

THE PROBLEMS IN LAW-POPULARIZING EDUCATION OF CHINA

Since China implemented the first “five-year plan” of law-popularizing work in 1986, law-popularizing education has undergone a policy change from propagating the party’s democratic legal system to propagating the basic strategy of governing the country according to law. Now, law-popularizing education has achieved three historic changes, from the education on popularizing the general knowledge of law to the education on improving the legal quality, from the education of monotonously popularizing legal clause to the education of respecting legal spirit and the concept of law, from the administrative management to institutionalized, standardized and legal management.

Through the five “five-year plan” of law-popularizing work, the legal awareness of our citizens has been strengthened. In our country, the social atmosphere of learning law, knowing law, abiding law, loving law and law-enforcement has gradually taken shape. After more than 30 years of organized and planned law-popularizing work, now the Chinese government is deepening its understanding of law-popularizing work itself, at the same time we must face the drawbacks of law-popularizing work, we also must conduct a comprehensive review of law-popularizing work. At present, the main body of China’s popularization of law is mainly related state organs. However, due to historical culture and system construction, the law-abiding conditions of the personnel of state organs in our country are unsatisfactory. Due to the imbalance in social development and the immaturity in all aspects and conditions, the government is only the temporary predominant function of undertaking law-popularizing work. With the development of society, the general public should become the main body and promoter of law-popularizing work.

Because college students are also an important part of society, therefore, my country also has relevant policies and directives: all types of schools at all levels should conduct legal education of students. Moreover law-popularizing education of college students also has an important meaning of their individual growth.

However, there is still some problems in law-popularization education for college students such as outdated educational concepts, limited level of teachers and boring teaching forms and contents.

First, the law has even been described by some old textbooks as “the ruling class’s violent tools and machinery of repressing the ruled class”. What’s more, in the traditional view, people have a great misunderstanding of the law that “as

long as they do not commit crimes will never deal with the law”.

Second, the form of education is still confined to the traditional classroom teaching model, such as less legal education activities, only one copy of the law manual. Third, law teachers in many colleges and universities are come from the Social Science Department, Moral Education Department, Academic Affairs Office, the Communist Youth League, they are unprofessional in law. So this will also affect the teaching of basic law courses.

Now, our country places more and more emphasis on the rule of law, and the rule of law has been incorporated into the fundamental national policy of the constitution. We need to do a good job in law-popularizing education among college students.

First, teachers in higher education institutions need to innovate the form of law-popularizing education. They can hold mock courts, watch the video or TV shows concerning law of CCTV with students. And they can hold interesting lectures on law in colleges and universities. By updating and adding new content. It can mobilize the enthusiasm of students to study law, use law.

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ПРАВОСПОСОБНОСТЬ ФИЗИЧЕСКОГО ЛИЦА И ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЯ: СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА

Построение нового информационного общества и цифровой экономики, повышение предпринимательской активности граждан, развитие и создание новых отраслей права невозможно без точного и правильного понимания каждым лицом тех правовых возможностей, которые ему предоставляет государство, так как именно личность, ее права и обязанности занимают центральное место в правовой системе и представляют собой основу конституционного строя любого государства. В свою очередь правоспособность является необходимым условием возникновения прав каждого человека. Именно поэтому изучение правоспособности граждан и индивидуальных предпринимателей (далее – ИП) сегодня имеет важное значение для более полной и эффективной защиты прав и интересов указанных субъектов правоотношений, для дальнейшего совершенствования действующего законодательства и правоприменительной практики.

Обратим внимание, что в юридической литературе существует