

Challenges and Countermeasures in the process of popularization of higher education in China

Chu Xinwei

Biomedical Engineering and Technology, Tianjin Medical University, Tianjin, 300070, China

Keywords: Higher education; Popularization; Challenge; counter-measure

Abstract: The popularization of higher education is the general direction of educational reform in industrialized countries in the world, and the expansion of college enrollment is a measure to meet the challenge of the popularization of higher education in China. In the process of popularization of higher education in China, we should combine the development characteristics and actual situation of popularization of education, unify relevant working standards, screen the best countermeasures for popularization of education, and effectively solve the current problems. With the development of China's economy and the promotion of its international status, our people have gradually realized the importance of education, and the enrollment rate of China's higher education is constantly increasing. All institution of higher learning are expanding their enrollment, which is the prelude to the popularization of China's higher education in an all-round way. This paper sorts out the common characteristics of international higher education development that must be faced squarely at present, and then puts forward some preliminary strategic suggestions.

1. Introduction

The 21st century's higher education has different needs, characteristics, logic and trends from the past, and the development of China's higher education in the new era is facing challenges of various changes [1]. With the great development and transformation of China's higher education, there are also many problems and contradictions that affect the sustained, healthy and harmonious development of higher education [2]. In the process of popularization of higher education in China, we should combine the characteristics and actual situation of popularization of education, unify the relevant working standards, screen the best countermeasures for popularization of education, and effectively solve the current problems. The transformation of higher education from elite education stage to popular education stage is not only the increase of gross enrollment rate, but also an all-round change in the concept, function, school type and scale, quality standard, admission and selection mode, educational content, discipline and specialty setting, and teaching management mode of higher education [3]. However, from the perspective of the national average enrollment rate, there is still a gap in our country to reach the stage of mass education. Therefore, there are still certain obstacles in the stage of fully implementing the popularization of higher education [4]. If we want to truly achieve the goal of popularization of higher education not only in terms of quantity but also in terms of quality, we need to adhere to the scientific concept of development as a guide, deeply understand and follow the internal laws of higher education development and the rules of running schools of higher education. Face up to the problems arising in the process of reform, development and progress.

In recent years, with the development of my country's economy and the improvement of its international status, the Chinese people have gradually realized the importance of education, and the enrollment rate of my country's higher education has also been increasing. Major institution of higher learning are expanding enrollment, which has fully opened the prelude to the popularization of higher education in our country. If we measure from the mass index of the popularization stage, our country has entered the threshold of popularization of higher education. But from the qualitative aspect, the development of our country's higher education is far from realizing some characteristics of the popularization stage that Martin Troy said. Enhance the effect of popularization of education, promote the good progress of my country's higher education in the direction of popularization, and

achieve the expected work goals. This article intends to first sort out the common characteristics of international higher education development that must be faced with the limited vision of the author's eyesight, and then initially put forward some strategic suggestions to seek advice from Fangjia and colleagues. In the transition from elite to mass, elite and mass higher education institutions coexist, and in the popularization stage, elite educational institutions not only exist but prosper.

2. Challenges of Popularization of Higher Education in China

2.1. Uneven level of economic development leads to unbalanced development of education

In recent years, China's economic level has been greatly improved, and all parts of the country have been greatly developed. However, there are obvious gaps in China's economic development. From the actual situation, most institution of higher learning still take the ladder development goal as their own development direction. Therefore, their talent training mode mainly refers to or directly replicates the talent training modes of some key universities [5]. Graduation from university is no longer the end of education, but only the beginning of another kind of study. The development of economic levels in various parts of China is uneven, and the economic level determines the level of education, precisely because the economic level in some parts of China is poor. Nowadays, in developed countries, with the continuous emergence of new products and technologies, people's jobs are changing more and more frequently, so they need to constantly update their knowledge and skills. Education and lifelong learning are the direct response to the characteristics of this era [6]. First of all, driven by the trend that China's economy has reached a certain level and will further develop, the popularization of higher education has been on the horizon. Due to the comprehensive influence of economic, political, social and demographic factors, the expansion of higher education has become a trend all over the world. In real life, people regard education as the basic means to change their social status, especially in China. Influenced by traditional culture, people have always attached importance to the role of education in changing their own destiny.

2.2. Insufficient government funding for higher education

In summing up the world's higher education, UNESCO pointed out: "diversification is a welcome trend in today's higher education and should be fully supported." However, this understanding has not been paid enough attention in our country. A direct response to the characteristics of this era [7]. In this way, whether from the absolute "number" or the relative "person time", the demand for higher education tends to rise; In other words, the development of economy and society calls for universities to become the knowledge resource center of their communities and the basis of lifelong education. It is also required to ensure the quality of education implementation. In the face of the excessive enrollment expansion of major institution of higher learning, the education level of institution of higher learning in China has been affected, the strength of teachers has become tense, the pressure of schools has gradually increased, and the employment pressure of students in the future has also increased. In the early stage of popularization, the number of institution of higher learning often increases sharply, and tens of thousands of giant universities with students are common [8]. From the current situation in China, most schools do have many problems after enrollment expansion. For example, some schools privately reduce the admission score in order to grab students, resulting in the decline of the overall quality of students; At the same time, many institution of higher learning have serious deficiencies in school buildings, teachers and experimental conditions. Especially in the case of unbalanced national economic development, the investment level of higher education financial funds in various regions is different, and the proportion of university financial funds in some regions is too low, which can not provide sufficient financial support for the development of education popularization, resulting in the lack of sufficient cost support in the process of education popularization, which is not conducive to the introduction and application of advanced infrastructure and difficult to meet the development needs of the current era.

3. Countermeasures for the popularization of higher education in China

3.1. Countermeasures for the popularization of higher education in China

In the face of students with different learning levels, we should be able to implement different levels of education, which will increase the expenditure of the school and cause a lot of labor losses. Naturally, it will increase the difficulty of teaching in Institution of higher learning, and make the popularization of higher education face a certain challenge [9]. For a long time, due to the pattern of higher education in short supply, the higher education sector has always been the field with the least competitive pressure. In the new era, higher education, which is free from competition, will become history. The functional flow of various teaching resource management is shown in Figure 1.

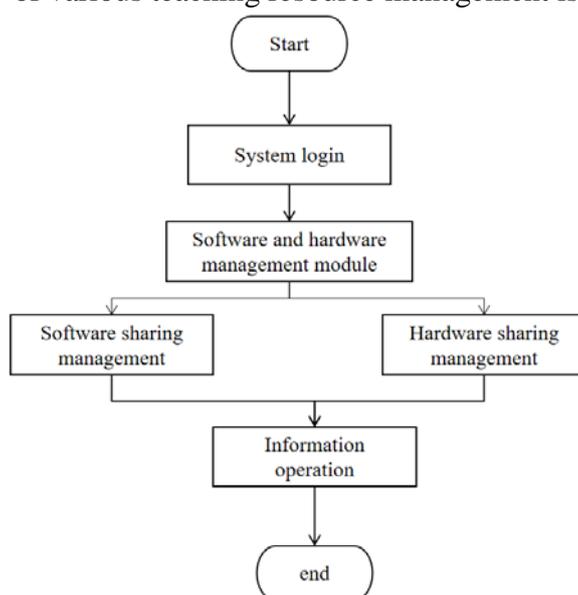


Fig. 1 Functional flow of various teaching resources management

The popularization of competition will inevitably lead to the survival of the fittest and performance improvement of higher education industry, and it will also make the continuous reform and innovation of higher education extremely necessary. In the historical process of elite education turning into popular education, it is inevitable and necessary for some schools to be upgraded and renamed. However, we should also realize that the diversification of higher education is the key to the further development of higher education after the popularization stage. With the help of diversified education investment system, it can increase the sources of funds for the popularization of higher education and improve the level and effect of education. Combining with the basic needs of the popularization of education, we should create diversified educational models and carriers, improve the present situation of educational work, break the limitations of traditional teaching work, and optimize various working models and systems.

3.2. Increase the input of funds

In the process of the popularization of higher education in China, we should pay attention to perfecting the relevant systems and concepts, constantly build the corresponding working system according to the characteristics of the popularization of education, and establish a correct concept consciousness to ensure the good development and progress of the popularization of education [10]. Guarantee the necessary financial input of higher education legally. The prerequisite for ensuring the quality of education is educational investment, and the prerequisite for ensuring the investment in place is the legislation of educational financial investment. In particular, due to the unbalanced economic development in China, local governments have different attitudes towards higher education investment. In some provinces, the per-student budget of institution of higher learning is extremely low, and the school-running conditions are obviously lower than the school-running standards stipulated by the Ministry of Education. From the process of the popularization of higher

education in China, it can be seen that this idea was put forward mainly in response to social changes, and followed the footsteps of foreign education. That is to say, the popularization of higher education in China has not gone through a perfect preparatory work and a strict plan, which has hindered the effective implementation of the popularization education model in China and affected the effectiveness of the corresponding education model. Moreover, many institutions of higher education in China have not made sufficient preparations for the development of this model, which makes institution of higher learning appear extremely passive in this process, and their lack of sufficient experience affects the process of popularization of higher education.

4. Conclusion

To sum up, in the process of popularization of higher education in my country in recent years, some challenging problems often appear due to the influence of many factors, which are not conducive to the sound development of popularization of education, and will adversely affect its long-term progress. On the one hand, while we have a deeper understanding of the international rules of economic operation, we must understand and learn from different educational values and educational orientations, understand and learn from the experience and strategies of the operation of the international education industry, and activate our own educational career. At the same time, we are constantly and painstakingly reforming the limitations and drawbacks of our own education, so that we can face the world with a more open mind, keep pace with the times in the process of globalization, and not become passive and outdated. Institution of higher learning should also implement a self-inspection and evaluation system, through regular inspection and evaluation to find out the problems existing in education, teaching and management, and improve the quality of teaching. The lax teaching management is one of the more prominent and common problems existing in institution of higher learning at present. Making great efforts and making real efforts to strengthen teaching management scientifically and solidly has an undoubted and important role in improving the quality of education at present. should arouse our great attention.

Acknowledgements

2019 College Teaching research project, Name: Teaching reform and participation of university physics curriculum under the Integration of "Curriculum Ideological and Politics" (I) (NO:DJZW201908hb): Key research topics of Tianjin education work in 2021. Teaching reform and discussion of "curriculum ideological and political affairs" in university physics (No.: JYDY-20211014)

References

- [1] Wu Yan. Higher education is facing a new situation in the new era [J]. China Off-Campus Education, 2018(1):2.
- [2] Shao Zhuyu. My Views on the Reform and Development of Higher Education [J]. Research on Curriculum Education: Research on Learning and Teaching, 2017(2):1.
- [3] Wu Yan. Building a higher education think tank alliance to promote the practice of higher education reform [J]. Higher Education Research, 2017(11):10.
- [4] Ma Fengqi. The "law" of the relationship between higher education and society: adaptation and game [J]. Higher Education Research, 2017(2):13.
- [5] Liu Liang, Su Meiling. Accountability in Higher Education: Concepts, Types and Characteristics [J]. Heilongjiang Higher Education Research, 2018(6):4.
- [6] Lu Qiyue, Yu Xiaobo, Liu Xiaohua. Retrospect and Prospect of my country's Higher Education Reform since the Reform and Opening Up [J]. University Education Science, 2017(2):7.

- [7] Zhou Yongyuan, Zhang Guojun. Current Situation, Problems and Countermeasures of China's Higher Education Service Trade Development [J]. Journal of National Institute of Education Administration, 2018, 000(007):53-58.
- [8] Li Xuefeng, Meng Jun, Hao Guangpu. A comparative analysis of the development of higher vocational education based on TOPSIS [J]. Modern Education Forum, 2022, 4(12):69-71.
- [9] Xiang Jing, Wei Fei, Yu Weiwei, et al. Application status of B-Learning model in higher medical education at home and abroad [J]. Chinese Journal of Medical Education Exploration, 2022, 21(01):6-10.
- [10] Yan Ran. Analysis of the formation of educational policy issues from the perspective of multi-source theory: Taking the introduction of the “Draft Law on Degrees (Draft for Comment)” as an example [J]. Education Progress, 2022, 12(3):8..