

Ideological, Moral, and Legal Education

Part One: Outlook on Life and Values

1. Outlook on life refers to people's overall views and fundamental perspectives on life's purpose, attitude, and value.
2. Life purpose is the core of life outlook, determining the direction of one's life path.
3. Life value refers to the significance of one's life and practical activities for society and individuals.
4. Social value refers to an individual's contribution to society, mainly realized through social service.
5. Self-value is the need for personal development and improvement, realized through achieving social value.
6. Ideals are people's pursuit and yearning for a better future, serving as the internal driving force for life development.
7. Belief is people's unwavering correct understanding and pursuit of certain thoughts or things.
8. Ideals and beliefs are the spiritual pillars of life development, guiding human behavior.

Part Two: Moral Cultivation

9. Morality is a behavioral norm maintained by social opinion and inner belief, using good and evil as evaluation standards.
10. The basic functions of morality include cognitive function, normative function, regulatory function, and guiding function.
11. Moral cultivation is the process of improving moral quality and perfecting moral character.
12. Self-discipline is a basic requirement of moral cultivation, reflected in cautiousness when alone and self-restraint.
13. Basic standards of moral evaluation include social effects and unity of motivation and effect.
14. Traditional Chinese virtues include benevolence, righteousness, propriety, wisdom, trust, loyalty, filial piety, integrity, and shame.
15. Socialist morality includes basic contents such as serving the people, collectivism, and patriotism.

Part Three: Socialist Core Values

16. Socialist core values are the concentrated expression of contemporary Chinese spirit.
17. Prosperity, democracy, civilization, and harmony are national-level value goals.

18. Freedom, equality, justice, and rule of law are social-level value orientations.
19. Patriotism, dedication, integrity, and friendliness are individual-level value criteria.
20. Cultivating and practicing socialist core values is an important guarantee for realizing the Chinese Dream.

Part Four: Moral Norms and Standards

21. Patriotism is a traditional virtue of the Chinese nation and the spiritual bond maintaining Chinese national unity.
22. Collectivism is the basic principle of socialist morality, emphasizing unity between individual and collective.
23. Honesty and trustworthiness are important components of moral construction and the moral foundation of socialist market economy.
24. Love ethics requires love as foundation and responsibility as premise.
25. Family virtues include respecting the elderly, loving the young, gender equality, and family thrift.

Part Five: Basic Legal Theory

26. Law is behavioral norms established or recognized by the state and guaranteed by state coercive force.
27. Legal characteristics include state will, normativity, coerciveness, and universal binding force.
28. Legal operation includes law-making, law enforcement, law application, and legal supervision.
29. Rule of law means governing the state according to law, emphasizing law supremacy.
30. Governing the country according to law is China's basic strategy, requiring laws to follow, mandatory compliance, strict enforcement, and investigation of violations.

Part Six: Constitution

31. Constitution is the fundamental law of the state with supreme legal effect.
32. Constitution stipulates fundamental state systems and citizens' basic rights and obligations.
33. The National People's Congress is the highest state power organ.
34. The President of the People's Republic of China is the head of state.
35. The State Council is the highest state administrative organ.

Part Seven: Citizens' Basic Rights and Obligations

36. Citizens' basic rights include personal rights, political rights, economic rights, etc.
37. Personal freedom means citizens' personal safety is free from illegal infringement and restriction.
38. Political rights include voting rights, right to be elected, freedom of speech, etc.
39. Economic rights include labor rights, property rights, etc.
40. Citizens' basic obligations include observing constitution and laws, maintaining national unity, etc.

Part Eight: Civil Law Basics

41. Civil law regulates personal and property relations between equal subjects.
42. Civil subjects include natural persons, legal persons, and unincorporated organizations.
43. Civil capacity refers to qualification to conduct civil legal acts.
44. Property rights are exclusive rights enjoyed by right holders over specific property according to law.
45. Contract is an agreement establishing, changing, or terminating civil rights and obligations between equal subjects.

Part Nine: Criminal Law Basics

46. Criminal law stipulates crimes and punishments.
47. Principle of legally prescribed punishment means only acts explicitly stipulated by law constitute crimes and punishments.
48. Criminal responsibility age: full responsibility at 16, relative responsibility between 14-16.
49. Justifiable defense is defensive action taken to protect legitimate rights and interests.
50. Penalties include principal penalties (public surveillance, detention, imprisonment) and supplementary penalties (fines).

Part Ten: Procedural Law Basics

51. Procedural law stipulates litigation procedures and activity rules.
52. Civil procedure is legal process for resolving civil disputes.
53. Criminal procedure is legal process for pursuing criminal responsibility.
54. Administrative procedure is legal process for resolving administrative disputes.

55. Arbitration is non-litigation procedure for resolving civil and commercial disputes.

Part Eleven: Legal Literacy

56. Legal consciousness is cognition, emotion, and will regarding law.

57. Legal thinking is using legal methods to think about and solve problems.

58. Rights consciousness is awareness and protection of one's rights.

59. Obligation concept is awareness and fulfillment of one's duties.

60. Procedural awareness is recognition of legal procedure importance.

Part Twelve: Legal Practice

61. Legal rights protection means using legal means to protect legitimate rights and interests.

62. Fulfilling obligations is legally required duty of citizens.

63. Law-abiding is citizens' basic attitude toward law.

64. Legal education is promotion and education of legal knowledge.

65. Legal remedy is remedial measure when rights are infringed.

Part Thirteen: Relationship Between Ideology, Morality, and Law

66. Morality and law are important components of social norms.

67. Morality is foundation of law, law is guarantee of morality.

68. Moral regulation is more flexible and extensive than legal regulation.

69. Legal regulation is more coercive and explicit than moral regulation.

70. Morality and law cooperate and promote each other in social governance.

Part Fourteen: Socialist Rule of Law with Chinese Characteristics

71. Socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics is the only correct path to building a socialist country ruled by law.

72. Party leadership is fundamental guarantee of socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics.

73. People's principal position is distinctive feature of socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics.

74. Rule of law construction must maintain unified construction of rule of law country, government, and society.

75. Comprehensive law-based governance is basic method of state governance.

Part Fifteen: Professional Ethics

76. Professional ethics are moral norms to be followed in specific occupations.

77. Dedication to work is basic requirement of professional ethics.

78. Serving the people is basic principle of public service occupations.

79. Honesty and trustworthiness are basic criteria for business service industry.

80. Devotion to duty is basic quality of professional technical personnel.

Part Sixteen: Social Ethics

81. Social ethics are moral principles citizens should follow in social interactions.

82. Civility and courtesy are basic requirements of social ethics.

83. Helping others is important content of social ethics.

84. Environmental protection is modern requirement of social ethics.

85. Observing discipline and law is basic premise of social ethics.

Part Seventeen: Family Virtues

86. Family virtues are moral norms maintaining family relations.

87. Respecting the elderly and loving the young is traditional Chinese virtue.

88. Gender equality is basic requirement of modern family ethics.

89. Marital harmony is foundation of family happiness.

90. Family thrift is important content of family virtues.

Part Eighteen: Network Civility

91. Network ethics are moral norms in cyberspace.

92. Network civility requires rational expression and civilized interaction.

93. Network information dissemination must consider truthfulness and appropriateness.

94. Resisting network rumors is basic duty of netizens.

95. Protecting network privacy is important content of network ethics.

Key Summary

96. Life value must unify individual value and social value.
97. Moral cultivation must emphasize combination of self-discipline and external discipline.
98. Socialist core values are concentrated expression of value system.
99. Rule of law construction must maintain combination of rule of law and rule of virtue.
100. Morality and law jointly play role of social norms.