in-depth research on the system construction and institutional improvement of the Civil Code, emphasizing its important role in protecting civil rights and maintaining social order. In the field of ideological and political education research, scholars pay attention to the innovation of educational content, methods, and approaches to improve the pertinence and effectiveness of ideological and political education. In recent years, with the in-depth discussion on the relationship between the rule of law and the rule of virtue, some scholars have begun to pay attention to the correlation between the Civil Code and ideological and political education. For example, some scholars have pointed out that the embodiment of socialist core values in the Civil Code provides rich materials for ideological and political education; others have discussed how to integrate Civil Code education into college ideological and political courses to cultivate students' concept of the rule of law. However, in general, the current domestic systematic research on the interactive integration of the two still needs to be strengthened, and the research on interactive mechanisms and practical paths is not deep enough.

1.3 Research methods and innovations

This article adopts the literature research method, extensively consulting domestic and foreign literature on the Civil Code, ideological and political education, and their relationship, sorting out the research status, and laying the foundation for in-depth research. It uses the case analysis method to reveal the practical significance and practical paths of their interactive integration by analyzing specific cases in the implementation of the Civil Code and typical cases in the practice of ideological and political education. At the same time, it adopts the interdisciplinary research method, comprehensively using knowledge from multiple disciplines such as law and ideological and political education to deeply analyze the internal connection and interactive mechanism between the Civil Code and ideological and political education.

The innovation lies in the innovation of the research perspective, starting from the perspective of interactive integration, deeply exploring the two-way relationship between the Civil Code and ideological and political education, breaking through the limitations of previous single-discipline research. In terms of research content, it not only analyzes the necessity and feasibility of their interactive integration but also puts forward specific practical paths, which have strong practical pertinence and operability.

2 Theoretical basis for the interactive integration of the civil code and ideological and political education

2.1 Value core of the civil code

The Civil Code is people-centered, taking the protection of the legitimate rights and interests of civil subjects as its primary value orientation. Through clear provisions and protection of various civil rights, it ensures that the rights and interests of the people in social life are protected by law, reflecting respect for human dignity and value. At the same time, the Civil Code pursues fairness and justice. In civil activities, it requires parties to follow the principle of fairness to determine the rights and obligations of all parties, ensuring the fairness and impartiality of transactions. For example, in the contract section, parties have the right to request the cancellation of contracts that are obviously unfair to maintain fairness and justice. In addition, the Civil Code emphasizes the principle of good faith, requiring civil subjects to be honest and abide by commitments in civil activities, which not only helps maintain the order of the market economy but also promotes the construction of a social credit system. In terms of the concept of green development, the Civil Code runs through the green principle, and in relevant provisions such as the real right section and contract section, it stipulates that civil subjects should fulfill the obligation of saving resources and protecting the ecological environment when exercising their rights, reflecting the emphasis on ecological environment protection and sustainable development.

2.2 Functional orientation of ideological and political education

Ideological and political education has a guiding function, which can guide people to establish correct political directions and value orientations, so that individuals' thoughts and behaviors conform to the requirements of social mainstream values. In the period of social transformation, with the collision of various ideological trends, ideological and political education helps people firm their ideals and beliefs and resist the erosion of wrong ideas by publicizing Marxist theory and socialist core values. At the same time, ideological and political education has a cohesive function, which can unite social members, form common value pursuits and codes of conduct, and enhance social cohesion and centripetal force. Through carrying out ideological and political education activities, it can stimulate people's patriotic enthusiasm and sense of social responsibility, promote unity and cooperation among social members, and work together to achieve social development goals. In addition, ideological and political education has an incentive function, which can stimulate people's enthusiasm, initiative, and creativity, providing spiritual motivation for the realization of personal and social values. By setting examples and publicizing advanced deeds, it encourages people to work hard and make progress in work and life, contributing to social development.

2.3 Theoretical basis for interactive integration

2.3.1 Theory on the relationship between law and morality

Law and morality, as two important forms of social norms, are interrelated and interact with each other. Law is the minimum level of morality, and many legal norms embody certain moral principles and values. For example, the principle of good faith and the principle of public order and good customs in the Civil Code are both legal norms and reflections of moral requirements in law. Morality is the basis of law, providing value support for the formulation and implementation of law. In social life, moral concepts can guide people to consciously abide by the law, enhancing the authority and effectiveness of the law. At the same time, law plays a protective role in morality, maintaining social moral order through

the punishment of illegal acts. The two complement each other and jointly promote the harmonious development of society.

2.3.2 Theory of all-round development of human beings

Marxism holds that the all-round development of human beings is the ultimate goal of social development. The all-round development of human beings includes the coordinated development of ideological and moral quality, scientific and cultural quality, and health quality. The implementation of the Civil Code provides legal protection for safeguarding human rights and freedoms and promoting the all-round development of human beings. By regulating social relations, it creates a fair and just social environment for people, enabling them to freely develop their personalities and talents within the framework of the law. Ideological and political education, by cultivating people's correct ideological concepts and moral qualities, guides them to establish correct life goals, improves their ideological and moral quality, and provides spiritual motivation and value guidance for their all-round development. The two have a common goal in promoting the all-round development of human beings, cooperating and promoting each other.

3 Necessity of interactive integration of the civil code and ideological and political education

3.1 Practical needs for the construction of a society under the rule of law

3.1.1 Urgency of improving citizens' legal literacy

At present, some citizens have phenomena such as "believing in letters and visits rather than laws" and "relying on making trouble to safeguard rights". For example, owners refuse to solve property disputes through litigation, reflecting the weakness of legal awareness. Spreading knowledge of the Civil Code through ideological and political education can cultivate citizens' thinking of "safeguarding rights in accordance with the law and abiding by contracts", transforming legal provisions into conscious behavior.

3.1.2 Dual guarantee for maintaining social order

The Civil Code restricts behaviors through rules, and ideological and political education guides concepts through values. For example, the provision on the "cooling-off period for divorce" in the marriage and family section needs to be implemented in combination with family virtue education to avoid formalistic implementation. The combination of the two can form a social governance synergy of "rules + values".

3.2 Inherent requirements for the innovation of ideological and political education

3.2.1 Enriching the content of ideological and political education

The traditional content of ideological and political education mainly focuses on the imparting of theoretical knowledge and the cultivation of moral concepts, and to a certain extent, has problems such as relatively single content and insufficient connection with real life. The Civil Code covers all aspects of social life, contains rich values and behavioral norms, and provides a large number of vivid and specific educational materials for ideological and political education. For example, the provisions on the protection of personality rights in the Civil Code can guide people to establish the awareness of respecting others' personal dignity; the provisions on marriage and family help carry forward family virtues and promote family harmony. Integrating relevant content of the Civil Code into ideological and political education can enrich the content system of ideological and political education, make it more close to reality and life, and enhance its attractiveness and appeal.

3.2.2 Enhancing the effectiveness of ideological and political education

The effectiveness of ideological and political education is an important standard to measure the educational effect. In previous ideological and political education, due to the relatively single educational methods and means, some educational content was difficult to resonate with the educated, resulting in low educational effectiveness. Through interactive integration with the Civil Code, ideological and political education can use case teaching and practical teaching methods of the Civil Code to make the educational process more vivid and image, allowing the educated to feel the authority and value of the law in specific legal situations, so as to better understand and accept the content of ideological and political education. For example, in college ideological and political education, analyzing contract dispute cases in the Civil Code to guide students to establish a sense of integrity and contract spirit can achieve better educational results than simple preaching. This interactive integration can innovate the methods and means of ideological and political education, improve its pertinence and effectiveness, and better achieve the goals of ideological and political education.

3.3 Cultivation needs for all-round development of individuals

The all-round development of individuals is inseparable from the cultivation of correct concepts of rights and obligations. The Civil Code clearly stipulates citizens' various rights and obligations. Through interactive integration with ideological and political education, individuals can deeply understand the scope of their rights and obligations in social life and recognize the unity of rights and obligations. For example, in civil activities, while enjoying rights, individuals must also perform corresponding obligations and must not damage the legitimate rights and interests of others. Ideological and political education can guide individuals to establish correct views on rights and obligations, so that when exercising rights, they respect others' rights and consciously perform their obligations, thereby promoting the harmonious development of individuals in social relations and laying the foundation for their all-round development.

4 Feasibility of Interactive Integration of the Civil Code and Ideological and Political Education

4.1 Consistency of goals

4.1.1 Both are committed to promoting social harmony and stability

The Civil Code regulates the behaviors of civil subjects, adjusts various civil relations, resolves civil disputes, maintains social economic and living order, and provides legal guarantee for social harmony and stability. For example, provisions on contract disputes and tort liability can clarify the rights and obligations of all parties, resolve conflicts and disputes in a timely manner, and avoid social order chaos. Ideological and political education promotes social harmony and stability by spreading mainstream values, guiding people to establish correct ideological concepts and codes of conduct, and enhancing cohesion and identity among social members. For example, by promoting socialist core values and advocating the spirit of unity, friendship, mutual help, a good social atmosphere is created. Although the two ways are different, they both aim to promote social harmony and stability, and can cooperate and promote each other in the process of achieving this goal.

4.1.2 Both focus on cultivating talents needed for social development

Social development requires talents with good ideological and moral qualities and legal literacy. The implementation of the Civil Code requires citizens to have certain legal knowledge and legal awareness, able to participate in social life in accordance with the law and safeguard their legitimate rights and interests. Ideological and political education is committed to cultivating people's ideological and moral qualities, enabling them to have correct worldviews, outlooks on life and values, and a sense of social responsibility and dedication. The two have a common goal in talent cultivation. Through interactive integration, legal knowledge and moral education can be organically combined to cultivate all-round development talents who understand and abide by the law and have noble moral sentiments, meeting the needs of social development.

4.2 Relevance of content

4.2.1 The civil code contains rich elements of ideological and political education

The Civil Code contains rich elements of ideological and political education such as socialist core values, the concept of fairness and justice, and the principle of good faith. For example, values such as equality, justice, and integrity in socialist core values are fully reflected in the basic principles and specific provisions of the Civil Code. In the real right section, the principle of equal protection of real rights is emphasized, reflecting the value of equality; in the contract section, parties are required to follow the principle of fairness to determine the rights and obligations of all parties, reflecting the concept of fairness and justice; and the principle of good faith runs through the Civil Code, requiring civil subjects to be honest in civil activities. These elements of ideological and political education provide a solid foundation for the interactive integration of the two. Ideological and political education can carry out in-depth values education and moral education with the help of the specific content of the Civil Code.

4.2.2 Ideological and political education provides value guidance for understanding and implementing the civil code

The mainstream values and moral norms advocated by ideological and political education can provide value guidance for people to understand and implement the Civil Code. For example, in understanding and applying some principled provisions in the Civil Code, it is necessary to rely on the correct values and moral judgment ability cultivated by ideological and political education. When dealing with some civil disputes involving public order and good customs, people's moral concepts and value orientations will affect the judgment and handling results of the cases. At the same time, ideological and political education can guide people to establish correct concepts of the rule of law, enhance their

recognition and respect for the Civil Code, and make people more consciously abide by and maintain the authority of the Civil Code, promoting its effective implementation.

4.3 Complementarity of methods

4.3.1 Reference significance of ideological and political education methods for civil code publicity and education

Ideological and political education has formed a variety of methods in long-term practice, such as the theory indoctrination method, the model demonstration method, and the practical training method. These methods have important reference significance for the publicity and education of the Civil Code. For example, the theory indoctrination method can be used to systematically impart the basic concepts, principles, and main contents of the Civil Code to people, enabling them to have a comprehensive understanding of it; the model demonstration method can guide people to learn and follow by publicizing typical cases and advanced figures in law-abiding and honest management, enhancing their awareness of cognition and compliance with the Civil Code; the practical training method can organize people to participate in activities such as mock courts and legal volunteer services, allowing them to experience the practical application of the Civil Code in practice and improve their ability to solve problems using the law. By drawing on the methods of ideological and political education, the effect of Civil Code publicity and education can be improved, and people's understanding and application ability of the Civil Code can be enhanced.

4.3.2 Enlightenment of civil code education methods for innovating ideological and political education

Methods commonly used in Civil Code education, such as case analysis method and scenario simulation method, can also provide enlightenment for innovating ideological and political education. The case analysis method guides people to think and discuss by analyzing specific civil cases, cultivating their legal thinking and problem-solving ability. This method can be introduced into ideological and political education, guiding the educated to think and discuss by analyzing cases with ideological education significance, so as to improve the pertinence and effectiveness of ideological and political education. The scenario simulation method creates specific situations

5 Practical paths for interactive integration of the civil code and ideological and political education

5.1 Content level: two-way infiltration and transformation

5.1.1 Integration of the Civil Code into Ideological and Political Education Excavating the value connotation of legal provisions

Analyzing "joint liability for high-altitude parabolic acts" in ideological and political courses, and extending to "social community responsibility"; explaining the moral requirement of "respecting others' privacy" through the "personal information protection" clause. Carrying out education combined with typical cases: Using civil dispute cases of "whether to help an elderly person who falls down" to discuss the relationship between the "liability exemption for good Samaritan acts" clause and the "friendliness" value, eliminating the concern of "being liable for doing good deeds".

5.1.2 Ideological and political education feeding back the implementation of the civil code

Strengthening the concept of unity of rights and obligations: Clarifying the misunderstanding of "absolute rights" through ideological and political education, such as emphasizing that "exercising rights must not damage public interests" in owner rights protection cases.

Cultivating faith in the rule of law: Enhancing political and emotional identity with the Civil Code through explaining the "history of the rule of law construction" in party history education, upgrading from "knowing the law" to "believing in the law".

5.2 Method level: collaborative innovation and integration

5.2.1 Linkage in classroom teaching

Colleges and universities can offer optional courses on "Civil Code and Social Ethics", where law teachers explain legal rules and ideological and political teachers analyze value connotations; primary and secondary schools can carry out "legal scenario drama" activities, allowing students to master the provisions of the Civil Code and experience the moral significance of "harmonious neighbors" when performing "neighborhood dispute mediation".

5.2.2 Co-construction of practical platforms

Community level: Relying on "New Era Civilization Practice Stations", carry out "popularizing law + moral lecture hall"

activities, such as interpreting "family style construction" in combination with the marriage and family section.

Campus level: Organize activities combining "mock court" and "moral evaluation". After trying a "contract breach case", teachers and students evaluate the moral anomie in the behavior.

5.3 Subject level: multiple collaboration and guarantee

Constructing a collaborative mechanism to establish a cooperation mechanism between educational departments and judicial departments, such as courts providing typical cases to schools, and ideological and political teachers participating in the compilation of law popularization textbooks; law majors in colleges and universities and Marxist colleges jointly carry out research projects to produce interdisciplinary results.

In addition, improving the quality of educators: Training ideological and political teachers on the Civil Code to enable them to have the ability to interpret laws; training legal workers on ideological and political education methods to enhance their awareness of value guidance in law popularization and avoid "mechanical law popularization".

6 Conclusion and outlook

The interactive integration of the Civil Code and ideological and political education is essentially the dialectical unity of legal norms and value guidance. The combination of the two can not only transform legal provisions into conscious behavior but also support the implementation of laws with value concepts, providing dual guarantees of "hard constraints" and "soft guidance" for social governance.

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