

Exploration of the Path of Rural Revitalization with the Support of Applied Legal Talents Training

Yang Xiaoping, Elisil Essa

Xinjiang Agricultural University, Urumqi, Xinjiang, 830052, China

Abstract: Talent revitalization is the foundation of Rural Revitalization. Under the background of comprehensively ruling the country by law, the cultivation of grass-roots legal personnel has attracted more and more attention. As for the cultivation of legal talents in Xinjiang Agricultural University, identifying the combination of Xinjiang's economic and social development on the professional needs of the legal industry, deepening the teaching reform of higher legal education, strengthening legal practice education, and improving the mechanism of collaborative education are all bridges and means to build a community for the cultivation of legal talents. According to the opinions of the Ministry of education on accelerating the construction of high-level undergraduate education and comprehensively improving talent training ability, and in combination with the opinions put forward in the education and training plan for outstanding legal personnel 2.0, the ultimate goal is to set the direction for the construction of law major, deepen the practice of law applied talent training in agricultural universities, and then help the revitalization of villages.

Keywords: Rural revitalization; Law; Practical personnel; Xinjiang Agricultural University

1. Introduction

The Report of the 20th CPC National Congress was clearly pointed out that China should accelerate the development of an agricultural power and solidly promote the revitalization of rural ecology. As the state attaches great importance to agricultural and rural issues today, it is necessary to cultivate legal professionals specializing in agriculture and rural areas. The training of basic legal talents is not only the necessary requirement of rural revitalization, but also the internal demand of comprehensively governing the country according to law. The Outline of the National Plan for Medium and Long-term Education Reform and Development (2010-2020) mentions that characteristic development is the future development direction of education[1]. The outline believes that China's education is lack of choice, and it uses the same educational standard and the same teaching model to face different students with unified things. Therefore, colleges and universities should be reasonably positioned, overcome the tendency of homogeneity, form their own different ideas and styles of running schools, and develop their own characteristics at different levels and in different fields. At the same time, the law major of Xinjiang Agricultural University has clarified its positioning and realized its transformation and deepening task of "changing in talent training program, upgrading in major setting, changing in curriculum system, changing in teacher allocation, and changing in teaching management mechanism", which is more urgent.

2. Characteristic development and collaborative education: the basic concept to be adhered to in the training of applied talents of law

2.1 Deepening the cultivation of applied talents is required by the characteristics of law specialty itself

Law is an applied discipline with strong political, social and practical characteristics. The main task of law undergraduate education is to cultivate applied legal talents for practical departments, to complete the cultivation and development of students' comprehensive legal quality in education and teaching, and to lay the foundation for engaging in the legal profession through systematic professional education and vocational training. In recent years, the employment rate of law graduates is at the bottom, which has become an urgent problem that must be solved in the development of law. As to the reasons, in addition to the narrow employment scope of the law major itself and the high employment threshold due to the

access conditions of the law profession, the most important reason has a lot to do with the lack of compound type, weak application ability, and unobvious characteristics in the current training of legal talents in colleges and universities. From the previous understanding of various indicators of the demand for applied talents in law, we have mastered the basic information of formulating a scientific and reasonable training plan for applied talents that meets the social needs. However, how to deepen the training of applied talents on the basis of existing teachers and professional platforms still needs to be explored and practiced.

2.2 Collaborative education is an objective requirement for the development of law specialty

Under the background of the normalization of epidemic prevention and control, the employment pressure of law students is increasing. At the same time, the law profession is highly technical and has great social responsibility. In terms of professional technology, legal personnel are the builders and disseminators of legal beliefs in legal practice. They need profound concepts of rule of law, solid legal literacy, clear logical thinking ability, unimpeded and accurate writing and language expression ability, excellent interpersonal communication skills, and stable and healthy psychology. In terms of professional sociality, in addition to having specific professional knowledge, sufficient prudence and rationality, a legal person is also required to have the necessary sense of justice and social conscience. The collaborative education method in the second class provides the opportunity for undergraduate students to exercise the above skills. In order to promote the coordinated improvement of law students in both legal theoretical knowledge and legal practical ability, to better cope with future practice risks, and to overcome the shortcomings of traditional law teaching methods, it is necessary to improve students' comprehensive ability and enhance the core competitiveness of employment. However, through the reflection of several practical teaching mechanisms adopted at present, it is found that the practical ability of law students is still weak.

2.3 The development orientation of law major should meet the purpose and needs of the region and the university

The development orientation of law major in Xinjiang Agricultural University should conform to the social stability and development in frontier areas and the consistent purpose and practical needs of the university of "serving agriculture, rural areas and farmers". At present, Xinjiang Agricultural University's law training objectives not only require students to master the system of legal knowledge, but also emphasize the construction of a disciplinary system for the rule of law in ecological civilization. However, in light of social needs, particularly in supporting rural revitalization, and in line with local quality requirements for rural legal personnel in Xinjiang, the university needs to further enhance the training level of high-quality applied legal talents. These talents should be engaged in agricultural production, management, service, and trade systems related to agricultural products. Moreover, the focus should be on areas such as agriculture-related finance, taxation, insurance, business administration, customs, animal and plant quarantine, and other departments.

3. The status quo of the cultivation of agriculture-related legal talents under the strategy of rural revitalization

The cultivation of professional, applied and compound high-quality outstanding legal talents is of great significance to the promotion of the rule of law society and the settlement of legal disputes in various fields. At present, agricultural and forestry colleges and universities in our country generally have problems such as single legal talent training mode and convergence of major setting, which fail to give full play to the discipline advantages of agricultural and forestry colleges and universities, resulting in a serious gap between talent supply and rural demand, and a low employment rate in the agricultural field. Taking the legal talents from agricultural and forestry colleges and universities as the focus, and drawing on the practical experiences of foreign legal talent training, this paper aims to analyze the current state of legal talent training in selected agricultural and forestry institutions in our country. By examining seven key aspects of law major training, including objectives, teaching methodologies, curriculum design, examination and evaluation systems, educational framework, faculty, and career paths, we aim to encourage innovative approaches to legal talent training at Xinjiang Agricultural University. Our goal is to identify talent training methods that align with the unique characteristics of our educational institution.

3.1 The practical experience of foreign legal personnel training

In the 21st century, in the face of the phenomenon of legal education and legal practice dereordering, Germany, Japan and other representative countries of the civil law system adopted legal education reform with the goal of strengthening legal vocational education, reforming the judicial examination system reform, focusing on legal training of professional quality education and other ways to get out of the predicament. On the basis of maintaining consistent professional education, the United States carries out legal education reform. For example: Harvard Law School took the lead in learning from the statutory law teaching method of the civil law system, which broke the original thinking mode of deriving abstract general legal rules and principles from specific cases to a certain extent, and replaced it with the educational path of the civil law system to study and analyze specific cases from the existing legal principles and legal principles. In terms of teaching methods, it has shifted from scattered rule learning to systematic and comprehensive legal knowledge and institutional norms learning and then to the training of practical operation ability level. Practical experience has been formed in the training of applied legal talents in foreign countries[2]. The results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: A list of practical experiences in the training of foreign legal talents

Serial number	Typical country	Legal personnel training objectives and paths	Characteristics of education
1	Germany	Goal: the training of legal talents needs to be transformed from judges to lawyers; Path: The reform of legal education was carried out with the goal of strengthening legal vocational education. In 2003, the Law on Legal Personnel Training Reform was promulgated and implemented.	Law education needs to cultivate students' ability to solve problems in practice and increase the teaching hours of legal practice.
2	United States	Goal: Legal education is professional education Path: A kind of vocational education after undergraduate basic education	It focuses on legal training, and is characterized by "case teaching" and "clinical teaching". The teaching principle is transferred to the learning of continental law system countries.
3	Japan	The goal of law undergraduate education is to cultivate general talents and enhance the legal awareness and legal literacy of the whole society. The educational goal of the University of Law and Science (emulate the vocational education after the undergraduate education of American universities) : to cultivate professional legal talents, only graduates of the University of Law and Science can be qualified to participate in the judicial examination and work in the legal affairs department.	Through the revision of the Education Act, the Judicial Examination Act, the Court Act and other relevant laws to ensure that the "double-track system" legal education operation and legal personnel training objectives are achieved.

Information source: Collated by the author

3.2 The present situation of legal personnel training in some agricultural and forestry colleges and universities in our country

The training objective of law specialty education in our country has been continuously improved and expanded in combination with the characteristics of running a school, and has stipulated the training objective of their own "characteristics" and the characteristic curriculum that is in line with their own school positioning. The results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: A list of the subject training objectives and characteristic courses of law schools in some agriculture-related universities

Serial number	Name of Institution	Training objectives and orientation	Featured courses
1	College of Humanities and Development, China Agricultural University	The country is in urgent need of legal talents with solid foundation, broad caliber, compound type and high quality	The Law on Environment and Resources Protection, the Law on Agriculture and the Law on land
2	Northeast Forestry University School of Law	Cross integration of law and other disciplines, training to adapt to the society of practical legal talents	Environmental and resource protection law, agricultural law, and agricultural economic law
3	School of Law, Huazhong Agricultural University	With agricultural background, to meet the social needs of compound senior legal talents	Environmental and Resource Protection Law, Agricultural Law, Land Law, food safety law, legal investigation on issues concerning agriculture, rural areas and farmers
4	College of Humanities and Social Development, Northwest A & F University	Master multi-disciplinary knowledge and skills of compound talents	Protection Law on Environment and Resources
5	College of Humanities and Social Development, Nanjing Agricultural University	Comprehensive and applied legal professionals with the ability to engage in agriculture-related legal work	Environmental and resource protection law, agriculture law, forestry law, water conservancy law
6	College of Humanities and Public Administration, Jiangxi Agricultural University	A new type of talents combining academic and application	The Law on Environment and Resources and the Law on Agricultural Environment and Resources

Information source: Introduction of law discipline on the official websites of each university, sorted by the author

3.3 Analysis of cultivating model of agriculture-related legal talents in Xinjiang Agricultural University

Xinjiang Agricultural University's bid for law program was approved in 2004, and began to enroll students continuously in 2005. Up to 2022, it has enrolled undergraduate law students for 17 consecutive years, with 13 classes of graduates. After 17 years of development, the law program of Xinjiang Agricultural University has reached the level of mature talent training model, perfect curriculum system, and high comprehensive quality of graduates. Most of the students have passed the legal professional qualification examination during school and within two years after graduation, and obtained the legal practice qualification. They are engaged in legal practical work in Xinjiang's public, procuratorial, law, and department organs, among which a certain proportion of the graduates are engaged in grassroots legal affairs in the north and south of the Tianshan Mountains. All walks of life in our school of law graduates work attitude, academic level, professional ability and other more recognized.

In terms of the training mechanism of agricultural-related legal talents, the law major of Xinjiang Agricultural University is characterized by resource and environmental law. Based on the differences between urban and rural environmental protection, the teaching and research team explores the construction plan of ecological protection legal system in accordance with Xinjiang's rural characteristics from the three aspects of legislation, supervision and judicial protection, starting from the reality of farming and pastoral areas in southern and northern Xinjiang. Furthermore, the talent training program and teaching plan present the distinctive focus and service orientation of Agricultural University's law

program. The curriculum includes modules on the general theory of environmental and resources law, various theories within this area, as well as environmental case evaluation and analysis. Through the integration of practical teaching and social services, a cohesive series of lecture outlines and textbooks are developed and refined. These materials, centered on the themes of 'rural revitalization and rule of law construction', are comprehensively structured, systematic, and standardized. For different audiences, special lectures of different scales are vigorously carried out. In cooperation with the Xinjiang Bar Association, a "rural public interest legal aid" team was established throughout Xinjiang, and a series of law popularization practices and rural legal service practices were organized, including the summer "three trips to the countryside". We should strengthen the construction of rural legal education teams led by teachers, link it with undergraduate internships and work, and establish a long-term and standardized mechanism for rural legal education. The above exploration of curriculum construction, team construction, school-enterprise cooperation and social service mechanism for the cultivation of agricultural-related legal talents laid the foundation for the establishment, improvement and perfection of the cultivation mode of agricultural-related legal talents in Xinjiang Agricultural University.

4. The dilemma of legal professional development and the feasibility analysis of the cultivation of applied talents to help rural revitalization

4.1 The dilemma of law major development in Xinjiang Agricultural University

At present, in terms of the actual effect of law major construction at the present stage, the outstanding ability of law major construction has been possessed, the talent training model of law major is mature, the curriculum system is perfect, and the overall quality of teachers is high. However, compared with the law schools of other universities, there are some problems in the top-level design such as discipline classification. The development strategic positioning of the school and the college is not clear and consistent, which is not conducive to the sustainability of the development of the law discipline and professional construction, but also to the personal development of law teachers, and even to the talent needs of Xinjiang's economic development and social stability. If the law major cannot make a further progress in the discipline construction, even if the characteristic course modules are consciously carried out and the research expertise of some professional teachers is adapted to them, the advantages of teaching, learning, teaching and research will not be obviously "reflected" in the undergraduate stage of law, resulting in the advantages of professional characteristics and more reflected in the personal research field of professional teachers. It can not be reflected in the characteristics and advantages of talent training.

4.2 The feasibility analysis of deepening the cultivation of applied legal talents to help rural revitalization

4.2.1 Analysis of geography and school background

Xinjiang Agricultural University is located in the frontier capital of a multi-ethnic settlement area. It has a long history of serving agriculture, agriculture and rural areas. It has a certain history of running a law undergraduate program, and its professional social popularity and recognition are on the rise. Since the establishment of law major in Xinjiang Agricultural University, it has been positioned to use the "three rural" legal knowledge to analyze and solve problems. When the talent training program is set, it has been around how to improve students' theoretical literacy, knowledge ability and application level to construct the school's curriculum system. According to the trend of the rule of law in Xinjiang, the law major of Xinjiang Agricultural University serves the social stability and economic development of Xinjiang. So far, there have been 17 classes of legal professionals who have legal awareness, legal belief, legal thinking and legal culture with moral, intellectual, physical, aesthetic and labor comprehensive development, have legal theory and application knowledge, and are familiar with judicial practice and legal service skills, active in the northern and southern Xinjiang legal service foundation line.

4.2.2 Analysis of "three rural" service capabilities

In the work of "visiting Huizhou", "ethnic unity and family", and "social practice", teachers and students of the Department of Law of Xinjiang Agricultural University took the initiative to serve as volunteers for law popularization, lectured on law popularization in villagers' night classes and fields, and provided consultation services for villagers on legal issues such as contract management, labor disputes, and renovation of dangerous houses. The Department of Law of Xinjiang Agricultural University was awarded the National Advanced Unit of Law Popularization from 2016 to 2020

according to the Decision of the Central Publicity Department, the Ministry of Justice, and the National Law Popularization Office. This has further enhanced the cohesion and internal drive of the faculty of Law, laid a solid foundation for the long-term and sustainable development of the law specialty of Xinjiang Agricultural University, and has taken the most critical step to establish a law school with agricultural characteristics and social influence.

In addition, the law major of Xinjiang Agricultural University has carried out rural law popularization activities, and has held more than 200 lectures on law popularization on the campus, benefiting more than 30,000 teachers and students. At the invitation of relevant units of the autonomous Region, it has carried out more than 100 lectures on "agriculture-related" law and law popularization in Urumqi, Yili, Hami, Aksu, Tacheng and other places. For 15 consecutive years, the university has held "campus moot-court" activities, selected "agriculture-related" cases, invited basic judges to select cases close to college students and restore the real court scene, so that students can feel the dignity of the law, and enhance their awareness of learning the law and abiding by the law. Faculty members of the Law Department served as the school's legal advisers, and the campus legal service team was established to provide legal advice to teachers and students for more than 200 times.

4.2.3 Analysis of curriculum resources

The law discipline construction of Xinjiang Agricultural University always adheres to the development direction of the characteristic discipline of agricultural University and the construction of the curriculum system with agricultural law as the center, that is, it forms the basis of administrative law (including administrative licensing law, administrative punishment law, etc.). Resources and environment law (including forest law, grassland law, air pollution prevention and control law, wildlife protection law, etc.) and land law (including land management law, rural land contract law, etc.) are the two pillars of the curriculum system and the development direction of agricultural law. They form a cohesive set of teaching and scientific research as an integrated whole. At the same time, with the goal of constructing a legal discipline platform and the breakthrough point of training young and middle-aged backbone teachers, we aim to the transformation, training, and introduction of 'dual-qualified and dual-capable' educators. This approach promotes and drives the in-depth advancement of law specialties within the context of large-scale construction and development[5].

4.2.4 Analysis of teachers' strength and discipline construction ability

From the perspective of teachers, on the one hand, all teachers of law major have master's degree or above, and have a certain theoretical grasp of the frontier of laws, regulations and policies in the direction of their profession, so they can keep pace with The Times and carry out research on applied law. On the other hand, 100% of the law teachers are dual-qualified and dual-capable teachers who have long-term resident managers. They carry out a number of "three rural" research projects and are able to master both practical experience and classroom teaching. This makes them more mature and reliable in the training of applied talents.

To sum up, the construction of law discipline in agriculture-related colleges and universities needs to be analyzed from the perspective of rural legal demand and legal education. "Agriculture-related" law major should make full use of the advantages of the university's agricultural discipline resources, fully excavate and give full play to the greater contribution of agricultural and forestry colleges and universities in the development of law discipline, cultivate the construction of agriculture-related law characteristic courses, cultivate students' professional ethics and faith in the law, to improve students' social practice ability and innovation ability through multiple ways, consolidate the supply foundation of agricultural legal talents, and provide a strong guarantee for the smooth implementation of rural revitalization strategy.

5. Explore the connecting path between the training of applied talents and rural revitalization

The green development of agriculture, the basic rural operation system, the farmer organization system, the rural land system, the quality and safety of agricultural products, the improvement of the rural living environment, and the inheritance of agricultural culture all need the support of the rule of law. They are all indispensable components of the comprehensive rule of law[3].

5.1 We will revise the plan for professional legal personnel training in agriculture and rural areas

5.1.1 Clarify the standards for legal professionals that reflect the needs of talents for rural revitalization

On the basis of traditional legal courses, the "three rural" legal brand courses of Xinjiang Agricultural University were constructed, and the quality requirements of Xinjiang local legal personnel for rural areas were analyzed. Engaged in agricultural production, management, services, and agricultural product trade, the system focuses on training high-quality applied legal personnel for departments related to agriculture, such as finance, taxation, insurance, business administration, customs, animal and plant quarantine. By integrating rural cases and elements into traditional law courses, it emphasizes the unique characteristics of serving rural revitalization.

5.1.2 Cultivate legal talents who can read "agriculture-related" language

The legal practice work related to agriculture must be both legal and technical. Now there is a trend that the identification agency decides the fact of the case and the application of the law at the same time, because the court may take the opinion of the identification agency as the main basis for the judgment. Therefore, the university's advantage of disciplines, professional elective courses at the same time set up the corresponding agricultural environmental science courses. However, the legal person is not a technical person after all, and it is not necessary to be 100%, understand the rules, understand the principle, and can understand whether the identification results are in line with the technical specifications and compliance requirements.

5.1.3 Focus on the construction of "one body, two wings" platform

Centered on the "legal professional talent training mechanism", the "agriculture-related" legal training room and the rural practice education base outside the school are the two wings of the "one body and two wings" platform construction. Exploring the idea of opening the door to run a school and absorbing the elites of social legal practice departments to participate in running a school, a replicable joint training model of applied legal talents has been formed, and then research and practice have been carried out on the construction of collaborative education content and operation mechanism.

5.2 Strengthen the social service ability of law majors in agricultural-related colleges and universities

5.2.1 Practice teaching to serve "rural revitalization"

"Rural Revitalization" legal service plan of NFU, standardize the practice teaching mode of grass-root service in northern and southern Xinjiang through an institutionalized, standardized and regular way, sign agreements with the grass-root people's courts, procuratorates, public security departments and judicial offices, and establish the legal and social practice base of "rural revitalization" of NFU, and fully serve the rural revitalization.

5.2.2 Construction of rural law lecture hall

As a university, the law major of New Agricultural University should fully leverage its social service function. By capitalizing on its teaching strengths, it should foster regular interactions with grassroots cadres who are at the forefront of rural revitalization. This engagement will facilitate the establishment of a mutual learning mechanism. Furthermore, the university should continue to effectively disseminate legal knowledge and provide up-to-date interpretations of laws and regulations through training sessions and lectures. Additionally, by facilitating exchanges and special appointments, the law major can invite seasoned legal practitioners to share their experiences in law enforcement and present real-world cases to the teaching staff and students. This collaboration will serve to make up for the practical limitations that may exist within the academic setting.

5.3 Promote the construction of agriculture-related collaborative education bases and speed up the construction of collaborative education content and operation mechanisms

5.3.1 Build an operation mechanism for collaborative education

We should establish a mechanism for collaborative education that leverages both internal and external resources, and work hard to remove barriers in the training mechanism by promoting deep collaboration. Through the close cooperation between education and industry, universities and legal departments, the

integration and sharing of professional resources of legal practice departments and the integration and sharing of social and community ecological resources are realized. We will give full play to the role of government departments, courts, procuratorates, law firms and enterprises in the training of legal personnel, and improve the two-way exchange mechanism between law schools and legal practice departments. Taking the actual workplace as the background and taking vocational technology as the main line, we will focus on improving students' professional awareness, professional quality and professional practice ability, and jointly serve for the cultivation of various types of legal application talents with strong innovation ability and strong employment competitiveness to meet the needs of social development.

5.3.2 Enrich the content of collaborative education

On the one hand, it enables legal experts with rich practical experience to fully participate in the whole process education and teaching of case handling, trial and execution through individual guidance and case tracking to practice the talent training model integrating legal education with legal vocational education and training. On the other hand, through the visit and probation of off-campus collaborative education practice bases, such as famous enterprises, judicial institutions, law firms, government departments, detention centers, detention centers, etc., strengthen the exchange and cooperation between on-campus and off-campus education bases.

5.3.3 Synchronize and coordinate the construction of education base and the construction of dual-qualified and dual-ability teaching staff

The construction of synchronous collaborative education base and the development of dual-qualified and dual-ability teacher team require strengthened cooperation between schools, public security, procuratorates, courts, justice departments, government agencies, law firms, notary offices, and enterprises. Jointly researching the cultivation methods for agricultural and rural legal talents, while adhering to the principles of 'bringing in' and 'going out' in the construction of the collaborative education base, to systematically cultivate a group of full-time, 'dual-qualified and dual-ability' teachers. Emphasizing the fostering of a team of part-time, off-campus mentors with 'dual qualification and dual abilities'. Efforts should be made to cultivate a team of part-time tutors outside the school who are "dual-qualified and dual-capable". By employing influential practical experts and scholars inside and outside the district, combined with the specific unit of the law professional talent training implementation plan, we will carry out all-round comprehensive and professional education, teaching and practical guidance to supplement the shortage of existing teachers.

6. Conclusion

Under the background of interdisciplinary integration, we should take the full implementation of the concept of green development as the value orientation, serve agriculture, rural areas and help rural revitalization as the goal of the training of legal talents in our school; Improving the legal thinking and ability of rural grassroots cadres, increasing farmers' awareness of laws and regulations, developing their legal thinking, enhancing their ability to participate in the practice of the rule of law, and improving the level of the rule of law in rural governance are the ultimate goals of training legal talents involved in agriculture. These efforts aim to foster a rural legal atmosphere where individuals consciously respect and abide by the law, ultimately forming a habit of law-abiding behavior. Cooperative education to open the door to run a school is an important guarantee for the cultivation of applied talents, and strengthening practical teaching is an important way to cultivate professional legal talents. Creating opportunities in many ways is the way to improve students' practical application ability of legal theory. Through the practice of law major construction and rural revitalization in Xinjiang Agricultural University, this paper discusses the cultivation of applied legal talents, which provides a new template and new experience for the cultivation of agriculture-related compound talents in colleges and universities across the country, and at the same time has an enlightenment effect on the construction of professional disciplines in other applied colleges and universities in Xinjiang. However, improving the training program and curriculum design of Xinjiang Agricultural legal talents and serving the construction of rural legal culture in Xinjiang are the mission given by the history of Xinjiang Agricultural University legal personnel and our choice. Therefore, we need to continue to discover and innovate in the training of legal applied talents[4].

Acknowledgement

Project Fund: This paper is a phased achievement of the 2021 Autonomous Region level Education

and Teaching Research and Reform Project (Project No. PT-2021013) titled "Promoting Collaborative Education to Assist Rural Revitalization and Deepening the Training and Practice of Law Applied Talents" and the 2021 Xinjiang Agricultural University Teaching and Research Reform Project titled "Promoting the Construction of Collaborative Education Bases and Deepening the Training Plan and Practice of Law Applied Talents".

References

- [1] *National medium and long-term education reform and development plan outline (2010-2020)* [EB/OL]. http://www.china.com.cn/policy/txt/2010-03/01/content_19492625_3.htm. 2015-06-05.
- [2] Wang Xigen. *The latest reform of American legal education and its enlightenment: A case study of Harvard Law School*. *Law Journal*. 2010(1).
- [3] Ye Jingzhong, Liu Juan, Li Yumei, Gong Li, Wang Shuyuan, Shao Niannian. *The differentiation of characteristics and characteristics: the construction and practice of "six in one" social science personnel training system in agriculture-related universities* [J]. *Journal of China Agricultural University (Social Sciences Edition)*, 2021, 38(06):109-128.
- [4] Liu Xuemei, Lin Xinyu. *On the cultivation of legal talents for rural revitalization: Taking agricultural colleges as an example* [J]. *Journal of Higher Education*, 2020(15):76-79.
- [5] Wang Deqiang, Liu Qianru. *Strengthening the "Three agriculture" law Research and cultivating legal talents who understand and love agriculture: The record of legal education Development in Huazhong Agricultural University* [J]. *People's Rule of Law*, 2018(16):61.