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ON THE INNOVATION OF THE TRAINING MECHANISM OF NEW LAW TALENTS BASED ON THE BALANCE OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND

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ABSTRACT

China's legal education shoulders the historical mission of transporting talents for the comprehensive rule of law. The fundamental demand for the cultivation of legal talents comes from the implementation of the strategy of rule of law. The rule of law aims to promote the construction of national development layout, and the cultivation of legal talents should fully respond to the construction needs of the five in one overall layout. At present, China's legal education is limited to the path dependence of vocational education and the lack of practice in cultivating compound and innovative talents, which leads to the imbalance between the supply of legal talents and the national demand. Under the guidance of the new concept of law, we should highlight the paradigm of knowledge system construction of field law, enhance the depth of interdisciplinary integration, and build the "curriculum ideological and political" of law courses. In the undergraduate education stage of law, the core courses of this major are refined into basic courses and basic development courses, and the field law courses are opened according to the actual situation of the University, to expand the vision of practice. The postgraduate education focuses more on the cultivation of compound and innovative legal talents, and should adopt the project system of collaborative innovation, and carry out all-round reforms such as enrollment and training.

KEYWORDS: legal education; Outstanding legal talents; New law section; Rule of law in an all-round way; Balance of supply and demand

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INTRODUCTION

The construction of rule of law in China is fully integrated into the five in one general layout and various fields of market economy construction. With China entering the industrial 4.0 era, there is a new demand for the comprehensive quality and professional skills of rule of law talents. Colleges and universities, as the first front for the cultivation of legal talents, should comprehensively and

deeply analyze the realistic demand of legal talents in China in the new era according to the new law education concepts, such as the new law, deeply examine the existing mode of the supply of legal talents in China, and realize the balance of supply and demand of legal talents through the innovation of training mechanism.

1. Development of talent training objectives of legal education under the background of the strategy of rule of law

From a historical perspective, the changes of China's legal education have always been closely linked to the transformation and development of the way of national governance. Since the rule of law as the basic strategy of national governance in 1997, China's legal education has always taken the cultivation of professional talents in line with social needs as one of the basic directions, and the talent cultivation mode has also been constantly innovated with the level of economic and social development. The construction of socialist market economy has shown the economic essence of the rule of law in the early stage of market economy, and many professionals with legal education are urgently needed to provide legal services for economic and social development. The Ministry of justice's "Ninth Five Year Plan for the development of legal education and the development vision for 2010" takes "expanding the scale of education and training" and "minimizing the contradiction between the supply and demand of legal talents in society" as the main goal. In the early stage of the implementation of the strategy of governing the country according to law, the talent training goal of China's legal education focused on "quantity", the school level started from the junior college, mainly to meet the needs of scale, and the characterization of the training object as "legal talents" fully reflected the demand for legal professional skills.

At the turn of the century, China has experienced economic and social transformation, tried to achieve leapfrog development and integrate into the wave of globalization, and there is a social demand for legal talents. In 1997, China established the "National Steering Committee for law education in Colleges and universities of the State Education Commission". Zeng Xian-yi, the first director, took "accelerating the cultivation of high-level compound and export-oriented legal talents urgently needed by the society" as one of the goals in the concept of the development of China's law education. [1] This shows that the cultivation of legal talents in China should not only meet the quantity demand, but also face the future and cultivate higher quality professional talents. The positioning of "compound" and "export-oriented" legal talents has become the goal of China's legal education since this century, that is, the "quantity" of legal education in talent cultivation has not been met at the beginning of this century. when the basic "quality" is not fully guaranteed, it has been aligned with the "high-end". In other words, in a short period of more than a decade, the economic and social changes have put forward the external demand of "leapfrog development" for the talent cultivation of legal education, which is significantly different from the long endogenous evolution of legal education in western countries.

In, the Ministry of education and the Central Commission of political science and law issued several opinions on the implementation of the plan for the education and training of outstanding legal talents (hereinafter referred to as "law excellence plan 1.0"), which is the first top-level design scheme for the cultivation of legal education talents in China. Law excellence program 1.0 continues the previous positioning of "legal talents", focuses on meeting the diversified needs of the legal profession, and sets the talent training goal as applied and compound. At the same time, to meet the needs of globalization and opening up, as well as the needs of leapfrog development and long-term stability in the west, we should highlight the cultivation of foreign-related legal talents and western legal talents. The talent training goal of legal education in this period was based on professionalism, but it paid more attention to talent training to meet the needs of national strategy.

If we say that "legal talents" mainly reflect the cultivation of the legal professional community or the shaping of qualified "lawyers", the "legal talents" correspond to the modernization of the national governance system and governance ability. The one-word difference reflects the leap in the positioning level of the country for the cultivation of legal education talents, and national governance relies more on legal talents, Legal education should face all links of national governance. In line with the positioning of legal talents, the national standard for the teaching quality of undergraduate law majors in colleges and universities and the implementation of the excellent legal talents education and training plan 2.0 (hereinafter referred to as "law excellence program 2.0") in 2018 updated the training goal of legal education talents to "applied, compound and innovative legal talents".

Throughout the changes in the training objectives of legal education talents in China since the implementation of the strategy of governing the country according to law, applied talents are contained in the objectives of each period, emphasizing that legal education first requires students to have the ability to apply legal theory to solve practical social problems, and talent training should meet the inherent needs of the legal profession. Interdisciplinary is always the strategic goal of high-level talent training, which can be understood as requiring students to learn or master the professional knowledge or skills of one or two other disciplines based on the cultivation of Applied Talents in law. [2] In fact, it advocates the openness of legal education, trains students to look at and solve social problems from the perspective of multiple social subsystems such as economy, politics and ethics, and explores the theory of law and diversified ways to solve problems outside the law. The difference of law excellence program 2.0 is that it has added the training goal of innovative legal talents. Obviously, innovative is a higher-level training goal compared with application-oriented and compound talents. Legal talents are required not only to have good legal professional knowledge, practical problem-solving ability and knowledge structure in a wide range, but also to have the ability to propose original problem-solving methods and rule construction, Contribute to the development of the rule of law system with Chinese characteristics. Therefore, the top-level design of China's legal education talent training in law excellence program 2.0 presents the dual concepts of vocational education and elite education. [3] vocational education focuses on specialty and application, while elite education focuses on compound and innovation.

Since the implementation of the strategy of governing the country according to law for more than 20 years, the talent training objectives of China's legal education have experienced changes from quantity to quality, from the perspective of the region to the global vision, from professional application to multiple compounds, and then to highlighting the development and changes of innovation ability. The positioning of talent training has changed from law to rule of law, which highlights the high relevance between talent training and the construction of China's rule of law. Both the changes in objectives and positioning reflect that legal education and talent training rely on the deepening and expansion of the strategy of governing the country according to law, and promoting the implementation of the strategy of governing the country according to law also necessarily requires legal education to continuously deliver higher quality legal talents. Therefore, the strategy of governing the country according to law has established the goal of cultivating legal education talents on the whole. The fundamental demand for cultivating legal talents comes from the implementation of the strategy of governing the country according to law.

2. Talent demand for the construction of rule of law in China in the new era

The cultivation of legal talents or "the development of legal education is actually in response to the interaction between law and society." [4] "The 'four comprehensives' strategic layout is the strategic focus of promoting the overall layout of the 'five in one', [5] the overall rule of law in the final analysis is to promote the construction of the overall layout of the five in one. Therefore, the talent cultivation of legal education in the new era must also serve the realistic needs of the five in one, especially in response to the new changes brought about by the development of the times.

At present, China's economy is in the transition period of industrial upgrading. The industrial 4.0 era marked by the application of digital, networked, and intelligent technologies is shaping new production modes, industrial forms, and new social relations. This has brought about the renewal of the object of legal adjustment, the stronger relevance between law and technology, and even some disputes before legislation. At the same time, technological development also brings more uncertainties and social risks, and risk governance needs the help of the rule of law. The technological changes brought about by industry 4.0 and the reality of a risk society require contemporary legal talents to have an insight into the legal issues underlying the appearance of emerging technologies, to be able to peel off the veil of technology, straighten out the distribution of interests among them, and to use legal tools to help various subjects prevent and resolve the risks caused by technology, so as to provide reasonable action plans for legal service objects. Therefore, to cope with the changes in the stage of economic development, it is not only necessary for some law talents to have a multidisciplinary knowledge background (especially in science and Engineering Technology), but also for law talents to have the ability of lifelong learning and innovation.

Compared with the demand for the ability to deal with changes in the economic field, the construction of political civilization requires the talents of the rule of law to adhere to the correct ideology and serve the construction of political civilization. From a political perspective, the talent demand of the

rule of law in the new era is not only reflected in the professional ability of law, but also in the ideological and political conditions. The ideological and political standards and professional ability standards constitute the double threshold of "market access" for rule of law talents. In legal affairs closely related to politics, "the governance of the country in the new era has created a series of new practices in the field of rule of law, including governing the party according to regulations, discipline inspection and supervision, the rule of law for national security, international human rights, the rule of law for foreign affairs and so on". [6] These fields require legal talents to have a full understanding of the party organization and its operation, job-related crimes, national security, international politics, international relations, and other interdisciplinary disciplines of law, and to establish links with and integrate with the theoretical knowledge of law.

Social governance in new era is characterized by multi-agent participation and legalization. Among them, "the main body of social governance is the society rather than the state", [7] but China lacks the tradition of social autonomy, and the practical foundation is still weak. Therefore, in the process of social self-organization, there should be groups with the ability to negotiate autonomy to assume the responsibility of the main builders, guide the society to establish autonomy norms, abide by laws and regulations, and resolve internal contradictions. Obviously, the rule of law talents from within society, whether as individuals or lawyers' associations and other groups, should become the backbone of co construction and co governance in the process of social governance. This requires that legal talents have the civic consciousness of serving the society, the ability of self-organization and democratic consultation, and actively participate in social governance and assume the responsibilities of the main builders.

The economic, political, and social construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era calls for the participation of legal talents and puts forward universal requirements for legal talents in the new era. In addition, the cultural and ecological construction in the five in one general layout also needs legal talents to play a role. Zhou gang-zhi pointed out that "the construction of China's socialist cultural system takes the protection of basic cultural rights and interests and the state's cultural authority as the main line, including the legal system for the protection of cultural rights and interests, the legal system for public cultural services, the legal system for the management of cultural markets, the legal system for the promotion of cultural industries and other national cultural laws". [8] "The construction of ecological civilization must take the rule of law as the basic framework, and the rule of law must respond to the important concept of ecological civilization." [9] in recent years, legislation, law enforcement and judicial activities with the theme of ecological environment have emerged in endlessly. Compared with the familiar fields of market economy, politics and society, the cultural rule of law and the ecological rule of law are more professional and involve a wider range of knowledge. Accordingly, they are also the aspects that need to be supplemented and expanded in the cultivation of legal talents in contemporary China.

The demand for legal talents to promote the five in one general layout in the new era is internally consistent with the training goal of legal talents under the strategy of rule of law. Law is the coat of politics. The transformation of the positioning of legal talents to legal talents itself reflects the matching relationship with the strategy of comprehensively governing the country according to law in political construction. Therefore, the contents of comprehensively governing the country according to law should be taken as the main basis for judging the professional needs of legal talents. The practical characteristics of governing the country according to law require legal talents to find theoretical problems in practice and use the professional theory of law to solve practical problems. Based on the demand of the rule of law for the professional and application ability of the rule of law talents, industrialization 4.0, the expansion of political and legal undertakings, the backbone of social governance, and the new development of cultural and ecological rule of law all require the rule of law talents to have the knowledge and innovation ability. The talent training objectives in the law excellence program 2.0 accurately respond to the demand for rule of law talents in the new era of comprehensive rule of law and five in one overall layout. The buyer market for rule of law talents is no longer limited to market-oriented legal services, but the rule of law needs of the country and all fields of society. Facing the strong demand for legal talents in the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era, how can China's legal education, as a supply side, catch the ball?

3. The structural imbalance between supply and demand of legal talents at the current stage

After nearly 70 years of ups and downs, under the needs of the new era of the rule of law strategy and the five in one overall layout, the thriving legal education in China is once again facing the opportunity of transformation and development, but it also hides some deep-seated contradictions between supply and demand. On the supply side, China's legal education has become a prominent school in building a country under the rule of law since the reform and opening. Especially since the comprehensive promotion of the strategy of rule of law, the recognition of the law major in the whole society has been increasing, and the number and quality of students majoring in law have been increasing. However, the hidden worry is that, The demand for law graduates in the market of traditional legal professions such as general litigation lawyers and public security organs and law departments is increasingly saturated, while the demand for outstanding legal talents in other industries other than the high-end legal service industry and the legal profession is still in a serious lack, such as the food industry in the process of building a food safety system, It needs compound legal talents who are familiar with food safety risk management and legal regulation, and can provide customized comprehensive legal services according to the actual situation of the enterprise. In fact, from the perspective of the overall national security concept, more and more industry regulations require compound and innovative legal talents of "industry + law" to directly enter their senior management. Some laws in new fields involving finance, information and security have increased the obligations of security or risk prevention and control in the internal organization of the enterprise, [10] and comply with the requirements of corresponding laws or management standards and specifications. The enterprise cannot fully undertake such new compliance obligations relying on the

operation manager or the general legal post. In addition, compound and innovative legal talents meeting the requirements of political construction, social governance, cultural and ecological legal construction are also in a state of insufficient supply. Therefore, the talent training of legal education in China is not oversupply, but the structural imbalance between supply and demand.

The reason for the structural imbalance between the supply and demand of legal talents: on the one hand, the legal education in China has been limited to strengthening vocational education for a long time, forming the path dependence of "counterpart education" and "Vocational Education". Although vocational education is the basis for ensuring the supply of applied legal talents, especially the level of regional rule of law in China is uneven, and some remote and economically backward areas still lack enough qualified legal professionals. The law excellence program 2.0 stresses that the education of law majors should "focus on practice" and "strengthen the profession and strengthen the foundation of law education". The national quality standard for the teaching of law majors defines law education as "vocational education based on quality education and professional education", and vocational education is the fundamental attribute of law education. Vocational education is the mission of legal education given by the new era. Only by building a solid foundation of vocational education can we deliver enough qualified legal talents for the cause of the rule of law in China. [11] However, it should also be noted that long-term focus on and amplification of legal "Vocational Education" will also lead to negative consequences of path dependence. Most law schools stay in the traditional training mode of "legal vocational education + universal quality education" and make great efforts to innovate the training scheme and develop compound and innovative talents, which has become an optional, icing on the cake or a task to deal with the assessment. If only taking vocational education as the standard, it is not enough to support the demand for compound and innovative legal talents in the new era, and it also lacks the corresponding top-down top-level design and the power of bottom-up teaching reform and exploration.

On the other hand, there are limitations in the existing practice of cultivating compound and innovative legal talents. Since the implementation of law excellence program 1.0, some colleges and universities have explored the reform path of compound legal talents, such as cultivating outstanding foreign-related legal talents in the form of "law + foreign language". Some law schools and departments have also taken the line of differentiation and differentiation in their functional positioning, and combined with the characteristics of the school, they have proposed the cultivation of characteristic legal talents, such as legal and business talents, "economics + law" compound talents or economic and legal compound talents, architectural compound legal talents, news law compound talents, information law talents, etc. However, most of them are in the stage of conception or experiment and have not yet formed effective measures with universal application, or the training scheme of the two kinds of subject courses is designed according to the "1+1" simple puzzle form. To some extent, these preliminary explorations have improved the quality education level of the cultivation of legal professionals, but in terms of the deep integration of different disciplines, they still cannot meet the training objectives of applied, compound and innovative legal talents, and cannot

fully respond to the demand for high-end legal talents in various fields of socialist construction with Chinese characteristics in the new era.

The path dependence of vocational education and the lack of comprehensive and innovative talent training plan lead to the fact that China's legal education is not enough to provide sufficient outstanding legal talents for the full implementation of the strategy of rule of law and the promotion of the five in one general layout construction, which may once again lead to the shortage of legal talents. The solution to the problem should return to the renewal of the concept and category of law itself and reposition the relationship between the specialty and discipline of law.

Demand determines supply, and the demand side determines "what kind of people to cultivate". The supply side must respond to the reform of "how to cultivate people". China's legal education should take the cultivation of applied, compound and innovative legal talents as its own responsibility. On the basis of strengthening applied talents, we should formulate and improve the cultivation plan of compound and innovative talents, we will actively promote the reform of legal education concepts and mechanisms. In 2019, multiple ministries and commissions jointly launched the "six excellence and one top-notch" plan 2.0 to comprehensively promote the construction of new engineering, new medical, new agricultural and new liberal arts. Law is an important part of the construction of new liberal arts. It is necessary to establish the concept of law education reform of new law. [12] Focusing on the needs of the rule of law and the five in one overall layout of the country's rule of law construction, legal education should be guided by the new concept of legal science. Based on the existing emphasis on applied legal talents and legal vocational education, we should carry out the education reform of cultivating compound and innovative legal talents and strive to achieve the balance of supply and demand of legal talents at different levels.

4. Supply side innovation of legal talent training under the new concept of law

Based on the concept of new law, we should innovate the training mechanism of legal talents with two basic aspects of discipline structure and training system. Among them, the discipline is the category of academic research, and the training system is the category of education and teaching. Through the discipline reform, the construction mode and overall appearance of legal knowledge are updated to provide basic materials for the training system reform, while the training system reform builds a bridge between knowledge and practice from the perspective of educational means.

A. The renewal of the discipline structure of law under the new concept of law

In terms of discipline knowledge construction paradigm, the new legal discipline structure should highlight the effect of domain law on the promotion of discipline integration. At present, China's legal research, teaching and professional settings are basically the same, which are generally divided according to the traditional department law. In the era of industry 2.0 and 3.0, this division has the rationality and advantages of matching the knowledge structure with social practice and self-consistent internal logical relationship. However, in the era of industry 4.0, technology development

and risk society have brought a series of new problems. We should further strengthen the problem-oriented domain legal paradigm in the construction and research of legal knowledge system, and more "take all legal related phenomena in specific economic and social fields as the research object" in the discipline setting. [13] Taking information security, ecological environment, cultural construction, finance, health care and other fields as a breakthrough, based on existing legislation, promote the integration of legal research methods and knowledge with related disciplines, and strive to solve the problem of "insufficient opening of emerging disciplines urgently needed by society, insufficient cross integration of legal disciplines with other disciplines, and the need to expand knowledge capacity". [14]

Expanding the knowledge system of disciplines based on the paradigm of domain law requires in-depth communication and joint construction between disciplines. Law disciplines and related disciplines should take the basic teaching of specific domain law as the starting point, jointly study and formulate relevant curriculum standards, to achieve comprehensive, coordinated and even partial consistency in theoretical knowledge and problem analysis methods, High responsiveness to practical problems. In terms of domain law teaching and specialty setting, priority should be given to highlighting important emerging areas that need to be legalized, such as big data, artificial intelligence, and overall national security, facing China's economic and social development.

In terms of the coverage of subject knowledge, the new legal science should comprehensively respond to the four comprehensive strategies and the five in one general layout of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Judge Posner also pointed out that law is not an autonomous discipline, [15] it needs to be coupled with other social subsystems and respond to the needs of the times to have vitality, so its research and practice activities have practical value. The development and change direction of China's social subsystem in the new era is embodied in the party's basic strategic policy. Taking the comprehensive and strict governance of the party as an example, the inner-party regulations and supervision regulations are rarely involved in the knowledge field of traditional law disciplines. Especially for the inner-party regulations, due to the lack of research and teaching, most of the party affairs workers engaged in discipline inspection do not know much about the inner-party regulations, Legal professionals are unfamiliar with such norms, and the human resources supporting the effective operation of Party organization norms are not sufficient. Therefore, the knowledge coverage of the new legal science should be based on the national strategy and dynamically adjusted according to the development of the times.

In terms of the ideological orientation of subject knowledge, the construction of new legal science should adhere to the guidance of Marxism and the theory of socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics and expand the reform of Ideological and political education. The so-called curriculum ideological and political education refers to the organic integration of Ideological and political elements such as political identity, family and country feelings, cultural literacy, constitutional and legal consciousness, and moral cultivation into the basic courses of law major, and the mutual

comparison of departmental jurisprudence and family and country ethics. At present, law schools have carried out ideological and political education reform practice, such as criminal procedure law, as the core course of law major, which contains professional knowledge such as judicial justice, procedural rule of law, human rights protection, and rich practice of the reform and development of China's criminal procedure system, with extremely rich elements of Ideological and political education; In economic law, the fields of market subject law, macro-control law, social distribution law, market regulation law and so on all reflect the basic requirements of the progressive development of curriculum ideological and political education, targeted poverty alleviation and prevention of falling into the trap of medium-sized countries. The practice of integrating national practical problems and policies into the legal knowledge system of traditional departments during Ideological and political education is a beneficial idea for the construction of new legal science, which can highlight the responsive characteristics of new era law.

B. Innovation of undergraduate talent training system under the concept of new law

The cultivation of interdisciplinary legal talents should reconstruct the undergraduate course system of law according to the requirements of multiple knowledge system. The undergraduate education of law in China should be the combination of vocational education and general education and strive to improve the integration between the two.

First, the curriculum system is still based on the professional courses of department law, and the core courses of law are further refined into basic courses and basic expansion courses. In recent years, the reform of undergraduate legal education curriculum in China has made some progress, forming a "10+x" core curriculum system, and the flexibility of teaching has been improved. In the future, the division of basic courses and basic expansion courses is not to belittle the importance of the latter, let alone "rank" the importance or work value of teachers, but should focus on the characteristics of the legal knowledge system: (1) basic courses include jurisprudence, constitution, civil law, criminal law, administrative law, public international law, procedural law, etc., It is a compulsory course for law students. As the basis of consolidating legal vocational education, the Ministry of education can formulate more detailed curriculum and inspection standards; (2) Basic development courses include economic law, commercial law, intellectual property law, labor and social security law, environmental and resource law, international economic law, etc., which are often knowledge-based and belong to interdisciplinary or marginal disciplines. Therefore, it is not appropriate to require national uniformity. Law schools and departments can be encouraged to combine their own characteristics with the external system module of advanced courses. The internal teaching content should be arranged in a rich and colorful way to realize the pertinence and effectiveness of the cultivation of compound legal talents. For example, changing "environmental and resource law" into an interdisciplinary course of "environmental and resource management and environmental and resource law" can even consider the teaching design of the course group, such as "enterprise management and enterprise organization law", "insurance principles and law", "capital market and securities law" and other business law courses, As well as economic law and international economic

law courses such as "tax principles and international and domestic tax laws", "international business practice and law", "competitive economy and law".

Secondly, in the field of law, we can give full play to the comparative advantages of colleges and universities, and set up several professional elective courses according to the characteristics of colleges and universities, such as "big data, artificial intelligence and law", "inner-party regulations", "public health and law", "cultural construction and the rule of law in the cultural industry" and other courses, so as to form differentiated curriculum design and the cultivation of legal talents. However, it should be noted that such curriculum design needs to focus on legal thinking, realize the integration of law and field disciplines, cultivate students' ability to look at new business fields from the perspective of lawyers, and avoid the patchwork type and law interpretation teaching. In the selection of teaching teachers, teachers from non-law schools or judicial experts in relevant fields, lawyers and legal personnel of enterprises can participate in the teaching, and the mode of joint teaching by law teachers and double teachers can be adopted.

The practice link of undergraduate course should broaden students' ability to encourage students to go to large-scale enterprises, public utilities, Party organizations and community grass-roots organizations, establish a writing training mechanism between colleges and practice units, promote the training units to set up legal practice courses in practice places, and improve students' ability to interpret practical problems and Chinese problems.

C. Postgraduate education reform under the new concept of law

The cultivation of postgraduates should be the main breakthrough in the cultivation of compound and innovative legal talents. At present, the training program of Master of Law (non-law) in China is close to the second degree of law, which is difficult to reflect the requirements of application-oriented and compound Master of Law. Academic Master of Law and Master of Law (Law) also have a similar situation to some extent. In recent years, due to the increasing popularity of the postgraduate entrance examination of law and the increasing difficulty of the examination, the level of professional basic knowledge, self-learning resources and self-learning ability of Master of Law Students at the beginning of admission have been greatly improved compared with the past. It should be considered that they have the basic knowledge of law and the ability to engage in the legal profession. Therefore, the curriculum of Master of Law Students should significantly reduce or avoid the duplication with the undergraduate stage, and turn the focus of training to the field of law learning and the ability to mine, analyze and solve practical problems.

The law training unit should carry out the collaborative innovation project system training of compound and innovative legal talents in combination with the characteristic and advantageous disciplines and training objects of the University. Specifically, the law school is open to the public. It cooperates with relevant professional colleges and departments and cooperates with practical departments in relevant fields to jointly determine the direction of having a Master of Law (non-law).

Under the project system of coordinated innovation, it is necessary to change the traditional light-weight enrollment mode of "grasping the eyebrows and beards at once", and directional recruitment should be carried out in combination with the project. For example, environmental resources law and intellectual property rights give priority to the background of science and engineering, and even limit some specific majors. For example, medical law must have undergraduate medical background. The project-based Master of Law with collaborative innovation should redesign the training program to avoid the law school singing "monologue". In addition to the basic courses of law and professional extracurricular courses, law, non-law courses and cross courses should be opened according to the requirements of different project-based systems. This kind of training program puts forward higher requirements for teachers. Although it is difficult for China's law schools to set up non law teaching posts such as economics in the way of American law schools, China's advantage is closer ties between colleges and departments within the University, which can implement cross department cooperative training under the collaborative innovation project system. The project system of collaborative innovation can take the training means of application-oriented talents such as the mutual employment of personnel between universities and practical departments, and the legal practice teaching base. However, it is necessary to expand the cooperation objects, include government agencies, financial institutions, enterprise organizations, social organizations, and even carry out the order type training, so as to ensure the smooth connection between supply and demand of Master of Law (non-law) training.

5. CONCLUSION

The cultivation and innovation of applied compound and innovative outstanding legal talents is the era mission of China's legal cause to support the comprehensive rule of law and the construction of the five in one overall layout. The reform of legal education in the new era does not deny the rationality of the construction of the existing teaching system but responds to the demand for legal talents in the new era since the nature of legal vocational education, forms the practical exploration and top-level design of compound and innovative legal talents based on applied talents. At the same time, "teaching" and "research" complement each other. The innovation of legal education is also an opportunity for the transformation and development of the legal discipline with the concept of new legal science, to promote the rule of law and its research in China to enhance responsiveness and Chinese characteristics.

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