

Study on the Effect of Popular Theory of Higher Education on Social Liquidity

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Abstract: In recent years, as China attaches more and more importance to national education, more and more people in order to obtain higher education, through the way of higher education to improve their own education, higher education can promote the development and mobility of social talents. This article mainly through to the popularization of higher education theory to research and analyze the influence of social mobility, as the related legal policy issued by the government, provide people with an opportunity to receive higher education and platform, make more and more people can accept higher education, by improving the people education, cultivating talents from all walks of life, so as to solve the problem of employment, It helps promote the local economy.

1. Introduction

At present, the specific performance of the popularization of higher education in China has the following aspects :(1) the number of students receiving higher education has increased significantly. Through searching and reading relevant materials, the author found that since 1995, the enrollment rate of higher education in China has been increasing year by year, and the student groups have gradually changed from adult college students, graduates of higher education self-study examination, and students of radio and television universities to graduate students, undergraduates of ordinary colleges, and students of military colleges. As people pay more and more attention to academic qualifications, more and more children choose to continue their studies in the classroom. According to related survey data, has been into the popularization of higher education in our country elementary education stage, as the form of private schools in our country, various non-governmental university, the emergence of adult universities, training institutions and so on school, student's study way also along with the change, can't choose the traditional public school students to continue their education, can choose a private school to learn, As a result, the way of higher education is diversified. In addition, private schools can also meet the desire of students of different ages to continue their studies, and provide students with opportunities to further their studies. In recent years, with the promulgating of laws and regulations related to nine-year compulsory education in China, the overall educational level of Chinese students is gradually improving. More and more students choose to stay in school after graduation for postgraduate entrance examination, or even for postgraduate entrance examination to continue their studies^[1,2,3].

2. Analysis of the Motivation of Higher Education Popularization

With the continuous development and improvement of the popularization teaching stage of higher education in China, the current higher education mode in China is mainly divided into two parts, namely elite higher education and mass higher education. In recent years, due to the rapid economic development in our country, the national life quality rise ceaselessly, the development and progress of science and technology, the demand for talent is in short supply in all walks of life, knowledge workers have become an indispensable part of the development and construction for the city, professionals need to enterprise management, can make the enterprise development more and more good, People who have not received higher education are unable to do these jobs. Therefore, people attach more and more importance to higher education. In addition, due to the improvement of people's life quality, people are not only satisfied with the material life, so as to pursue spiritual

life, through learning to acquire knowledge to better improve themselves, stimulate the desire for knowledge, eager to learn, eager to learn knowledge. Finally, the 21st century is a century of fierce competition among people. In order to get a better job, people need to enrich their skills and knowledge reserves. Just as the so-called “more skills than weight”, one skill will have more choice space, thus stimulating people's desire for higher education^[4,5].

3. The Impact of Higher Education Popularization on Social Mobility

The popularization of higher education not only represents the improvement of China's national cultural level, education into a new era, but also reflects that with the change of The Times, people have the desire to enrich themselves and improve themselves. When people receive higher education, they can not only learn a skill and a knowledge point, but more importantly, broaden their horizon, cultivate correct world outlook, values and outlook on life, and cultivate their ability to think independently and solve problems. The following paper will analyze and study the impact of the popularization of higher education on social mobility. The specific contents are as follows:

3.1 The Popularization of Higher Education Provides a Guarantee for Population Mobility

Higher education is the guarantee of a country and the power to promote and push forward a country. Liang Qichao once said, “If the young are strong, the country will be strong.” When students receive higher education, they will learn some knowledge and apply this knowledge to their daily life, work and the cause of the motherland. They will start from themselves and change a country over time. However, higher education will let many students from poor areas into the classroom. After graduation, they will choose to go out of rural areas to develop in urban areas, and some will choose to go back to their hometown to continue to build their hometown.

3.2 The Popularization of Higher Education is Conducive to Promoting Rural Development

Rural children choose to continue their study when they enter colleges and universities, and they will bring the knowledge they have learned to the countryside to promote the development of local economy. At present, China has issued relevant policies to encourage college students to go to rural areas to help local economic problems. In recent years, with the initiative of college students to return to the countryside, the number of rural technical talents is increasing, improve the way of work, improve the efficiency of work, so as to effectively help farmers to solve the problem of crops. In addition, a large number of young intellectuals went to the countryside to change the rural industrial structure according to the characteristics of local villages, create new industries, combine crops with villages, and speak for local characteristics. Finally, when a large number of intellectuals go to rural areas, local medical conditions and education conditions will be improved and local education development will be promoted.

3.3 Popularization of Higher Education Promotes the Improvement of Population Quality

In recent years, with the increasing number of people receiving higher education in Our country, the comprehensive quality of our people has improved significantly, and the uncivilized phenomenon in some public places is becoming less and less, especially in some large and medium-sized cities, this phenomenon is very few. As a result, China's previous economic level is low, people's cultural level is generally not high, the living environment is dirty and messy, can only get paid through their own hands to work. With the continuous development and progress of The Times, more and more industries need certain knowledge reserves or relevant work skills to obtain high remuneration. Therefore, in order to improve their living conditions, people improve their skills, quality and ability through continuous learning. In the process of receiving higher education, people broaden their horizons, improve their comprehensive quality, ability to distinguish right from wrong and self-control^[7].

4. China's Higher Education Popularization Process Fair Education

4.1 Candidates with the Same Score in Different Regions Have Different Educational Opportunities

In recent years, along with our country pay more and more attention to higher education, colleges and universities in the expanded recruitment of students scale under the premise of the examinee examination for the same in different areas of the score, but the entrance of the universities have obvious difference, among them, this phenomenon is especially obvious during high score between the province and the low score, even high marks by province and low grades the margin percentage in one hundred to two. The author sorted out the 2021 national College entrance examination scores, as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Scores of College Entrance Examination in Different Regions

Provinces and cities	The first undergraduate		Second batch of undergraduate	
	The liberal arts	science	The liberal arts	science
Beijing	462	469	432	424
shandong	568	589	-	-
sichuan	528	544	459	479
hunan	553	559	513	513
gansu	492	508	466	457
shanxi	549	544	505	501
jiangxi	542	564	491	509
tianjin	492	505	453	455
zhejiang	560	573	522	531
Shanghai	497	503	470	440
qinghai	445	378	372	302

According to the survey data sorted out in the table above, it can be seen that the scores of college entrance examination in northwest China are generally low. Therefore, the scores of college entrance examination in this region are low, while the scores of some regions such as Zhejiang and Shandong are high. The scores of Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin and other regions are in the middle and lower reaches of the country.

4.2 Different Charging Systems of Different Universities Affect the Fairness of Admission Opportunities

Some years ago, the father of a shaanxi examinee committed suicide 10 days after he received the admission notice from Fudan University. After investigation by relevant departments, it was found that the family was in great difficulty. As he could not afford the tuition fees, after failing to raise the tuition fees, the father chose to commit suicide by jumping off a building. In principle, it is a good thing for children to be admitted to college, parents should be proud of it, but for a poor family, the high tuition is really beyond the poor family's ability to afford. After this incident, the relevant education section investigated the phenomenon of unreasonable fees in colleges and universities, and issued relevant regulations on tuition and miscellaneous fees and accommodation fees in relevant colleges and universities. At the same time, the government adopted certain policies to help these children from poor families, so that they could continue to study carefree. The author will investigate the tuition fees charged by universities in Beijing in 2020, as shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2 Charging Standards Of Colleges and Universities in Beijing in 2020

professional	General professional	Institute of professional	Major in foreign language or medical science	Art major
The amount of	4200~5000	4600~5500	5000~6000	10000~15000

4.3 The Decline of Teaching Quality in Colleges and Universities Affects the Fair Treatment of Students during Their Education

With the promulgation of relevant provisions on talent expansion by China's education departments, the enrollment quota of colleges and universities has been increasing year by year. In

the past five years, the number of students in colleges and universities in China has exceeded 13 million, which has doubled with the same period. The economic strength of colleges and universities is limited, so when choosing teaching materials and teaching instruments, the quality of the selected items will be greatly reduced. After students use them for a period of time, a series of failures will occur, thus affecting the teaching quality of students. At present, there are many colleges and universities in our country in the experimental course, by the teaching teacher demonstration, even only one or two students to operate, experimental class gradually become demonstration class. The number of students in institutions of higher learning increases gradually, while the resources of teachers decrease, and the overall quality of teachers is not high, which seriously affects the independent thinking ability of students. The following author mainly analyzes and studies the ratio of teachers and students resources in China's colleges and universities in the past three years, as shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3 the Proportion Of Teachers and Students in Colleges and Universities in China

The annual	2019	2020	2021
Teacher: Student	1:18.2	1:20	1:25

According to relevant data, according to the investigation and study reasonable proportion between teachers and students in the treasure, is advantageous to the communication between teachers and students, and through the above-mentioned can be seen that higher percentage between teachers and students in colleges and universities in our country, this will greatly increase the teachers' class size difficulty, is not conducive to communication between teachers and students, teachers geared pursue teaching speed, while ignoring the teaching quality and teaching efficiency, Reduce students' learning enthusiasm and affect their studies. In addition, due to the heavy workload of teachers, they can not timely help students after class, or even learn by themselves to improve their working ability and skills. In order to solve the problem of shortage of teachers, some colleges and universities hire fresh graduates with no teaching experience, which will affect the quality of the whole classroom.

5. Conclusion

With, and the level of the national economy continued development and progress, not only in material life, people pay more attention to the pursuit of spiritual life, therefore, more and more people pay more attention to higher education, higher education can not only enhance the national comprehensive qualities, can effective improve rural living conditions, shorten the gap between rural and urban, promoted the population flow, It is conducive to promoting the development of education in China. But at present, China's higher education work is still in the process of development, the road ahead is still very bumpy, the government needs to increase the construction of education in poor areas, so that more children in poor areas can get out of the mountains, so that more children can be carefree in the sea of books.

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