

Analysis of Measures for Training Foreign Law Talents under the Background of "One Belt and One Road"

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Abstract: Vigorously cultivating foreign-related law talents can not only expand the scope of employment and increase employment channels, but also support multinational enterprises and transnational trade. At this stage, with the deepening of the work related to the "one belt and one road", the university should be good at exploring opportunities and constantly strengthening the training of foreign-related legal talents. This article mainly focuses on the importance of foreign-related law talent training in the context of the "one belt and one road" and the measures for foreign-related law talent training in the context of the "one belt and one road". It hopes to reform the training of foreign-related law talents in the context of the "one belt and one road", put forward new requirements for teachers and students from the perspective of foreign affairs, and guide law students to a broader world to step up a higher level and strive to realize self-worth.

Keywords: One Belt and One Road, Law Profession, Foreign Talents, Cultivation Measures

1. Introduction

In the education and teaching of law majors, some students have relatively low requirements for themselves, have no plans for the future, and do not know what the direction of employment is. Once they graduate, these students will find it difficult to adapt to competition and society. Conveying foreign information, introducing the international situation, and cultivating foreign-related law talents is a new education system that can inspire students to look at the international situation and clarify their learning objectives. The purpose of discussing the training measures of foreign-related law talents under the background of "one belt and one road" is to further analyze the international environment, analyze the influence of "one belt and one road" strategy, and support teachers to reform the training of foreign-related law talents, so as to encourage students to participate in the training activities of foreign-related legal talents, and help students face competition optimistically and adapt to society calmly.

2. The importance of foreign law personnel training in the context of "one belt and one road"

2.1. Promoting education reform

The launch of the "one belt and one road" related work has prompted a large number of foreign information to flow into China and schools, and promoted the domestic educational reform. For example, under the "one belt and one road" initiative, foreign schools have begun to have extensive contacts with domestic schools. The two sides can jointly create a "foreign-related law talent training project", reform the backward talent training system, and achieve curriculum reform, activity reform, assessment reform and other reforms. In addition, under the guidance of the relevant policies of the "one belt and one road", the teaching teams of domestic colleges and universities can take steps, look abroad, and take "more visits and more learning" as the path of self-improvement, so as to bid farewell to the stereotyped educational concept, and adjust the outdated educational design. The overall progress of the teaching team has injected new strength into the legal profession, and more and more students are aware that the law profession is undergoing reform and the market is changing [1]. In the face of this trend, students begin to actively pursue foreign-related knowledge, and regard "foreign-related" as a skill and a career direction.

2.2. Broadening employment path

The relevant policies of the "one belt and one road" have created a new environment. In this environment, law students can seize the opportunity to become excellent foreign-related law talents. Specifically: on the one hand, go out and get employed. The "one belt and one road" can not only build bridges between schools, but also consolidate cooperation between schools and various enterprises. Taking "foreign legal institutions" as an example, after mastering solid foreign-related knowledge, law students can open their horizons, choose to go out to find jobs, and exercise themselves in foreign legal institutions to realize their personal values. On the other hand, go out and start a business. "One belt and one road" can create more opportunities for "integration" and support law students to integrate into the foreign environment. In this process, employment is a choice, and entrepreneurship is also a choice. Law students can explore foreign legal fields and try to start their own businesses by virtue of their professional foreign-related knowledge and keen market insight [2]. It can be seen that the proposal of the "one belt and one road" has enabled foreign-related law talents to find a variety of employment paths.

2.3. Promoting enterprise development

Although the "one belt and one road" has brought infinite opportunities, the opportunities may be fleeting, and enterprises may miss and hesitate. The positive cultivation of foreign-related law talents by domestic colleges and universities can give enterprises confidence, help enterprises build a strong "foreign-related law team", in order to support enterprises to move towards the international stage, undertake international business, and ride the wind and waves confidently in the "one belt and one road" environment to welcome new development. In addition, in the cooperation between domestic enterprises and foreign enterprises, the relevant law team should look at the problem comprehensively, not only considering the actual situation and business needs of domestic enterprises, but also fully considering the demands of foreign enterprises. "Pursuing win-win" is the basic professional quality of the legal team. As a school, we can take "foreign affairs" as an educational clue [3], improve the training system of legal talents, and let professional foreign law talents handle transnational cooperation, so as to promote the development of domestic enterprises while maintaining the harmony between enterprises, so that foreign enterprises can also usher in great strides in development and feel the driving force of Chinese enterprises.

3. Measures for training foreign law talents under the background of "one belt and one road"

3.1. Implementing bilingual teaching

In the context of the "one belt and one road" strategy, law students can have access to legal cases of various countries. At this time, a good foundation of English is conducive to students' understanding and analysis of law problems in different countries. The school can implement the "bilingual teaching system of law" to present one legal situation after another through the whole process of English teaching, cultivate students' language sense, and improve students' foreign-related communication ability, and cultivate more and more excellent foreign-related law talents. In addition, in order to better train students, teachers can design a "cultural chapter of bilingual teaching of law", which focuses on analyzing transnational cultural knowledge and guiding students to accumulate and use transnational cultural knowledge. These include "foreign folkways and customs", "foreign classic literature" and "art with foreign characteristics". Absorbing a large amount of transnational cultural knowledge can quickly improve students' cultural literacy and enable law students to have comprehensive and solid foreign-related ability.

3.2. Infiltrate cross professional knowledge

As a foreign-related law talent, we need to master some cross professional knowledge to deal with legal issues flexibly and accurately. The school can infiltrate some important interdisciplinary knowledge in combination with the background of "one belt and one road". Specifically: on the one hand, the inter professional exchanges between schools. The teaching team can visit countries along the "one belt and one road" and conduct cross professional exchanges in the direction of "foreign-related law talent training". For example, Thailand's tourism industry is developed, and there are many law cases related to tourism. Teachers can communicate between the law profession and the tourism profession in terms of "law cases in tourism", and guide students to reserve relevant cross professional knowledge. On the other hand, the inter professional cooperation between schools and enterprises. Based on the "one belt

and one road" strategy, transnational trade projects are becoming more and more diversified, and the resulting legal problems are no longer small problems. With the help of the relevant policies of the "one belt and one road", the university can establish a "school enterprise cooperation mechanism for training foreign-related law talents" with foreign enterprises [4], transfer practical cross professional knowledge to students, such as marketing, business administration, international trade, etc., and cultivate a large number of excellent foreign-related legal talents.

3.3. Reconstructing the assessment mechanism

The assessment of foreign-related law talents should have an international perspective and respond to the "one belt and one road" initiative. First of all, in terms of the assessment content, the school should highlight the characteristics of foreign affairs. For example, we can set the test question: "as a foreign-related law staff, how to deal with economic cases of foreign enterprises, what should be paid attention to?" students should base themselves on the internal and external environment of foreign enterprises and give a complete answer to this test question. Secondly, in the form of assessment, the school should emphasize the comprehensive ability of foreign law talents. For example, situational assessment: "what to do if you encounter something you don't understand when reading foreign legal provisions". In the process of answering questions, students' psychological activities, adaptability and professionalism [5] can be reflected in specific situations. This is a very comprehensive assessment and a very flexible assessment, which will not impose various restrictions on students.

4. Guarantee mechanism of foreign-related legal personnel training under the background of "Belt and Road"

Combined with the background of "Belt and Road", the school should pay great attention to the training of foreign-related legal talents, and take some safeguard measures. For example, "increasing investment in education", "deepening the integration of industry and education", "training teachers", through these measures to improve education and teaching conditions, and constantly promote the training of foreign-related legal personnel. The specific analysis is as follows:

4.1. Increase investment in education

The training of foreign-related legal personnel requires educational resources closely related to the international situation and various forms of practical training activities. Schools should appropriately adjust their education investment, support relevant teachers, encourage relevant students, and promote the training of foreign-related legal talents. For example, the "foreign legal personnel training and education investment plan" has been formulated for the personnel training programs in different periods. According to the plan, schools can reasonably allocate educational input, timely introduce new resources and new teaching AIDS, and timely contact various practice channels. At the same time, teachers can analyze what is the key work and what is the urgent work according to the educational investment, and optimize the process of each education and teaching. It should be noted that schools should correctly understand the education investment, in addition to the regular education investment investment, should also include: "the investment of teaching materials", "the investment of teaching personnel.". In the "investment of teaching materials", the school should play the role of coordination and management, and provide information teaching AIDS, practice and training base, off-campus practice resources, foreign research resources, etc. In the "investment of teaching personnel", the school should reserve sufficient teaching personnel, guidance personnel, and practice training management personnel. If the school unilaterally emphasizes the investment of education funds, it is likely to be uncoordinated, leading to "funds, no implementation", "funds, no management", "funds, no effectiveness" and other phenomena, and it is difficult to guarantee the training of foreign-related legal talents.

4.2. Deepen integration of industry and education

In order to better promote the training of foreign-related legal talents, the school should carefully plan the integration of industry and education, and put the integration of industry and education in a key position. Specifically speaking: on the one hand, the establishment of a management system. The school can establish the "integrated management system of industry and education" around the goal of cultivating foreign-related legal talents. Under a standardized and unified system, the integration of industry and education should be deployed to control the overall situation of the integration of industry

and education, and to deal with the unexpected risks of the integration of industry and education. In this process, the school should pay special attention to foreign industries, invite different types of foreign industries, enrich industrial categories, improve industry-education integration mode, and strive for high-quality foreign learning opportunities for students based on students' personal development demands; on the other hand, arrange supervision work. Some schools to carry out the integration of industry and education work, gradually transfer the school responsibility, the students will give full power to each enterprise, and each enterprise in the face of increasing pressure, there will also be perfunctory problems. Thus it can be seen that schools should not only establish an "industry-education integration management system", but also arrange an "industry-education integration supervision group" to do a good job in the supervision work. Through group supervision, teachers and counselors in the school can also approach enterprises and students, really care about students, starting from students' interests and ideals, provide help in learning and life, help students quickly improve their foreign-related ability, and become an excellent and confident foreign-related legal talents.

4.3. Cultivate teachers

To train groups of excellent foreign-related legal talents, we need the corresponding education and teaching foundation, and a strong team of teachers is one of the foundations. To train teachers, we should highlight the "practice", so that every teacher can enthusiastically move, walk out of the unchanging lesson preparation environment and the environment for research, so as to observe and experience in a broader environment, improve their practical application ability, and evaluate their reaction and innovation in different links. In addition, the training of teachers, to emphasize the "thought", teachers should have positive thoughts, consciously thought enlightenment, cherish the new era of education resources, cherish the trust of students, will be more sense of responsibility into foreign-related legal personnel training work, for the students in the future of foreign law road more thinking, more planning.

5. Conclusion

To sum up, with regard to the training of foreign-related law talents, we can seize the opportunities related to the "one belt and one road". Specifically, the school can make adjustments at the following levels: (1) Implement bilingual teaching, we can establish a "legal bilingual teaching system", and design a "cultural chapter of law bilingual teaching"; (2) Interprofessional knowledge is infiltrated through "interprofessional exchanges between schools" and "interprofessional cooperation between schools and enterprises"; (3) We can restructure the assessment mechanism, and reflect the characteristics of foreign affairs in the assessment content and form of the legal profession. In addition, the university should pay close attention to the changes of relevant policies of the "one belt and one road" and actively promote the training of foreign-related law talents within the scope of policy permission and policy support.

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