

Research on the cultivation mode of foreign-related rule of law talents in local colleges and universities

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Abstract: China's request to strengthen the promotion of the rule of law related to foreign affairs and to integrate the rule of law at home and the rule of law related to foreign affairs is an important part of the construction of institutional civilization. With the continuous advancement of the "The Belt and Road" initiative and the increasing frequency of international cultural exchanges and economic and trade exchanges, the cultivation of talents in the rule of law related to foreign affairs has become an urgent need of the times. As a local university, it should clarify its own position, improve the curriculum system and teaching mode according to the requirements of talent training, and train a group of new era legal talents with international vision, understanding of international rules, and able to participate in international legal affairs, safeguard the national interests, and provide legal services related to foreign affairs. To this end, it is necessary to establish a scientific guiding ideology for the cultivation of foreign-related rule of law talents, strengthen the cultivation of foreign-related legal practice ability, cross-cultural communication ability, innovative spirit, legal professionalism and global vision, and promote the quality of China's foreign-related talents training.

Key words: foreign-related rule of law talents; curriculum system; practical ability

1 Introduction

The construction of foreign rule of law talents training model should first clarify the advantages and limitations of local universities in the training of foreign rule of law personnel, as well as the development of positioning. In Shandong Province, for example, with international exchanges and cooperation, especially with Japan, South Korea, and Asian countries along the "the Belt and Road", foreign-related legal activities are more frequent than ever, and foreign-related legal talents are in short supply. Local colleges and universities should fully consider the needs of regional economic development, grasp the key qualities of "local", innovate the elements of foreign rule of law personnel training [1], play their own advantages, and create a foreign rule of law personnel training model with local characteristics.

2 Scientific establishment of the guiding ideology for the training of foreign-related rule of law talents

The training of foreign-related rule of law personnel is aimed at shaping legal talents with an international outlook and cross-cultural communication skills, with the goal of equipping students with the ability to deal with foreign-related legal affairs and to safeguard the interests of the State and the legitimate rights and interests of the parties in accordance with the

law. Therefore, the cultivation of foreign-related rule of law talents should focus on comprehensive quality improvement, and the cultivation of students' foreign-related rule of law practice ability should be strengthened.

2.1 Focusing on the development of practical rule of law skills in foreign countries

Students need to be able to use their legal knowledge to solve foreign legal practice problems, which not only requires students to have solid legal knowledge and practical experience, but also need to have good analytical and problem-solving skills. Practical ability is the goal of foreign rule of law personnel training. Students need to translate the study of legal English into the reading, writing and translating of foreign-related legal documents to improve their ability to solve practical problems by applying their professional theoretical knowledge to the practice of legal affairs.

2.2 Focusing on the cultivation of professionalism in foreign-related law

Foreign-related rule of law talents need to have a solid legal foundation and a high level of legal professionalism. In the process of training, attention should be paid to cultivating students' legal literacy and professional ethics, and specific measures include strengthening practical teaching links such as legal practice courses and moot courts, as well as intensifying the reading and study of foreign-related cases, so as to enable students to master legal knowledge and skills in practice and improve their legal professionalism.

2.3 Focusing on the development of intercultural communication skills

The cultivation of intercultural communication skills is crucial in the training of foreign-related rule of law personnel. Since the work of foreign-related rule of law personnel involves communicating with people from different cultural backgrounds, the concept of training should include strengthening the cultivation of students' intercultural communication skills, with specific measures including the provision of intercultural communication courses, simulated intercultural negotiations and other practical opportunities to enable students to master intercultural communication skills and methods in practice.

2.4 Focusing on the development of a global perspective and international awareness

Foreign-related rule of law personnel need to have a global perspective and international awareness, and to understand international legal rules and international relations. In the cultivation process, the cultivation concept should include broadening the international perspective of students, and specific measures include the provision of international law courses, providing international legal internship opportunities, etc., so that students can understand the international legal rules and international relations, and at the same time, to combine the international perspective with the Chinese perspective, the socialist core values and the General Secretary's ideology of the rule of law should be integrated into the cultivation of rule of law personnel involved in foreign affairs. The research direction of the cultivation of foreign-related rule of law talents is not only in the profession, because of the special nature of foreign-related affairs, but also in the professional courses, to integrate the elements of ideology and politics, to avoid the students falling into the risk of being impacted by foreign ideas and culture, so that the students selectively and dialectically accept foreign ideas and cultures, to establish the Chinese cultural self-confidence [2], to realize the unity of virtues and talents.

3 Construction of an international law-centered and country-specific law-oriented curricular system

In the new era, the innovation of talent training mechanism and strengthening the training of foreign rule of law talents has become an important proposition for higher education, and the innovation and improvement of the curriculum system is the cornerstone of the training of foreign rule of law talents [3]. But at this stage of the training system in the curriculum of the "foreign-related" is difficult to guarantee [4]. Foreign rule of law personnel is not a simple "law + foreign language" talent, not "foreign language legal person". Foreign-related rule of law talents should have an international

outlook and Chinese sentiment, be proficient in international law, familiar with foreign languages, know domestic and foreign etiquette and culture, and have the comprehensive ability to deal with complex foreign-related legal affairs. In order to effectively guarantee the quality of training for foreign-related rule of law personnel, it is necessary to explore a set of mature training models for foreign-related rule of law personnel and to establish a curriculum system that strongly supports the realization of the objectives of personnel training.

The Ministry of Education issued the *National Standard for Teaching Quality of Law Programs (2021 Edition)* for the professional curriculum as "1+10+x", of which "1" refers to the course "Introduction to the General Secretary's Thought on the Rule of Law", "10" refers to the 10 compulsory professional courses to be taken, and "x" is other required professional courses. All the curriculum still focuses on the professional foundation courses as well as the public compulsory courses, and there is not much room left for the adjustment of the remaining courses. The construction of the curriculum system of foreign-related rule of law talents should be combined with the actual situation at the present stage, on the premise of strengthening the foreign-related basic courses of international law, public international law and international economic law as the core, and in the elective courses, taking into full consideration of the direction and orientation of local undergraduate colleges and universities in cultivating the foreign-related rule of law talents and the original intention of serving the development of the local economy, and in the light of the increasing trade with Japan, South Korea, ASEAN, and with the orientation of the country-specific law, the elective courses should be set up. Elective course curriculum to refine and concretize the foreign-related courses. We choose to study English, Japanese and Korean with emphasis, and on the basis of familiarizing ourselves with the laws of China, we will solidly study the theory of international law, and at the same time, we will be proficient in using the legal language of Japan, South Korea and ASEAN countries.

4 Reform of teaching methods based on traditional teaching supplemented by intercultural teaching

Under the guidance of the theory of socialism with Chinese characteristics, the cultivation of foreign rule of law talents should take "cultivating a batch of foreign-related legal talents with international vision, understanding of international rules, and being able to participate in international legal affairs and safeguard national interests" as the goal, and should focus on the construction of the curriculum system as the center, and make use of the teaching materials and teaching methods, and appropriately allocate the proportion of basic theory courses and practical teaching courses. The proportion of basic theory courses and practical teaching courses should be appropriately distributed [5], instead of following the traditional single teaching mode [6].

The cultivation of foreign legal talents should adopt more diversified teaching means and teaching methods, which is not the overthrow of the old way, but an innovation on the basis of the traditional teaching methods, that is, the classroom lectures, case studies, bilingual teaching and other teaching methods to add foreign elements. For example, the introduction of cross-cultural teaching in classroom lectures is a traditional teaching method and an essential part of the teaching of foreign law courses. In classroom lectures, teachers can guide students to understand and master the basic theory and practical knowledge of foreign-related law by explaining and elaborating the basic concepts, theories and practical knowledge. When teaching courses related to foreign-related rule of law, a cross-cultural perspective can be introduced to guide students to think from multiple perspectives by providing cross-cultural cases, comparing the legal systems of different countries, and introducing international regulations and international practices, so as to enable students to understand the legal systems and legal practices of different cultures, and to improve their analytical and problem-solving abilities. Classroom teaching should also keep up with the international frontiers and understand the latest theoretical and practical developments. In the classroom, international cutting-edge theories and practices can be introduced to enable

students to understand the latest developments and trends in the rule of law involving foreign countries.

At the same time, bilingual teaching modes for foreign-related courses should also be actively explored to meet the needs of foreign-related legal affairs. In order to ensure the quality of bilingual teaching, students can be encouraged to participate in classroom discussions and ask questions in a foreign language by employing foreign teachers, or teachers with a background of overseas study who are able to conduct bilingual classes. It is appropriate to adopt foreign language textbooks, foreign language lectures and foreign language examinations. Some foreign language materials and reading materials can also be provided to help students expand their reading and learning in foreign languages, so that they can better understand and utilize foreign languages, improve their cross-cultural communication ability, and get ready for future foreign-related legal affairs. In conclusion, the diversification of teaching methods of foreign-related law courses is the key to ensuring the teaching quality and improving students' learning effect. In specific teaching practice, teachers should flexibly utilize various teaching methods according to different teaching needs and students' learning needs in order to comprehensively cultivate students' theoretical literacy and practical ability.

In addition, in terms of teaching methods, modern information and education technology should also be fully utilized to establish an online and offline teaching model with diversified participation. For example, we have explored the dual-teacher classroom teaching mode in which two teachers are involved to explore the application of "online + offline" blended teaching mode, then realized remote course teaching through platforms such as Rain Classroom and Tencent Conference. We also explored the establishment of "Chinese and Foreign Teachers - Chinese and Foreign Students" online learning and exchange platform, and realized part of the MOOC resources through domestic and foreign catechism platforms, exploring the establishment of "Chinese and Foreign Teachers - Chinese and Foreign Students" online learning and communication platform, then realized MOOC teaching for some elective courses through the rich MOOC resources of domestic and foreign catechism platforms, and enrich the types of courses in order to realize the diversification of the teaching mode.

5 Conclusion

Against the background of the current sustained growth in the demand for foreign-related legal services, the reform of the training mode of foreign-related rule of law talents in local universities needs to actively respond to the needs of society, focusing on cultivating students' cross-cultural communication literacy, legal professional literacy and global vision, and enhancing students' practical ability and innovative spirit. A curriculum system based on domestic law, centered on international law and guided by country-specific law should be constructed, and at the same time, students should be provided with rich practical opportunities so as to enable them to have an in-depth understanding of the rules of international law and international relations, and to seek to integrate the international perspective with the Chinese perspective, harmonize the theoretical knowledge with the practical ability, and complement the virtues with the talents, so as to achieve a high degree of unity in all aspects.

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Conflicts of interest

The author declares no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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