

Study on Curriculum Construction of Law Major in Colleges and Universities Under the Background of New Liberal Arts

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Abstract: With the development of the new liberal arts construction, more attention has been paid to the education of legal talents in undergraduate colleges, which also puts forward deeper requirements for the curriculum construction of colleges and universities. Law curriculum as the focus of liberal arts education reform, it needs teachers to comprehensively deepen the reform of teaching, make full use of all kinds of technical resources to enrich the content of teaching, improve the quality of legal education, and cultivate students' comprehensive quality. Based on this, the article deeply analyzes the ideas of college law curriculum construction under the background of new liberal arts, fully explains the connotation of liberal arts construction, on this basis, puts forward the principles of curriculum construction, explores the existing problems of college law curriculum construction under the background of new liberal arts, and on this basis, puts forward the path of college law curriculum construction under the background of new liberal arts for reference.

Keywords: New liberal arts; Colleges and universities; Law; Professional curriculum construction

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1. Introduction

Under the background of the construction of the new liberal arts, the opportunities and challenges of law curriculum coexist. This requires educators to do a good job in the comprehensive education reform, introduce new educational technology and educational resources, and according to the perfect educational content of the curriculum of law major, solve the problems of students in the study and practice, improve the quality of education and teaching, and cultivate the rule of law talents with interdisciplinary literacy, innovation and practical ability in the new era.

2. Background and connotation of the construction of new liberal arts

2.1. Background of new liberal arts construction

In the context of rapid economic and social development, facing the future trend of professional and disciplinary development, simple internal integrated teaching is difficult to meet the needs of social development, and cross-professional and interdisciplinary development has become the trend of discipline development. Especially under the background of the in-depth implementation of the reform of the higher education system, all disciplines should realize integrated development, and then form a new knowledge production model. Liberal arts education needs to pay more attention to cross-cultural exchanges and cooperation and cultivate interdisciplinary talents with a global vision and interdisciplinary ability^[1]. The construction of the new liberal arts should fully tap the innovation and integration of disciplines, at the same time pay more attention to the value of social service, and take the realization of value as the guide of the development of disciplines. Therefore, to promote the construction of the new liberal arts based on the national development strategy, it is important to fully combine the national conditions and practical needs of the country, comply with the national development strategy, and enhance the comprehensive quality and innovation ability of liberal arts students through education reform^[2].

2.2. Connotation of the new liberal arts construction

The construction of the new liberal arts differs from the traditional liberal arts in concept. Its starting point is to cultivate innovative talents with strong comprehensive quality and ability and to use new technical means and platforms as the main means to get rid of the traditional liberal arts thinking, to better realize knowledge sharing, to inherit and carry forward traditional Chinese culture, to integrate the knowledge of various disciplines and to break the restrictions between disciplines^[3].

First of all, in the new social development background, it is necessary to innovate the current liberal arts education, cultivate new people in the era, so as to achieve the goal of education power. Secondly, the new liberal arts focus on the improvement of students' comprehensive quality and ability, and carry out education work in combination with the national education development strategy and educational practice requirements, to cultivate high-quality, compound and practical talents in the new era. To this end, students are encouraged to participate in social practice, internship and innovation and entrepreneurship activities to cultivate their practical operation ability and social adaptability. Finally, the new liberal arts help to promote the inheritance and development of traditional culture by fully integrating elements of traditional culture^[4].

3. The principles of curriculum construction of law major in colleges and universities under the background of new liberal arts

In the wave of the new era, with the rapid development of globalization, information technology and intelligence, the social demand for legal talents has been unable to be satisfied by traditional legal education. The basic idea of the construction of the new liberal arts points out a new direction for legal education in colleges and universities. It emphasizes that the courses of law should be closely combined with other disciplines (such as economics, management, information technology, etc.), and an integrated educational mechanism of theory and practice should be built, so as to cultivate students' ability to solve complex legal problems^[5]. This requires teachers to follow the following principles in the construction of professional courses.

3.1. Set the course content oriented to social needs

In order to meet the needs of students for further study and employment, schools and teachers set up various

types of courses, make full use of their professional advantages, combine them with the actual situation of students, and work out more targeted curriculum arrangements to achieve the expected teaching effect. Teachers should conduct in-depth research on the demand for legal talents in the legal industry, government departments, enterprises and institutions, clarify the specific requirements of the legal service market for law professionals, enrich the knowledge structure, and help students form a good professional quality. Not only that, teachers should also adjust the course teaching content according to the changes of emerging legal issues, and cultivate students' sensitivity to and ability to solve emerging legal issues.

3.2. Strengthen the construction of dual-qualified teachers

As educators with professional knowledge and ability and legal practice experience, double-qualified teachers are valued by schools. Many schools actively carry out the "double teacher" teacher training program, encouraging teachers to pay attention to their learning and development on the basis of daily teaching, and actively participate in the practice of legal services. Before the teaching work, teachers should actively explore and delve into the current hot legal topics, and deeply analyze the legal knowledge points involved in them, and introduce them into classroom teaching. By introducing specific practice cases, teachers should update the course content in time to make it match with legal practice and social needs. By cooperating with legal practice departments, they keep abreast of the latest legal developments and needs to ensure cutting-edge and practical courses ^[6].

3.3. Improve students' overall comprehensive ability

During practice teaching, teachers should pay attention to the development of students' overall comprehensive ability, help students cope with challenges through case teaching, interactive learning, online courses, etc., provide students with more comprehensive guidance on legal practice skills, help students deeply understand what they have learned, and improve their independent learning ability and innovative thinking. By integrating new technologies such as information technology, big data and artificial intelligence into legal education, modern educational technologies should be used to improve the teaching effect and learning experience. In addition, while imparting professional knowledge, attention should also be paid to students' humanistic quality and moral cultivation. Courses such as legal ethics and legal culture should be offered to cultivate students' sense of social responsibility and public spirit and enhance their sense of mission and responsibility in the legal profession ^[7].

4. Problems existing in the curriculum construction of law major in colleges and universities under the background of new liberal arts

In the context of the new liberal arts, there are some problems in the construction of law majors in some applied technology colleges and universities, such as the curriculum system being optimized, the updating speed of the course content being slow, and the teaching evaluation system needs to be improved.

4.1. The curriculum system needs to be optimized

At this stage, the teaching of practical courses of law is faced with the following problems. First, the total number of courses is relatively large, but the curriculum and teaching resources integration of law and other disciplines are not sufficient, resulting in students being unable to fully master interdisciplinary knowledge

and skills. Secondly, the proportion of theoretical teaching and practical teaching is unbalanced, the number of practical courses is insufficient, the practical teaching facilities and opportunities such as moot court and legal clinic are insufficient, and the practical experience gained by students during school is limited, resulting in the lack of coping ability in practical legal affairs after graduation. Finally, the balance between general education and professional curriculum Settings is not ideal, which also reduces the pertinence of education to a certain extent. The reasons behind these problems can be attributed to the unclear orientation of current legal education in colleges and universities, which pays more attention to the academic reputation of “high quality” and “high standard” in teaching, and ignores the practice-oriented value of legal education, and is not conducive to the cultivation of composite and applied legal talents ^[8].

4.2. The updating speed of course content is slow

The law courses of application-oriented undergraduate colleges are not updated in time, and they do not pay enough attention to the latest legal developments and social hot issues. In the context of the progress and development of science and technology, various technologies and models are constantly emerging, and the speed of knowledge updates is constantly accelerating. In this context, colleges and universities must take corresponding actions, abandon traditional and outdated educational content, speed up the construction of curriculum system, regularly update course content, innovate teaching methods, cultivate talents with strong quality and ability in the new era, and be able to flexibly deal with complex legal issues, and contribute their strength to the construction of social law ^[9].

4.3. The teaching evaluation system needs to be improved

As an important component of education management, a teaching evaluation system is also the key to further promoting curriculum construction, which affects whether the objectives and requirements of curriculum education can meet expectations. The current teaching evaluation system often takes examination scores as the main measure and neglects the evaluation of students’ comprehensive ability and practical skills. The proportion of practical teaching links in teaching evaluation is low, resulting in students’ performance and ability in practical activities such as moot court and legal clinics not being evaluated systematically and comprehensively. The evaluation of teachers often focuses on the performance in the teaching process and neglects the teachers’ teaching method innovation and curriculum design ability. The evaluation system lacks a comprehensive evaluation of teachers in interdisciplinary teaching, practical teaching and international teaching ^[10].

5. The path of college law curriculum construction under the background of new liberal arts

As an important subject under the background of the construction of the new liberal arts, the construction of its professional curriculum is very crucial, which requires the law major to strengthen the cross-integration of disciplines, and fully combine theory and practice together to realize the innovation of talent training mode.

5.1. Clarify education and teaching concepts

Under the background of the new liberal arts, the curriculum of law major should be reformed, and guided by the concept of the new liberal arts, the concept of education and teaching should be optimized and

perfected, the construction of the curriculum system should be strengthened, and a more perfect coordinated development mechanism should be built^[11]. First of all, colleges and universities should seize the opportunity of the construct of the new liberal arts, pay attention to the cross-integration of disciplines, and pay attention to the integration of law and other disciplines to improve the effectiveness of talent training. Courses involving economics, management, information technology, artificial intelligence and other fields should be set up to promote the integration of law with other disciplines^[12].

Secondly, law majors in colleges and universities should always take “cultivating morality and cultivating people” as the core idea and concept of education, and devote themselves to cultivating high-quality legal talents with ideal feelings and social responsibility. Specifically, this requires universities to pay attention to guiding students to establish correct values, professional ethics and positive learning attitudes in legal education, and set up humanistic courses such as legal ethics and legal culture to cultivate students’ moral cultivation and social responsibility.

Finally, when constructing the law curriculum system, colleges and universities should closely focus on the actual classroom teaching objectives, design teaching courses according to the needs of current social development, and regularly update the course content to make the course more timeliness and practicability^[13]. In addition, schools should properly tap and make use of all kinds of educational resources, organize more abundant and perfect educational practice activities, expand practical teaching links such as the moot court, legal clinic and legal aid, and improve students’ practical ability. Besides, schools should actively encourage teachers to go deep into scientific research projects, transform scientific research results into teaching resources, and constantly improve the quality and level of teaching.

5.2. Define the orientation and objectives of the curriculum

Under the background of the construction of the new liberal arts, law majors in colleges and universities should aim at cultivating high-quality legal talents with solid legal foundation, interdisciplinary knowledge and comprehensive quality. Curriculum design should not only impart professional knowledge but also cultivate students’ innovative thinking, practical ability and humanistic quality. At the same time, attention should be paid to the effective integration of disciplines, and student’s ability to solve complex legal problems should be enhanced by offering interdisciplinary courses and projects. In terms of curriculum objectives, first, emphasis should be placed on improving students’ practical ability by increasing opportunities for practical courses, moot courts, legal clinics and internships. Second, teachers should focus on cultivating students’ innovative thinking and problem-solving abilities by introducing case teaching, interactive teaching and project-oriented learning. Third, teachers should emphasize the cultivation of students’ ability to independent and lifelong learning, and guide students to conduct independent research, project learning and continuous learning^[14].

5.3. Building a new liberal arts law curriculum complex

With the rapid development of science and technology, big data and artificial intelligence technology are widely used in practice, legal education has undergone unprecedented changes, and interdisciplinary education has received more attention. In order to cultivate legal talents with strong practical ability in the new era, colleges and universities should actively develop practical education courses, and integrate legal knowledge points into the curriculum education mechanism, so as to promote students’ learning and development, and enable students to form a diversified learning experience. At the same time, the law major should pay attention to the cultivation of internationalization, aiming at cultivating legal talents with global vision and cross-

cultural communication ability. In addition, emphasis should be placed on humanistic quality education, integrating humanistic courses into professional training to cultivate students' moral cultivation and sense of social responsibility^[15].

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Disclosure statement

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