The Enlightenment of American Public University Student Training Mode to Higher Education in Hebei

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Abstract. Since the 21st century, with the leap-forward development of China's economy, China’s higher education has also entered a stage of popular development, and many problems have arisen along with it. Faced with this situation, China should learn from the experience of other countries. USA leads the education in the world today. California’s public higher education system is an important component of the education system of USA. Looking back at the history of the development of public higher education in California, it can be seen that the California public higher education system, while ensuring the quality of higher education, also meets the diverse requirements of California's higher education. The successful practice of California's public higher education system has withstood the test of time and has had a huge impact on the world. China should explore the experience of USA in order to provide inspiration to the development of higher education in China. This article uses the methods of literature analysis, comparative analysis and other research methods to deeply study the development and current situation of California's higher education system and provide reference opinions for the construction of Chinese public universities.

Introduction

At present, there are some problems in China's higher education: there is a gap in the quality of talent training, lack of quality assurance system, a single education model, a serious convergence, lack of characteristics; regional distribution structure is irrational; school autonomy has not been implemented; administrative tendencies are serious. How to solve these problems has become an important task for the development of higher education in China. With the unprecedented increase in the similarities in the development of education and economic conditions between China and many countries in the world, it is more likely to conduct necessary research on the situation in other countries and learn from relevant international experience[1]. In the world's most famous university, the United States has an absolute advantage. As a representative of the United States higher education model in California, its public higher education system is how to achieve today's results, it is worth studying. The 10 campuses of the University of California, 23 state universities, and 112 community colleges constitute the three-tiered model of public education in California[2]. This three-tier model has important implications for higher education in California, the United States, and the world. Then, how does California's public higher education system stand out in the United States, and how does it achieve a good combination of high quality and quantity popularization? Summarizing its development experience and drawing inspiration from it will have important implications for the development of higher education in China.

California Public Higher Education System

The public higher education system in California was planned and established in 1960. The California Public Higher Education System is divided into three major systems: the University of California System, the California State University System, and the California Community College System[3]. The three major systems have clear functions and perform their duties. The public
higher education in California got rid of the chaotic competition before 1960, avoided the waste of resources caused by the excessive development of the same level of education, and ensured that California's higher education is relatively balanced with the development of economy in the function of talent cultivation. The University of California is a comprehensive research university and the only university that can award individual doctoral degrees in various disciplines. California State University is mainly focused on cultivating undergraduates and postgraduates[4]. It can also cooperate with the University of California to develop some professional doctoral students. In terms of professional degrees, California State University can currently award a doctorate in education. Community colleges mainly carry out degree education, vocational education, adult education and community service training. The level positioning of various universities is shown in Figure 1:

![Figure 1. California public higher education.](image)

As of October 6, 2011, the California Public Higher Education System has a total of 147 universities, 10 University of California systems, 23 California State University, 112 California Community Colleges, and 2 other universities, as shown in Table 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University of California</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California State University</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Community College</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As of October 6, 2011, the total number of registered university students in the California Public University System was 2,343,149. Among them, 234,464 from the University of California, 412,372 from California State University and 16,96313 from California Community College. From the five years of data development changes, the number of registered students at the University of California has been increasing[5]. California State University has achieved the highest number of registered students in 2008 and has decreased in the past two years. The number of community college students in 2009 has reached Mostly, there has been a decrease in 2010, as shown in Table 2:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University system</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University of California</td>
<td>21428</td>
<td>220034</td>
<td>226040</td>
<td>230528</td>
<td>234464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California State University</td>
<td>417156</td>
<td>433017</td>
<td>437008</td>
<td>433054</td>
<td>412372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Community College</td>
<td>1547742</td>
<td>1628380</td>
<td>1727799</td>
<td>1764414</td>
<td>1696313</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The U.S. public higher education system has a good connection. Students in the community college can transfer to California State University or the University of California in the third year, which provides a second chance for students who failed to enter California State University and California University for the first time. As early as 1960, the system stipulated that community colleges should be open to students in the district. California State University can enroll students in the top 1/3 of high school students, and the University of California can enroll students in the top 1/8 of high school students[6]. The system also stipulates that the proportion of students in the high (junior and senior) and lower (freshman and sophomore) levels of the University of California and California State University should be 60:40. This rule ensures that 20 percent of the students at community college students can transfer to California State University or California State University[7]. Students who have not been admitted by California State University and California State University but have potential have the opportunity to continue their studies. Other advantages of the system include: 1. Relieving the pressure of running the University of California and California State University. Some high-quality and potential students are studied in community colleges in the previous two years. Therefore, receiving transfer students will not affect the quality of education. Second, the rule can decrease the cost of running a school. In California's three types of systems, the cost of training for each type of student is different, and the fees that students pay are also different. Community colleges have the lowest cost of training, and the University of California has the highest training cost. Community college students spend only a small fee for the first two years, and they can transfer to University of California or California State University in the third year. Therefore, this institutional design meets the needs of university investors, scholars and scholars at the same time. The recruitment policy is shown in Figure 2:

![Percentage of high school students eligible for public higher education](image)

The California Higher Education Plan promulgated in 1960 established three systems management models for higher education in California. The University of California retains the original board system, the California State University system establishes the State University Council, and the California Community College also establishes its own independent committee[8]. On the basis of their respective independent boards of directors, California legislation regulates public education in different parts of California and establishes a public coordinating body: the
California Higher Education Coordinating Committee, which coordinates the relationship between different higher education categories in the California public higher education system[9].

**Summary**

This study is divided into five parts. The first part of the introduction discusses the research objectives, research ideas, literature review and related concepts. The second part briefly describes the development history, function positioning, management model and coordination mechanism of California's three major public higher education systems. The third part objectively analyzes and evaluates the current state of California's public higher education system from the three dimensions: layout structure, hierarchy structure, and management model. The fourth part expounds and summarizes the experience of the California public higher education system from four aspects: the rational layout of the region, the scientific hierarchical structure, the independent and coordinated management model, and the high-quality education quality. The fifth part mainly elaborates the general situation of our country's public higher education system, and draws the enlightenment of California experience to our country's higher education.

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**References**


