

Exploration on the Reform Path of Legal Practice Teaching and Legal Education

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Abstract: The construction of the rule of law was first discussed as a special chapter at the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, which reopened a new chapter in the education of the rule of law. The traditional model of law practice teaching and rule of law education focuses on the teaching of students' theoretical knowledge, and ignores the training of their comprehensive ability and practical ability. With the expansion of enrollment scale, the overall quality of law education has declined. Based on the urgent demand for legal talents in the New Era, colleges and universities should carry out the reform of law education by revising the talent training program, improving the curriculum syllabus and innovating the teaching mode, so as to cultivate a group of legal craftsmen who serve the construction of Chinese modernization. in the New Era.

Keywords: Practical Teaching of Law; Law Education; Reform Path; Exploration

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1. Introduction

The 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China first discussed the construction of the rule of law as a special chapter, reopening a new chapter in the construction of the rule of law in China. As an important part of the construction of China under the rule of law, legal education is not only an important part of the national education system, but also an important basis for implementing the basic strategy of governing the country according to law. With the continuous expansion of enrollment in colleges and universities, the enrollment scale of law students has expanded, and the number of graduates has increased exponentially. However, the increase in the number has brought problems such as the overall decline in the quality of law education in China. Therefore, based on the urgent needs of the New Era for rule of law talents, colleges and universities should carry out the reform of law education by revising the talent training program, improving the curriculum syllabus and innovating the teaching mode, so as to cultivate a group of legal craftsmen who serve the construction of Chinese modernization. in the New Era.

2. The significance of the reform of law education

The 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China pointed out the development direction of China's legal education in the New Era, and also brought new opportunities and challenges to legal education. Based on the need to cultivate innovative legal talents who serve the Chinese path to modernization construction in the New Era, the reform of legal education is imperative. Specifically, first, it will help teachers break the traditional teaching mode and deepen students' understanding of the basic theory of law. In the teaching process, we adopt teaching methods such as simulated court, innovate teaching mode and combine static legal theory with vivid judicial practice closely, in order to improve students' ability to understand laws and apply theories. The second is to help build a legal knowledge system and strengthen the training of students' logical thinking. Legal education should not

only pay attention to the teaching of legal theoretical knowledge, but also focus on the training of practical operation ability. With China entering a new era and embarking on a new journey, and the overall promotion of the strategy of strengthening the country through education, science and technology and talents, the education of rule of law in colleges and universities must also be adjusted accordingly, improve teaching methods in time, supplement theoretical weaknesses, strengthen practical weaknesses, and integrate the spirit of craftsman into the teaching process to meet the needs of the times and respond to the questions of the times. Third, it helps to stimulate learning interest and cultivate students' innovative ability. Students participate in classroom teaching activities through role playing, which enlivens the classroom atmosphere, mobilizes students' enthusiasm for participation, improves practical skills, and cultivates innovation ability.

3. Analysis on the current situation of China's legal education

Legal education is deeply influenced by the traditional education model. The existing law courses in most colleges and universities mainly focus on knowledge teaching. The exam-oriented education based on fraction theory, to a certain extent, determines the design of the curriculum teaching content of "emphasizing theory but neglecting practice", which inevitably leads to the current college students blindly pursuing high scores while ignoring the active training and conscious cultivation of their comprehensive abilities. Although many colleges and universities explore the reform of law teaching practice in the form of court simulation and role playing, most of them remain at the formal level, and the substantive reform progress is slow. There is still a gap between legal theory and judicial practice or two skin phenomenon. It is difficult to meet the needs of innovative legal talents in the New Era. In addition, there are still many problems in the teaching process of law courses. For example, in the teaching process, students only stay at the superficial understanding of the legal system and the relevant provisions of the law, which is difficult to achieve the teaching objectives of the law course; Another example is that students are not interested in participating in judicial practice and lack the initiative of learning, which makes it difficult for students to use the theories they have learned to solve the problems of judicial practice.

4. The path of law practice teaching and law education reform

4.1 Adjusting teaching objectives

To carry out the reform of law education in colleges and universities, we need to change the traditional teaching direction and teaching objectives, and increase the proportion of practical teaching in law teaching in colleges and universities. Colleges and universities need to reaffirm the importance of the practical application ability of law, constantly enrich the practical teaching content, improve the practical teaching methods, strengthen the weight and significance of practical teaching in the law teaching system of colleges and universities, and correct students' misunderstanding of practical teaching in the past. Therefore, when formulating the teaching objectives of law courses, colleges and universities should take the market demand as the direction of curriculum teaching objectives adjustment according to the demand of the employment talent market for legal talents, so as to cultivate more and more practical legal talents for the society, and comprehensively promote the modernization of the Chinese-style rule of law.

4.2 Innovating course content

Colleges and universities can learn from the teaching experience of excellent foreign law practice courses, increase the proportion of practical law courses, and innovate the teaching content of practical law by referring to the typical foreign law practice teaching cases. Colleges and universities can also use extracurricular practice and training activities, participate in legal clinics and other forms to make up for the lack of practical teaching. The education management department of colleges and universities should encourage teachers to open new practice courses or increase the weight of practice class hours, guide students to pay attention to the law practice courses or practical links of law courses, and constantly explore ways to improve law practice teaching and law education.

4.3 Improving teaching methods

Based on the urgent demand for innovative legal talents in the New Era, the practical teaching of law in colleges and universities urgently needs to adjust the teaching methods. We should learn from the legal practice of other countries in the world, reform and innovate the teaching methods of legal practice in China, so as to cultivate legal craftsmen who serve the construction of Chinese-style modernization country. Organize case discussion, strengthen classroom interaction, stimulate students' learning interest, mobilize students' enthusiasm to participate in the legal practice and cultivate students' ability to analyze and solve judicial practice problems. Use simulated court, scene representation and other forms to train students' argumentative thinking, cultivate students' rule of law

thinking, and promote students to develop the habit of handling affairs according to law, finding ways to solve problems, using methods to resolve conflicts, and contributing strength and wisdom to comprehensively promote the process of ruling the country according to law.

5. Conclusion

We must adhere to the principle of “establishing morality and cultivating people” and “craftsman spirit” throughout the whole process of law education and law practice teaching, closely focus on the main line of strengthening the awareness of the rule of law, improving the quality of the rule of law and training the thinking of the rule of law, adhere to the close combination of law education and law practice, the same frequency resonance inside and outside the law classroom, and draw a good picture of the education administrative organs managing, the school running, teachers teaching and students studying all in accordance with the law, strive to build a law education that the people are satisfied with, promote the modernization of the rule of law to make new progress, train legal craftsmen who are urgently needed to serve the construction of the Chinese-style modernization in the New Era, and help to realize the Chinese Dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

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