Educational Reform of China’s University

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Abstract. Economic growth and education development are closely related. With the development of China's supply-side reform policy, the supply and demand of technical talents are further adjusted and developed. This paper first overview the current employment situation and the reform background. Then, we analyze the significance of educational reform from its historical background. Finally, the feasible measures are proposed from three aspects, i.e., school, society and government levels.

Introduction

With the reform and opening up, China’s economy has been rapid development. However, due to the capital shortages and backward technology, China’s economic growth is highly dependent on the abundant and cheap labor resources. Education reform has been a widely discussed topic in the Chinese media for a number of years, and numerous reform directives have been issued by government authorities [1]. With the change of the economic structure, China is making a transition from a big manufacturing country to an innovative, scientific, and technological country. Under the current environment, the strong demand for innovative technology and technology talents is in conflict with the status quo of the graduates' ability to meet the technical requirements of the enterprise. With the implementation of the university enrollment policy in recent years, a large number of graduates swarm into the community each year. Most of the graduates during the school only learned the theoretical knowledge, without effective exercise of personal practical ability, resulting in the difficulty of finding work. On the 12th meeting of the central Finance and Economics Leadership Small Group, General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized the reform of supply side, and proposed to use the proposed reform approach to promote structural adjustment, to reduce the inefficient and low-end supply, to expand the effective and high-end supply, to enhance the adaptability and flexibility of the supply structure to the demand change, to improve the total factor productivity, making the supply system better adapt to the demand structure change [2]. This also includes the technical talent supply and demand reform.

The Historical Process of Educational Reform

China has been advancing on the road of educational reform. Deng Xiaoping, Leader of the second generation of the Communist Party of China, put forward “education should be oriented to the modernization, facing the world, facing the future”. Jiang Zemin as the core of the Third Party Central Committee leadership, emphasizing the education in the priority development strategy, issued to the new century education reform and development program, and striving to build a vibrant Chinese characteristics of socialism education system. Hu Jintao, as the core of the Fourth Party Central Committee leadership, emphasized our country should make the construction of human resources, power, efforts to run the people satisfied with the education and make strategic arrangements to promote the scientific development of education. General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized the whole party and the whole society concerned about supporting education reform and development. China’s personnel training system, examination and enrollment system, modern school system, school
system, management system and other reforms are moving in depth [3]. This reflects China pays great attention to the reform of education. Samuel Bowles and Herbert Gintis, the American educational scholar, have argued in the study of educational reform in the United States, “The various educational reform movements have been staggered by refusing to examine in depth the basic structure of property and power in economic life. We are really optimistic about the viability of a society that promotes economic equality and personal development, but we understand that the premise is a wide range of economical reforms that can only be equal and free when the educational system fosters youth for the achievement of full and democratic participation in social life and the equal sharing of economic activity” [4].

In summary, education reform and economic and political reform complement each other. The reform of education requires the support of all the society. Thus, we propose the education reform measures from the school, government, and society levels.

The Reform Measures

Chinese universities face enormous pressures and challenges from the increased global competition, intensifying national reform efforts, quality improvement, and quantity expansion in the higher education system, which deeply affect undergraduate education reform efforts within the universities [5]. Today's graduates are difficult to find a suitable work, and it is difficult for enterprises to get the right technical talents. This has been become a common phenomenon. The reason is that the most of the corporation desires and graduate's skills are contradictory. On the current situation, we propose the feasible measures from three levels, i.e., the school level, the government level, and the social level.

Measure of School Level

The main implementation environment of education reform is in the campus. School has the responsibility for teaching and educating. The academic atmosphere should be one of the most important aspects of the school.

Library Books Resources

Now the technological society is developing quickly, changing with each passing day. About the basic knowledge of the books, the library should reserve the authority version, i.e., the foreign textbooks should be preserved in the original language version. Technical books should be updated in time. Some school libraries have neglected the quality of books, simply increasing the number of books. Literary books should be checked at any time and update, and the serious damaged book should be repaired. E-library should also purchase the copyright from the famous databases, such as some of the IEEE’s articles. The problem that the school resources can not download should be resolved. On the other hand, the book storage capacity of online search and the software of publication information should be timely maintenance to protect student’s interests.

Laboratory’s Hardware and Software

Universities now pay more attention to train the practical skills. The science engineering and other majors, should try to buy the latest professional software, so that the actual operation of students could follow the social work’s exercise.

Training Mode and Teaching Methods

There are some troubles between teachers and students. In order to complete the teaching tasks, some teachers, with the same content, couldn’t follow the societal development. Furthermore, some teachers' lecture notes and teaching materials have a significant deviation, regardless of the student’s understanding. At present, this system was widely criticized by the society. Criticisms includes the intense focus on examinations, the disconnection between formal education and practical life, the teaching style which relied on memorization and cramming, etc [6]. Therefore, the school training
program should focus on student’s career development and planning to meet the need of social development.

**The Incentive System Changes**

For encouraging students to study hard, the school should carry out the corresponding economic encouragement. Under the limited school funds, the school can introduce the subsidy of the social scholarship to increase the amount of scholarships to make the student’s learning passion motivated. On the one hand the scholarship assessment criteria should also be changed, and thus make it possible to be based on academics. On the other hand, teachers should pay attention to the wages, incentives, benefits, etc [8]. It will make teachers feel that, in the economy, working in the education or social work is no obvious gap. In order to achieve the education reform successfully, China should face up the issue of the treatment.

**New Professional Settings**

Society in the continuous development of a variety of ever-changing technology is also constantly emerging. Many colleges and universities are not based on the actual characteristics of school development. There is no adequate market research to carry out new profession. In new professional development, school should take full account of the actual situation after a good preparation. Only in that way will students receive the specialized, distinctive, and purposeful training.

**The Relationship between Teacher and Student**

Old saying goes: one day for the teacher, life for the father. The relationship between teachers and students has nothing to do with the role of education reform. Due to the particularity of the university learning environment, many teachers and students are only met in the classroom. The school can organize some interactive activities between students and teachers, such as reading exchange meeting, online interviews, etc. It is a good method to bridge the relationship between students and teachers.

**Measure of Government Level**

The main educational decision maker is Chinese government. According to the core tasks in this period, the government determines the content of educational reform, and designs reform policy.

**Policy Formulation**

Educational reform should be public and fair. The basic way of making this policy is to stick to the principle that the policy should come from the masses and serve for the masses. In the policy-making, government should let the public participate in drafting a regulation that gather public wisdoms. With the development of information technology, resolution of the education system, can adopt online voting to decide that whether the public support it or not. Then leadership of the school may consult the feasibility of the policy. After full consideration, the policy can be revised into a book.

**Employment Measures**

The government should encourage self-employment, and provide technical talents and part financial support. For example, the government could encourage the market to receive the graduate trainee. The number of trainees that enterprise received will be a reference for the credit assessment. This will encourage company to receive more graduates, while it can help the graduates learn the practice ability to work soon.

**Educational Resources Allocation**

Although China has carried out some measures to coordinate the educational resources, the unfair distribution phenomenon of resources still exists. The teachers in top universities are rich, but the teachers in ordinary universities are obviously insufficient. The universities could exchange excellent teachers with each other. So the top university’s teachers may came to the ordinary university to help teach for some time. And the ordinary university’s teachers can study and exchange minds in the top
As a result, a number of resources flow each other, making the academic exchanges be guaranteed. At the same time, government invites some senior engineers as a school consultant, to carry out the guidance of the course and technology. Then there is a relatively stable teaching team.

As 3.1.4 mentioned, if university wants to increase the amount of scholarships, the welfare of teachers when implement educational reforms. That needs government to provide finance support. Thus, China should improve the social status and social welfare of educators. The educator carries out the work of shaping a soul, and his success is directly related to the development of the Chinese next generation. Once improve the social status and social welfare of educators, more people would like to participate in education. Educators not only refer to teachers, school staff, but also includes educational researchers, educational books’ publishers and so on.

**Measure of Social Level**

The beneficiary of our education reform will eventually go into society. Ultimately, Education is a social activity’s fundament to train personnel and is a business to create the basic conditions for the survival and development of human society [7]. According to the third-party investigator McQuorth survey data, although the number of graduates in 2017 reached 7.95 million, compared with previous years, the employment rate is not very different. The reason is mainly because of the continue study and Self-employed. Meanwhile, the study shows that 2016 graduates graduated from the work and professional relevance of 66%, which we can conclude that most of the graduates engaged in the professional work, there is no significant cross-professional employment. This is due to the social’s support for educational reform.

But education reform also requires companies to continue to improve their social responsibilities, acceptance and recognition. The change of the job market not only needs the sensitive observation of the society, but also needs the social enterprise to make a predictor.

**Recruitment Measure**

With the establishment of the socialist market economic system in China, the issue of social fairness has been paid more and more attentions [11]. Nowadays, many Chinese companies are in the process of reform and development. Some outstanding companies should not overemphasizes the background of the graduates’ university, since the academic and practical ability have the same importance. In the recruitment of graduates, consideration of their practical and comprehensive ability will be meaningful. Enterprises should provide employment training.

The college students in the school mainly learn the theoretical knowledge, lacking of the capacity of practical work. Enterprises which requiring technical positions can provide pre-job training, during the training, college students can participate in practical work life gradually. According to the survey, pre-job and on-the-job, vocational training plays an important role to improve the efficiency of enterprises. Vocational training enhances the vocational skills and achieves the graduate’s stable employment. So it can be a mutually beneficial situation for company and technical talents if enterprise provides pre-job training [9].

**Improvement of Rationalization Salary**

According to the survey, it shows that the graduates in 2016, the mechanical manufacturing and automation specialty in the employment satisfaction is significantly behind [10]. The reason is mainly from the career development. The professional development space is not high, but the employment environment is hard. Therefore, when the social enterprises set the wage, they should take full account of the occupation’s relationship between salary and efforts. They should consider the vital interests of the employment, and improve the corporate social responsibility.

**Conclusion**

The ultimate result of educational reform is to promote the educational development, to train talents who are in line with social development. Educational reform should not only promote the
development of students, but also give positive support to the workers who participate in reform, and return reasonable benefits to participants.

Education reform should be based on the school as the main body, society and government as the auxiliary. Scientific reform and correct research could let the relevant resources be a reasonable allocation. It is a trend that educational reform is nationalism and utilitarian. Besides social rationality, the human demands also exist. The development and growth of a country will provide strong supports for its citizens. China's education reform still needs support from all aspects, to adhere to the socialist reform of the road and the guidance of the socialist core values.

Education reform requires school to improve their own quality, educator to improve the curriculum, and enterprise to improve social responsibility, but also requires each person to improve their personal learning consciousness. Just to do that, China could achieve the success of educational reform.

References