

Research on the Innovation of Practice Teaching Mode of Law Specialty Based on the Training of Excellent Legal Talents

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Abstract: *The Outline of Building a Strong Educational Country (2024- 2035) proposes to “perfect the practice-oriented educational training mechanism of law schools”. Under the educational concept of school-enterprise cooperation and the integration of industry and education, the cultivation of law professional talents needs to be coordinated through “school administration, administration and enterprise”, and it is an important task to improve the practical ability and operational ability of law students. It is an important mission to train outstanding legal talents in local colleges and universities to cultivate law students with strong practical ability.*

Keywords: Applied university, Law majors, Cooperate to educate people, Practice teaching, Cultivation of talents.

1. Introduction

Compared with the key colleges and universities, the funds of local colleges and universities are relatively short, and the resources and investment needed for the discipline construction are relatively insufficient. Under this objective situation, if the law specialty of local colleges and universities intends to realize the high-quality development and seek to “outstand the heavy encirclement”, we should think of a different road from the construction and development of the law specialty of the key colleges and universities. It may be a good choice for the development of local colleges and universities to adjust the orientation of running schools, train high-quality applied talents and turn to applied colleges and universities. As an applied subject, practice teaching is an important part of its teaching system. The effect of practice teaching is directly related to the realization of the goal of training law talents in higher education.

2. Cooperative Education is the Only Way to Cultivate Applied Talents

Law specialty belongs to the traditional humanities and social science specialty, but it can not be denied that from the professional attribute, the law specialty itself has strong applicability and practicality. On January 30, 2018, the Ministry of Education issued the National Standard for Teaching Quality of Law Majors, which also explicitly mentioned that “law education has strong applicability and practicality, and plays an important basic role in the construction of national democracy and rule of law. “In order to improve the practical ability of law students, all law majors set up in colleges and universities have set up practice courses aimed at improving students’ practical ability, but the implementation effect is not ideal. Just as scholars say, “as an applied and practical subject, the cultivation of students’ legal logic thinking and practical application ability is always the construction of law discipline.” and is always a weak link. (Zhou Jie & Chen Huali, 2024) In addition to external factors, there are also some reasons such as weak learning ability of law students, weak mastery of professional knowledge, and failure to integrate theoretical knowledge with practical ability. Therefore, colleges and universities should strengthen

the training of applied and compound law professionals, further promote school- enterprise cooperation, deepen the integration of production and education, and improve the quality of talent training so as to realize students’ desire for employment and meet the fundamental needs of high-quality development of social economy.

Practice teaching and theory teaching are the two wings of law education, both of which are important components of law education. Practice teaching mainly includes two parts: practice teaching inside school and practice teaching outside school. It is an indispensable and important teaching link in undergraduate teaching. Bodenheimer, a famous American jurist, once pointed out that the vitality of legal education is not a pure theoretical deconstruction, but a way to transform theoretical knowledge from books into a continuous practical ability. “([US] Bordenheimer, Translated by Deng Zhenglai, 2010) In terms of specific practice, the law school itself not only needs to further strengthen the communication and liaison with the practice teaching units, but also strengthen the process management and quality control, so as to achieve the training objectives of practice teaching, create economic and social benefits for the practice units, form a win-win situation and build a long-term cooperative mechanism.” This is not only in line with the school- running tenet of “integrating into the local and serving the local” held by local undergraduate colleges (such as Huizhou University), but also in line with the relevant spirit of the transformation of applied universities, which can effectively enhance the social reputation and influence of the school.

3. The Specific Implementation Path of the Coordination between the School Administration, the Administration and the Enterprise

The law specialty of Huizhou University has made some bold and beneficial attempts in talent training. It actively widens the practice teaching approach of law specialty and trains the students’ practical ability by means of the cooperative education mode of school administration, administration, administration and enterprise, setting up a platform and

innovating teaching contents.

3.1 Set Up the Platform of Practice Base

According to the practical teaching needs, the Department of Law of Huizhou University has established a number of educational platforms and practical training bases for school administration, administration and enterprise cooperation, mainly including:

1) Establish intellectual property training base in Guangdong Province. In 2013, Huizhou University was jointly approved by Guangdong Provincial Department of Education and Guangdong Provincial Intellectual Property Office as the first batch of intellectual property training base in Guangdong Province.

2) Establishment of Huizhou Institute of Local Legislation. In 2014, Huizhou was granted the local legislative power of the city divided into districts. Since then, the Standing Committee of Huizhou Municipal People's Congress entrusted the Legislative Research Institute to draft one or more local legislation drafts every year. In this process, senior law students are involved in local legislative discussions and other business activities. It can not only train students' practical ability, but also reserve more professional talents for local legislation.

3) Establish the People's Mediator Training Base of the Municipal Bureau of Justice and the Coordination Center of the People's Court of Huicheng District. The non-litigation practice base of law major should be established, and students should be arranged to participate in the handling of non-litigation disputes, so as to further enhance the students' ability to handle disputes by non-litigation means.

4) Establish standardized moot courts. The simulation court teaching is to improve the students' legal literacy. Supported by the basic theory of law, with the aim of law learning, usage and law popularization, according to the provisions of the substantive law and the procedural law, different students play the roles of judges, prosecutors, lawyers, litigants and bailiffs, etc. to carry out simulated trial and adjudication activities on virtual cases. In terms of thinking and role, it helps the students to realize the role transition from "law students" to "legal practitioners" and prepare for students' adaptability in advance.

3.2 Innovative Practical Teaching Content

3.2.1 Set up characteristic courses with strong practicality. In addition to theoretical teaching, we also conduct classroom simulation of arbitration activities and set up simulation arbitration tribunal to strengthen the practice of simulation judgment, highlight the characteristics of training applied talents and enhance students' practical operation ability.

3.2.2 Industry practice experts are invited to the lecture hall to carry out embedded teaching. Since the law specialty of our school was approved as one of the first batch of cooperative education platform base for outstanding legal talents in Guangdong Province in 2014, the Law Department has invited judges of Huizhou Intermediate People's Court,

prosecutors of Huizhou People's Procuratorate, judges of Huiyang District People's Court and senior practicing lawyers from several law firms to participate in embedded classroom teaching. The lectures of experts from legal practice departments provide students with front-line practical materials directly, further enriching classroom teaching methods and receiving good teaching effects.

3.2.3 True judgment in class. The course of trial practice of law major in our school is no longer limited to the course of mock trial and student debate competition, but allows the real trial to enter the campus and conduct the on-the-spot trial in the mock court for students to attend and watch. For example, in May 2018, the Law Department of the School of Political Science and Law and the People's Court of Huicheng District carried out school administration cooperation, and held a court hearing activity for credit card fraud cases in the mock court of the Law Department. This activity not only can enhance the legal awareness and rule of law concept of other professional teachers and students, but also help the law students to contact and observe the real court trial procedure in close proximity, and alleviate the contradiction that the court undertakes more cases, resulting in the relatively insufficient hearing space, especially in the case of class action or relatively large number of parties. This kind of real court trial plays a good role in warning and education, but also achieves the effect of mutual benefit and win-win cooperation. Therefore, similar activities can be properly carried out 1-2 times per semester. or select a more typical case, Suitable at that time, the teacher led the students to the court hearing site to observe and learn.

3.2.4 Promote learning by competition and improve practical ability In addition to organizing regular classroom teaching, the law specialty of Huizhou University also actively carries out the second classroom activity. The law specialty holds a mock court debate contest every year. The organizer selects the case, and the students play the corresponding role. Experts inside and outside the school are invited to make on-site judgment. So far, the activity has been held for 18 consecutive times. In addition, in recent years, the School of Political Science and Law of Huizhou University has carried out in-depth school-enterprise cooperation with a number of law firms such as Guangdong Bawei Law Firm. The law firm sponsored the "Mock Court" trial competition sponsored by the student association organization (Law Promotion Council) and invited lawyers to provide business guidance during the activity and on the competition site. Since 2019, the "Bawei Cup" Mock Court Competition named by Guangdong Bawei Law Firm has been held for seven consecutive times, and has gradually become a relatively mature school-enterprise cooperation competition brand.

3.2.5 Cooperative Teaching of Major Probation, Graduation Practice and Graduation Thesis The law major of Huizhou University actively adopts the "three-dimensional" and "diversified" practical teaching mode. Specifically, taking the students' general acceptance of professional knowledge as the benchmark, fully considering the structural differences of the knowledge reserve of the students of different grades, actively exploring the reasonable optimization of the phased practice teaching links that can adapt to different grades, connecting with the social needs, revising the training scheme of law

professional talents in due time, and constantly improving the practical teaching content system. For example, in the practice teaching of law specialty of Huizhou University, students are arranged to carry out professional practice and graduation practice. In the summer of the sophomore year, students will be arranged to hold professional probation for no less than 4 weeks. Most of the students will be assigned to the courts, procuratorates, judicial bureaus, law firms and other units for the purpose of enhancing their understanding of relevant legal practice processes, increasing their perception and intuitive understanding of the major, enhancing their interest in the major and establishing a preliminary impression and plan for their future career. During the school, after the first three academic years, the teaching of the professional theoretical courses of the students is basically finished. At this time, the students have mastered a relatively complete theoretical system of the law specialty. After entering the fourth academic year, the students are arranged to carry out the graduation practice for a period of no less than 8 weeks. The students can apply the theoretical knowledge they have learned to practical activities, which is very beneficial to the cultivation of the students' professional skills in law and the consolidation and sublimation of the theoretical knowledge of the law. To sum up, the major probation is mainly beneficial for the students to enhance the perceptual knowledge of the major, while the graduation practice is beneficial for the students to promote the professional rational thinking and improve the ability to solve practical problems.

In the process of graduation thesis writing and defense, the law major of Huizhou University invites senior experts from outside the university to participate in the thesis opening defense and graduation thesis defense, and mainly puts forward the defense suggestions and opinions from the practical point of view for students to revise and improve the graduation thesis.

3.3 Actively Explore the Mode of Talent Training

Our law major and Huizhou Market Supervision Administration (Intellectual Property Office) and other government departments carry out a close school-government cooperation talent training program. For example, since 2013, Huizhou University has opened a legal (patent agency) minor class to recruit students majoring in science and engineering in the whole school every year to cultivate cross-type, compound and applied talents. Those who pass the examination will be awarded the law minor degree recognized by the state. Up to now, more than 400 students have been enrolled and cultivated, and qualified intellectual property talents have been cultivated for Huizhou City and even Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area, so as to promote the high-quality development of local social economy.

3.4 Continue to Improve Teachers' Practical Skills

Teachers' own professional quality is also an important factor to determine the quality of talent training. The Outline of the Construction of a Strong Educational Country (2024-2035) issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council clearly puts forward that "building a high-quality professional teacher team and building a strong educational foundation". In addition, the

professionalization, technicality and experience of legal profession also put forward higher requirements for practical teaching teachers. However, from the perspective of the curriculum vitae of law teachers, most law teachers in colleges and universities are relatively short of practical experience, so it is necessary to encourage and support law teachers to take part-time or part-time jobs in legal practice departments, and to improve the practical skills of teachers under the background of constructing applied undergraduate colleges.

In view of this, in order to enhance the practical ability of teachers, Huizhou University strongly advocates full-time teachers to participate in relevant professional skill training, encourages and helps teachers to acquire other skills besides teaching, and becomes a double-teacher and dual-function teacher. On the premise of not affecting the classroom teaching and scientific research work of teachers, the school encourages, supports and actively creates conditions and builds platforms to arrange more professional teachers to practice on a part-time or part-time basis in practical departments. In terms of concrete measures, Huizhou University has been actively responding to the "Double Thousand Plan" implemented by the Central Organization Department, and carrying out the mutual employment plan of experts in legal practice departments and university scholars, so as to realize the seamless connection between theory and practice. In addition, the practice capacity of full-time law teachers has been further enhanced through the part-time and part-time job scheme. More than half of the law faculty have part-time or part-time jobs in the practice department. For example, arranging full-time teachers to work on a part-time or part-time basis in legal practice departments such as law firms or arbitration institutions to contact first-hand legal practice materials, bring real legal cases into the classroom, and combine theory with practice closely, so as to enrich the teaching contents of professional teachers and effectively improve the classroom teaching effect. At present, there are 22 full-time teachers in the Department of Law of our school. In general, the proportion of teachers of dual-training and dual-function is more than 80%, including 5 part-time lawyers, 8 teachers as arbitrators of Huizhou Arbitration Commission and 6 teachers as mediators of the urban people's court, who have established a team of double teachers and double abilities combining theory and practice.

4. The Effect of Practice Teaching in Multi-party Cooperation Mode

In recent years, the law major of our university has actively promoted the multi-party cooperative education mode of "school administration and management of enterprises", and made great efforts to cultivate high-quality applied talents of law specialty, so as to supply qualified and even excellent professional talents for the society. Through years of continuous promotion and accumulation, the educational "bonus" of collaborative education gradually appears, mainly including the following aspects.

4.1 The Results of the Legal Examination were More Satisfactory

In recent years, the average pass rate of law examination of

law students of Huizhou University is above 45%, which is far higher than the national average level. It is also in the forefront of similar colleges and universities, which has won a high reputation for the university. Meanwhile, a large number of qualified legal professionals have been continuously supplied to Huizhou and even the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area.

4.2 Outstanding Achievements in Subject Competition

Through the practice of the cooperative education mode of the school administration, administration and enterprise, the comprehensive quality and ability of the students majoring in law have been effectively improved, including language expression, logical thinking ability, team cooperation and innovation ability. For example, in the Guangdong Constitution Knowledge Competition, Constitution Lecture Competition, Copyright Speech Competition, Simulated Legislation Competition, University Students Innovation and Entrepreneurship Project, Climbing Plan and Challenge Cup and other competitions (or projects) above the provincial level have achieved relatively excellent results.

4.3 Students have Strong Hands-on Ability

After graduation, the work ability of the students is affirmed by the individual position of the employer. According to the return visit and investigation statistics of the law major graduates from the School of Political Science and Law, the law students of our school have strong practical ability and high comprehensive quality. Most of them are well qualified for the relevant work arrangement of the employer. The leaders attach great importance to the students, and the channels for job promotion and salary increase are relatively smooth. This not only enables the law graduates to realize their personal value, but also wins the social reputation for the school.

5. The Deficiencies of Practical Teaching and Suggestions on Its Perfection

5.1 The Long-term Effective Mechanism has Not Been Established in the Cultivation of Legal Professionals

Although the practice teaching of law major in our university has made some achievements, there is no denying that the overall operation of practice teaching of law major in our university is still short of the guarantee of standardized and systematic mechanism and system. Therefore, there is an urgent need to improve this aspect. In the concrete way, we can further expand and build the practice teaching base of law science outside the school, and establish the practice teaching training mechanism of benign and long-term operation. In order to further enhance the convenience and effectiveness of serving the local government, the School of Political Science and Law shall continue to strengthen the horizontal cooperation with the people's governments, courts, procuratorates, judicial bureaus and other departments and companies and enterprises at all levels within the jurisdiction of Huizhou. On the basis of continuing to carry out practical teaching with courts, judicial bureaus and law firms, we will actively expand the local administration in the jurisdiction.

The government's practice teaching base construction, arrange students to carry out professional probation and graduation practice and other practical teaching links. In addition, it can also establish cooperation with other units, such as large and medium-sized enterprises in Huizhou, further integrate into the local areas, enhance the ability to serve the local areas, and create greater and better school-running benefits, so as to further enhance the social reputation and satisfaction of the school.

5.2 Urgent Need to Strengthen Professional Ethics Education of Law

In the past, the practice teaching of law specialty paid more attention to the training of skills and paid less attention to the transmission of professional ethics. The National Standard for the Teaching Quality of Undergraduate Major in Law issued by the Ministry of Education in 2018 clearly states that the ethics course of legal profession is one of 10 required courses. In addition, the Ministry of Education requires that all the courses of all colleges and universities and majors should be integrated with the ideological and political content of the courses. The content of law major is more important in shaping students' values, so it is more urgent and necessary to integrate the ideological and political content into the curriculum.

In May 2017, during his visit to China University of Political Science and Law, General Secretary Xi Jinping further emphasized the need to "establish morality and cultivate people, study both morality and law, and cultivate a large number of high-quality legal talents" for law education. "The combination of morality and law" and "the combination of knowledge and practice" are the internal requirements of General Secretary Xi Jinping for cultivating talents with the rule of law of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era, and also the general goal of training talents for the reform of law teaching. Therefore, the implementation of the legal professional talent training mode of "both study of morality and law and dual integration" is not only to implement the training mode jointly issued by the Ministry of Education and the Central Political and Legal Committee in 2018. The important content of the Opinions on Adhering to the Moral and Legal Inspection and Implementing the Excellent Legal Talents Education and Cultivation Plan 2.0 is also an important measure to implement the education thought of General Secretary Xi Jinping on "to establish morality and cultivate talents, not only improve students' legal knowledge level, but also cultivate students' ideological and moral accomplishment" and "legal education should deal with the relationship between knowledge teaching and practice teaching". As some scholars have pointed out, "the practice course of law has an important position in the training of legal talents, and its ideological and political education is the important bearing of its function of educating people and talents." (Jiang Hai & Zhu Hequn, 2025)

5.3 Perfecting the Evaluation System of Practical Teaching

As mentioned above, the practice teaching of law science in colleges and universities is mainly embodied in two aspects: (1) the practice teaching in school is mainly realized through

the social practice of the curriculum and the mock court, and the participation of students in the teaching is mostly carried out according to the cases provided by the teachers and the pre-drafted scheme, which basically belongs to the rehearsal type, and the students generally lack the relevant training of active thinking and random response in the process; (2) the practice teaching outside the school is mainly the professional probation and graduation practice of the students in the practice units. The main content of student practice is to do some auxiliary work in the unit. such as information entry, data printing and file binding, in essence, these work can not achieve the practical teaching of training students' law thinking and training students.

The teaching purpose of the ability to analyze and solve problems. Traditional classroom teaching effect has a complete and systematic evaluation system of price comparison, while the evaluation system of practical teaching has not been completely established because of its multiple means and difficult quantification. The evaluation mechanism of talent training quality in practice teaching is not scientific and perfect, and it is difficult to present the quality and effect of talent training. This problem needs to be faced up to and studied and solved seriously. Only in this way can we create the situation of good development of practice teaching of law specialty. In view of this, in the practice teaching of law science, teachers should constantly inspect in the teaching process, and explore the ways and contents that can fit the practical teaching goal and improve it.

6. Conclusion

The practice teaching of law should rely more on the cooperation between the departments outside the school and the last mile of the theory and practice teaching from the practical departments. (Song Long, 2025) The development of the practice teaching of law specialty cannot be carried out without the cooperation of the legal practice department to educate people, the integration of industry and education, and to optimize and consolidate the cooperation foundation between colleges and universities, courts, procuratorates, law firms and other practice units, which is an important grip and direction for the reform of law practice teaching. The cultivation of legal talents is a systematic socialization project, which needs the wisdom and strength of all parties in the society. (Jiang Xinmiao & Wang Baoshi, 2025) has proved that the cooperation and cooperation of "school administration and enterprise" can broaden the channels for running schools, jointly cultivate professional talents and better meet the social demand for high-quality talents. The construction and development of law specialty should also pay more attention to the role of school-enterprise cooperation in talent training, further deepen the reform of education and teaching, let professionals deeply participate in the formulation of talent training plan and specialty construction plan, jointly construct a high-level law professional talent training system, constantly improve the quality and level of law education, and make greater contribution to the training of high- quality law talents to meet the needs of the new era.

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