

Cultivating Digital Intelligence of Legal Professionals from Ethnic Minorities in Guizhou under the Context of the New Liberal Arts: A Case Study of Company Law Curriculum Reform

Zhang,Hairong Zhang,Bin

Guizhou University of Finance and Economics, Guiyang, Guizhou, 550025, China

Abstract: With the rapid development of big data and artificial intelligence technologies, digitalized legal education has become a crucial topic in contemporary legal studies, particularly in the training of legal professionals in ethnic minority regions. This paper takes Guizhou's ethnic minority areas as a case study and uses the reform of the Company Law course as a starting point to explore how digital means can enhance the digital intelligence of legal professionals in the region and promote the modernization of legal education. By integrating big data technology with the problem-based learning (PBL) paradigm, the article emphasizes a student-centered personalized learning model. It particularly discusses how, in ethnic minority areas like Guizhou, digital technologies can be utilized to improve students' critical thinking, problem-solving abilities, and practical skills, thereby cultivating legal professionals with interdisciplinary perspectives.

Keywords: Guizhou ethnic minorities; Digital legal professionals; Digital intelligence literacy; Company law curriculum reform; Legal education

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1. Introduction

Guizhou, located in Western China and home to many ethnic minorities, faces unique demands for the development of its legal system. How to use digital means to enhance the quality of legal education and cultivate legal professionals with digital literacy in Guizhou is a critical issue that must be addressed. In the era of big data, big data technologies not only offer unprecedented opportunities for legal education but also provide feasible solutions for cultivating innovative legal talents in Guizhou's ethnic regions.

Taking the Company Law course as an example, with the continuous integration of digital technologies, legal education is moving toward a more digital, intelligent, and personalized direction. Particularly in ethnic areas of Guizhou, how to incorporate local characteristics into digital legal education to enhance students' legal thinking and practical skills has become a key factor in legal education innovation. By integrating technologies such as big data and artificial intelligence, legal education in Guizhou can effectively foster local legal talents, help students solve specific social and legal issues, and enhance their interdisciplinary skills in the digital age.

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About the Author

Zhang,Hairong (1997-), female, Han nationality, Qingdao City, Shandong Province, Guizhou University of Finance and Economics, Master, regardless of research direction, 550025.

Zhang,Bin (1976-), male, Han nationality, Qingdao, Shandong Province, Doctor of Law, associate professor, research direction of Sociology of Law and Economics of law.

2. The Compatibility of Big Data and the PBL Teaching Paradigm

(1) Theoretical foundation and development of the PBL paradigm

Problem-Based Learning (PBL) originated in the medical education field in the 20th century as a method that emphasizes learning through solving real-world problems^[1]. PBL uses contextualized teaching to encourage active learning and practical experience as students address real-life issues. For legal education in Guizhou's ethnic minority areas, PBL provides more localized teaching designs and helps students flexibly apply legal knowledge when facing actual legal challenges, enhancing their ability to solve complex legal problems.

In teaching the Company Law course, PBL not only helps students understand legal articles through situational settings but also provides richer teaching resources and learning tools through digital technologies such as big data and artificial intelligence. For example, through big data analysis, students can more accurately identify patterns in legal cases, analyze and resolve legal issues, and enhance their critical thinking and innovative abilities. PBL emphasizes independent learning and teamwork, and with digital support, students can better develop problem-solving skills, which is of significant importance for cultivating legal talents in Guizhou.

(2) Compatibility of the PBL teaching model with big data

The core of the PBL teaching model is driving learning through the resolution of real-world problems, and the integration of big data technologies provides strong support for this model. In Guizhou's ethnic regions, big data can help students mine and analyze a vast array of legal cases, regulations, and judgments, thus improving their ability to solve legal issues. For instance, by utilizing big data analysis, students can identify data patterns related to specific legal issues in Guizhou, aiding their understanding of regional legal issues and exploring solutions in a data-driven way.^[2]

Big data technologies can analyze students' learning behaviors and knowledge mastery, and recommend personalized learning resources based on students' progress and interests, further improving the relevance and effectiveness of teaching. This data-driven personalized learning approach helps students take initiative in their studies, thereby enhancing their legal innovation capabilities.

3. The Current Situation and Challenges of Company Law Teaching in the Context of the New Liberal Arts

(1) Current status of company law teaching

1) Digitalization and sharing of teaching resources

The introduction of big data and artificial intelligence technologies in Guizhou's ethnic minority areas has provided unprecedented opportunities for resource sharing in Company Law education. With the help of digital resource platforms, teachers and students can easily access legal literature, case analyses, and the latest legal information from across China and internationally. This rich resource pool plays an important role in helping teachers integrate teaching content and provides students with a broader learning perspective. Especially for legal education in Guizhou, the widespread sharing of digital resources overcomes local resource limitations, offering personalized learning support to students and significantly improving the fairness and efficiency of educational resource utilization.

Through big data platforms, teachers can monitor and analyze students' learning progress and behaviors in real-time and intelligently recommend the most suitable learning resources based on their learning data, improving the precision and targeting of teaching, further developing students' legal thinking and digital literacy.

2) Emphasis on practical application in teaching content

In Guizhou's ethnic minority areas, the PBL model allows students to actively engage in solving real legal issues through contextualized teaching design, especially by combining local legal practices. This enhances their critical thinking and practical application abilities. Through simulated cases and project-based learning, students not only grasp the fundamental theories of Company Law but also develop legal reasoning and practical skills while solving real-world problems.

Moreover, the PBL model, combined with big data technology, helps students better understand the application of legal articles when analyzing cases. In particular, when dealing with legal issues related to ethnic enterprises in Guizhou, students can leverage data analysis to make more informed legal decisions. By learning through data-driven methods, students not only deepen their understanding of core Company Law principles but also quickly make legal decisions in uncertain business environments, enhancing their ability to "think and analyze problems like a lawyer" and strengthening their ability to handle complex and dynamic legal practices.

(2) Challenges faced by company law teaching in the era of big data

1) Challenges in technology integration

For legal education in Guizhou's ethnic minority areas, teachers not only need solid legal knowledge but must also master data analysis and data mining techniques to effectively integrate data technology with the PBL teaching model^[3]. This challenge is particularly prominent in Guizhou, where local educational resources and technical support are relatively weak, and additional training is needed to help teachers master the necessary digital tools.

Additionally, students' data literacy is a key area that needs improvement in Guizhou's Company Law teaching. Students must not only learn to use legal knowledge to solve problems but also learn how to use big data tools for case analysis and problem-solving. Particularly in regions like Guizhou, which have strong ethnic cultural characteristics, how to combine data analysis with local legal issues and help students improve their ability to solve regional legal problems has become a key task in legal education reform. Systematic digital legal education that fosters students' digital literacy will be crucial for preparing them to navigate the future digital legal environment.

2) Optimizing teaching resources

Big data technologies promote the sharing and digitalization of educational resources, but how to ensure these resources are effectively used in teaching, particularly in the PBL model, remains a challenge worth exploring.

For Guizhou's legal education, teachers must not only utilize online platforms for resource sharing but also use data analysis tools to provide students with personalized learning support. By analyzing students' learning data, teachers can accurately understand each student's learning status and needs, recommending the most appropriate learning resources to help students better understand legal theory and improve their legal thinking and digital literacy in Company Law.

3) Legal ethics and data security

As big data technologies are applied in Guizhou's legal education, balancing data usage with personal privacy protection has become a significant challenge in digital legal education^[4]. Particularly in ethnic regions like Guizhou, how to balance local cultural norms and legal standards with modern data security laws has become an important issue in legal education reform.

Teachers need to guide students to understand and comply with data protection laws, and respect students' right to informed consent and privacy during the data analysis process. Additionally, the use of big data technology must ensure its legality and transparency, avoiding data misuse and illegal use. This is essential not only for cultivating students' legal ethics but also for enhancing their digital literacy as part of their development as digital legal professionals.

4. Conclusion and Future Outlook

This paper has provided an in-depth analysis of how to cultivate the digital literacy of legal professionals in Guizhou's ethnic minority areas. By integrating big data technologies with the PBL teaching model, legal education can enhance students' legal thinking and digital literacy, particularly in the context of Company Law curriculum reform. Through digital means, Guizhou's legal education not only provides students with personalized learning support but also helps them solve local legal issues, cultivating them into innovative legal professionals with practical abilities, and contributing to the construction of the rule of law in Guizhou.

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