

Analysis on the Training Mode of Economic and Legal Compound Talents in Colleges and Universities ——a Probe into the Training of Corporate Legal Personnel

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Abstract: At present, the training of corporate legal talents in colleges and universities cannot meet the actual needs of society, and the training of composite legal talents should be set as the goal of applied undergraduate legal majors. Therefore, it is necessary to realize the purpose of adapting college talents to the actual needs of society through the reform of teaching management, the cultivation of the high-quality dual-teacher tutors required by corporate legal personnel, and the school-enterprise joint education model.

1.Compound Legal Talents are the Training Direction of Applied Undergraduate Law Majors

The undergraduate education of law in China is the main training stage for legal talents, focusing on the teaching of basic theories of law, and applied legal professionals should have a diverse knowledge structure and composite capabilities, that is, in addition to having a solid legal expertise In addition to strong practical skills, they should also have corresponding humanities, economics, and natural science knowledge, strict logical thinking skills, good language expression skills, skilled legal professional skills, good legal professional ethics, and the use of law. The ability to analyze and solve social problems through theoretical and legal thinking. Law graduates will face legal disputes in various fields in their future work. Therefore, in addition to the teaching of basic law theory, they should also systematically learn relevant professional knowledge, such as real estate knowledge can be used in Resolution of legal issues in real estate. At present, there is a problem that the law education in Chinese universities is disconnected from the social needs[1]. For example, the talent training model of "Legal Craftsman" is disconnected from social practice. The students' social practice ability and the use of legal thinking to solve practical problems are lacking. The law undergraduate education urgently needs to carry out a reform and transformation oriented to the training mode of comprehensive talents. The reform of the current undergraduate teaching plan for the law undergraduate major, adding more courses in related disciplines that are closely related to the direction of law development, and training the comprehensive knowledge structure of law students Through the study and practice of knowledge in related fields of law, students can smoothly adapt to the solution of various practical problems that may be encountered in the future, so that they can better use their legal knowledge to serve litigation practice.

2.Constructing a Talent Training Model with Economic and Legal Integration Highlight Features and Clear Positioning.

The training of compound talents is mainly based on the demand for talents from social and disciplinary development, taking into account current and long-term development, and taking into consideration the existing conditions and capabilities of the 1school. Bohai University adapts to the development of the socialist market economy and the socialist rule of law. The purpose of national construction is the purpose, relying on the school's professional advantages in economics, finance, accounting, business management, etc., to cultivate both proficient in legal theory and basic

knowledge of law, and familiar with professional knowledge of market economy law, as well as economics, management, A compound economic and legal professional with a background in accounting and finance and other professional knowledge. It is characterized by the combination of economy and law, and the talents trained can handle economic and legal practice in the financial system, financial sector, business field, companies, enterprises and institutions. Law and these disciplines form an infiltrating and interactive relationship, which makes the law of finance and economics unparalleled diversity and cross-cutting of traditional law disciplines, and the talents it cultivates have become economic law "characteristic talents" that meet the requirements of economic development under the conditions of a market economy.

3.Focus on the Intersection and Integration of Knowledge.

Construct a multidisciplinary knowledge literacy of outstanding corporate legal talents with a cross-integrated course setting. In addition to the 16 core courses of law majors in the curriculum system, targeted economics, accounting, auditing and other aspects Course, strive to explore a new model of compound talent training, make full use of its unique educational resource advantages in accounting, economics, management and other disciplines, appropriately strengthen cross-professional curriculum settings, and highlight its own unique education. The law and the discipline of finance and economics have formed an interactive relationship of strengths, avoiding weaknesses and mutual penetration, so that the law of finance and economics has the incomparable diversity and cross-cutting nature of traditional legal disciplines. Establish an institutionalized and mature corporate legal course group specifically for the training of corporate legal talents. In the curriculum setting, highlight the characteristics of practical teaching in the economic field, and open up the civil and commercial law trial theory and practice, economic law trial theory and practice, and administrative trial theory. Practice courses with distinctive characteristics such as practice, special research on judges 'discretion, special research on the effects of law enforcement (including justice), special research on economic dispute resolution mechanisms, basic skills of lawyers' practice, legal professional ethics education, etc. It aims to promote students to form their own advantages and characteristics on the basis of achieving individual development.

4.Emphasize the Economic Characteristics of Practical Teaching.

Strengthen the construction of legal practice centers, actively connect with school economic management practice centers, and form a shared platform for practical teaching. Integrate traditional mock courts, legal negotiation and other laboratories, and form them into "legal practice demonstration training centers" for the student system At the same time, we pay attention to the use of laboratory experimental resources of other economic and management colleges on the campus, and strive to achieve the integration and support of relevant training centers, so that students can fully experience the real business environment and experience related businesses. At the same time, further strengthen the construction of employment and internship bases with legal practice departments, financial institutions, corporate entities and other units, and form a linkage mechanism between the college and local practice departments. Strengthen and expand affairs with judicial institutions and lawyers Institutes, accounting firms, financial institutions, and enterprises establish joint talent training mechanisms, expand the scope of off-campus internships and practice bases for law professionals, improve the construction of economic and legal compound talents internship practice teaching platforms, and dynamically grasp the information on the talent needs of employers and make timely corrections. And improve the comprehensive legal talent training program. Actively implement the mutual employment plan between schools and enterprises, and form a joint and cooperative training mechanism between schools and legal, financial, and corporate practice departments[2].

5.Construction of a Guarantee Mechanism for the Training of Economic and Legal Talents **2Actively Promote the Reform of Teaching Management.**

The first is to adjust the teaching content. While maintaining the original comprehensive civil and commercial affairs, criminal, administrative law and on the basis of practical training in litigation law, the teaching content is focused on the direction of corporate legal affairs, that is, commercial legal affairs-company establishment and contract formation, criminal legal affairs-corporate crime and handling, administrative legal affairs-corporate administrative review, litigation legal affairs-corporate litigation and arbitration. In addition, the training content is continuously connected. The second is an innovative teaching form. The new teaching form reflects the characteristics of concentration, flexibility, and student-led, that is, centralized training with fixed time, and flexibility with in-class guidance + extra-curricular groups. In the early stage, the teacher arranges the organizational form and content process of the training in the classroom in the early stage, and the students are divided into groups to perform practical operations in the later stage. The teacher is the instructor and supervisor and performs at the nodes of each training project. Acceptance. The third is to reform the assessment method. Using a combination of group assessment, quantitative assessment and student assessment, according to the different training items in different groups, the corresponding scoring tables are formulated to quantify the evaluation points of the training items. Teachers and students from other groups are graded separately to form a comprehensive evaluation score.

6.The High-quality, Dual-teacherTteamNeeded to TrainCorporate LegalPersonnel.

Teachers are the main body of responsibility for talent training. Based on the cooperation of school-enterprise cooperation in the training of corporate legal talents, on the one hand, self-owned teachers need to actively respond to the needs of talent training, strengthen the connotation construction of the "double-teacher and dual-energy" teacher team, and continuously improve the law of self Practical experience and application ability. On the other hand, it is urgent to establish a stable team of off-campus practical tutors, mainly from various enterprises, to participate in corporate legal affairs by participating in course teaching, developing corporate legal salons, and guiding students in practical training the whole process of talent training[3]. Ninety percent of the existing professional teachers of the law school of Bohai University are part-time lawyers or arbitrators in off-campus law firms or other legal work departments, and have the qualifications of a "dual-teacher" teacher. By Jinzhou and surrounding areas, people's courts, people's procuratorates, law firms, government agencies, and various practical departments A team of guest professors or practical tutors composed of senior staff directly participates in the talent training process such as classroom teaching, internship guidance, and thesis guidance.

7.Strengthen the School-enterprise CooperationTraining Mechanism.

A school-enterprise cooperation and joint operation is formed between the university and the enterprise's practical department, leveraging on the mechanism of enterprise participation in talent training, through social practice and training to cultivate students' thinking of engaging in the legal profession. Law students should be put into practice for a long time. In the environment, to achieve joint training of colleges and practical departments, effective integration of inside and outside the classroom. In particular, school-enterprise docking education is introduced to better achieve a good transition and effective docking between school education and corporate legal department training. In-school

learning links, adopt The practical department is invited to come in to assist in education; the out-of-school training link allows students to go out of the school, and the practical department leads the training to share the training results. On the one hand, we will increase the practice links within the school and cultivate students' legal practice capabilities through case teaching, mock courts, legal clinics, etc. On the other hand, we will actively implement the strategy of going out and build a number of off-campus law practice teaching bases to develop student participation.High-level, wide-ranging professional internships. Effectively improve students' legal application ability and practical operation skills; vigorously expand in-depth cooperation and

exchanges with practical departments, hire a group of skilled and experienced experts in the field of practice as part-time teachers, and dispatch one Teachers are assigned to work in the legal practice department, and they strive to build a team of law teachers with a combination of theory and practice, promote the continuous improvement of scientific 34 research in applied law teaching, and provide a unified training model for theoretical students and law students. Laying a solid theoretical and practical foundation for legal work[4].

8.Conclusion

Deepening the integration of production and education, and promoting the organic connection between the education chain, the talent chain, the industrial chain, and the innovation chain are urgent requirements for the current structural reform of the supply side of legal talent resources, and it is the comprehensive improvement of the quality of legal education and the characteristics of legal education in the new situation. An inevitable choice. Relying on platforms of government, department, law, school, and enterprise, complementing advantages and sharing resources, jointly training corporate legal talents that can meet the needs of society and enterprises is an important measure for the training of applied undergraduate legal talents.

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