

RESEARCH ON THE DEVELOPMENT TREND OF EDUCATION REFORM IN CHINA

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ABSTRACT

In the 21st century, knowledge economy has taken shape, science and technology have developed rapidly, the wave of informatization has swept the world, and the wide application of information technology has posed unprecedented challenges to education. In the face of new challenges, countries all over the world are exploring the road to becoming a powerful country and the strategy of rejuvenating the country, and have taken the reform and development of education as an important strategic decision to enhance national strength. The current educational reform shows a new development trend: prioritize development; education for people; reform and innovation; promote fairness; improve quality.

Key words : Educational reform; university education; development trend.

INTRODUCTION

Education is the foundation of a long-term plan. Education is an ordinary and great cause related to personal development, national well-being, national destiny and human future. The fact of the whole history of education development shows that the changes of social political system and economic system, as well as the major changes of production mode and life style, will lead to the changes of school education (Thompson, 2018).

In the development of China's education, who has had a historic influence on the education reform? What are the major educational reforms? Why should we carry out this kind

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of educational reform? What are the specific practices and innovations in these educational reforms?

For this topic research, I have some aspects of exploration. What are the major educational reforms, as well as the changes and development of education? Fourth, what are the changes in China's higher education system and goals in modern times? And the future trend and goal of education.

The emergence of new educational demand is the historical starting point of educational reform. These new educational demands reflect the changes of environmental factors, such as political, economic, cultural, demographic, technological and so on (Ainscow, 2020). Material accumulation is the foundation. It mainly includes: educational funds, educational technology, educational materials, teaching staff, informal learning environment including family environment and social environment (Paziura, Kodalashvili, Bozhok, Romaniuk, and Zlatnikov, 2021). Reform is the main theme of the development of modern education. Because of its universality and complexity, education reform increasingly relies on theoretical guidance. On the one hand, the theoretical achievements of pedagogy can predict the trend of education and lead the direction of education reform, it can intervene in educational behavior and affect the process of education reform (Ji, 2011).

I mainly focus on the reform and development trend of Chinese modern universities and colleges education. Education is a kind of continuous behavior. We should admit that the development of education has some connections in ancient times, modern times, East and West.

EDUCATION IN CHINA PERSPECTIVE

There are many definitions of "education" in China. For example, one of the viewpoints is that education is a kind of social activity to cultivate people and a basic way to inherit social culture, production experience and social life experience. In a broad sense, all activities that improve people's knowledge and skills and influence people's ideas have educational functions; in a narrow sense, it mainly refers to school education, which is an activity that educators, according to certain social requirements, purposefully, planned and organized, exert influence on the physical and mental health of the educated and expect them to have some changes.

With the development of society, education policy is also advancing with the times. The education law of the people's Republic of China passed by the Eighth National People's Congress in 1995 pointed out: "education must serve the socialist modernization construction, must be combined with productive labor, and cultivate builders and successors of the socialist cause with all-round development of morality, intelligence and physical education." Due to the different requirements for talents in different periods, the party's line, principles and policies are not the same in different periods, but its spiritual essence is the same (Li and Xue, 2020). First, adhere to the socialist direction of educational purposes. Second, we should adhere to the concept of talents with all-round development of morality, intelligence, physique and beauty. Making the educated develop morally, intellectually, physically and aesthetically in an all-round way is also one of the basic spirits of China's educational purpose for a long time. Third, adhere to the general requirements of training all kinds of talents at all levels for economic construction and social development. To train all kinds of talents at all levels for the all-round development and progress of economic construction and society.

Since the 1990s, with the progress of society and the development of production, universities and colleges education has been constantly changing and developing. As the society's demand for high-level talents increases and individuals' demands for improvement of their own quality increase, universities and colleges education continues to move towards popularization.

In the process of realizing the popularization of university education in China, we must face and solve a series of important problems and properly handle all kinds of relations (Ling, Jeong, and Wang, 2021). This includes: the weak basic education, the contradiction between quantity and quality, if the social economy does not have the corresponding growth, the popularization of higher education may cause a large number of university graduates to accumulate, which will bring instability to the society. These problems are closely related to the implementation of the popularization of college and university education. If these problems are not well solved, it is difficult to realize the popularization of college and university education.

The real popularization of university education is not just an increase in quantity or an expansion in scale. It also includes a series of problems such as the improvement of the quality

of education and teaching, the adaptation of the development of colleges and universities to the society and so on (Ling, Jeong, and Wang, 2021). If we can't deal with these problems properly, the enrollment expansion of colleges and universities will not effectively promote the process of education popularization, but will bring adverse effects on the development of education.

With the close relationship between university education and industry and even the whole social life, university education has gradually moved from the margin of society to the center of the social stage (Thomas and Paul, 2019). The role and position of university education in social and economic development is becoming more and more important. Universities are gradually moving from the margins of society to the center of the social stage. In modern society, science and technology has increasingly become an important force to promote the development of social productivity, which also puts forward new requirements for university education. In modern society, universities are becoming more and more popular and democratic. University education is related to social production. With the further development of modern society towards integration.

In short, with the progress of society and the development of productive forces, universities have played different roles and functions in different historical periods, meeting the needs of different social, political, economic and cultural development (Meyer, 2018). In modern society, with the rise of scientific and technological revolution and the arrival of information society, universities have gradually come to the central position of society and become an important institution and force that can not be ignored in training talents and developing economy.

Colleges and universities have three functions: talent training, scientific research and social service (Yang, Fukuyama, and Song, 2018). With the development of society and the progress of science and technology, colleges and universities are increasingly moving from the edge of society to the central position, and their social service function is also becoming more and more prominent. The service function of colleges and universities is the promotion and apply modern advanced science and technology and management concepts to the society by colleges and universities. In a broad sense, serving the society includes cultivating high-level specialized talents and developing science. Transforming science and technology into productive forces is the main form of colleges and universities serving the society.

Education is in a fundamental position in the formation of comprehensive national power (Epstein, 2017). The strength of national power depends more and more on the quality of workers, and on the quality and quantity of various types of talents, which puts forward more urgent requirements for cultivating and bringing up a new generation of Chinese in the 21st century. China is in the critical period of establishing the socialist market economic system and realizing the strategic goal of modernization.

With the development of modern school education system, many significant changes have taken place both in type and in school stage (Heidenheimer, (2017). The modern school education system can be roughly divided into three types: dual-track system, single-track system and branch system in between. After a century of development, at present, a school education system with a reasonable structure and various levels has been formed. Higher education is a variety of higher professional education based on secondary education. It is divided into three levels: junior college education, undergraduate education and graduate education. It is the highest level of formal school education.

The degree system is implemented in higher education. Those who have completed their undergraduate, master's and doctoral learning tasks and met the relevant requirements will be awarded bachelor's, master's and doctor's degrees respectively. From the perspective of form, the current school system is a branch school system developed from the single track school system.

The most obvious aspect of education reform is revealed in curriculum reform (Elliott and Paton, 2018). After the rapid development of industrial economy in the 20th century, the industrial age is over, and the post industrial era comes. The basic characteristics of the new era are information technology, knowledge economy and learning society. Therefore, the current university curriculum reform should reflect the changes of higher education and society, and reflect the needs of education, society and human development. The trend of university curriculum reform in some developed countries in the world is mainly reflected in the four aspects of generalist education, subject integration, inquiry-based learning, and curriculum models.

The curriculum reform of Chinese universities began to consider the changes of general education and major fields. After the CPC Central Committee's decision on quality education

was promulgated, many people began to explore the talent training model of "general education + professional education" (Markova, Sedykh, Tsyplakova, and Polunin, 2017). This model is a bit similar to the practice of general education in American universities, and all general education courses are set up in order to achieve the purpose of quality education. Many universities have begun to pay attention to the status of humanities courses in general education, and some universities followed the West and integrated knowledge in various academic fields, it is divided into several fields and cooperates with the implementation of the credit system, in order to achieve the purpose of quality education. In the professional field, the original professional courses have also been recombined or reconstructed according to the needs of the society.

We can predict a trend called "multiple combination general education" model. General education is currently a relatively important issue in China. Whether in terms of time arrangement or the specific curriculum, only by forming the pattern of "you have me in you and I have you in me", can we truly achieve the important goal of quality education of cultivating innovative spirit and practical ability. In view of this, the setting of general education courses cannot be rigid, but must achieve multiple combinations, left and right matching, comprehensive coverage, and mutual penetration. But most universities have not yet entered this state.

In the 21st century, knowledge economy has taken shape, science and technology have developed rapidly, the wave of informatization has swept the world, and the wide application of information technology has posed unprecedented challenges to education (Walkowski, 2018). In the face of new challenges, countries all over the world are exploring the road to becoming a powerful country and the strategy of rejuvenating the country, and have taken the reform and development of education as an important strategic decision to enhance national strength.

As a large developing country, China is currently in a period of economic structure adjustment and social transformation. In order to promote the scientific development of education, comprehensively improve the national quality and speed up the process of socialist modernization, in combination with the reality of the current reform and development of education, The State Council promulgated the outline of The national medium and long term

education reform and development plan (2010-2020), the first programmatic document guiding China's education reform and development in the new period since the 21st century, and established the working policy for the reform and development of education in the future: "give priority to development, people centered education tenet, reform and innovation, promote fairness and improve quality". The current educational reform shows a new development trend: give priority to development and highlight the strategic position of education as a powerful country; people centered education tenet, return to the internal function of educational value; reform and innovation to highlight the strong driving force of educational development; promote equity and highlight the national basic education policy; improving quality and realizing the core task of education reform have opened a new chapter in China's new round of education reform and development.

To realize the priority development of education, we need to do several things: First, emancipate the mind and change the concept. Second, increase investment in education and optimize the investment structure. We will fully implement quality education and, in accordance with the requirements of popularizing and consolidating compulsory education, vigorously developing vocational education, and improving the quality of college education, to support education, the economic and social development plan should give priority to educational development, financial funds should give priority to ensuring education investment, and public resources should give priority to meeting the needs of education and human resources development. The third is scientific promotion of priority development. Persist in the scientific development of education, strive to make educational development meet the requirements of economic and social development, and follow the law of educational development to meet the needs of physical and mental development. The fourth is to give priority to the development of innovative mechanisms. Innovate regional education development mechanism, innovate the school education development mechanism, and innovate the teacher professional development mechanism.

To achieve people-oriented education, we need to do a few things well: first, adhere to moral education first and integrate the socialist core value system into the whole process of national education. Second, insist that education is based on the promotion of human development, and take realizing people's all-round development as the ultimate goal. The people-oriented concept of educational development has changed the tendency of traditional

education to focus only on the teaching of knowledge and ignore the cultivation of people's ability and personality, pay attention to the improvement of people's quality, the cultivation of ability, the development of personality and the perfection of life, and focus on the cultivation of innovative spirit and practical ability. Third, adhere to the school's education oriented, and students as the main body, and let the school become a learning paradise for students' happy growth. Adhere to everything for students, for everything of the students, for all students. Fourth, we should adhere to the principle of learning based, and teachers as the leadership, and make the school the spiritual home for teachers' happy work. Fifth, insist on respect for individuality and recognition differences, and run an education suitable for the growth needs of each student. Adhering to people oriented education, requires that we should respect not only the law of education, but also the law of students' growth and success in the development of education. Let everyone have the opportunity to obtain high-quality education, and fully consider the individual development needs of different children. Sixth, adhere to the purpose of education serving the people, strive to run education to the satisfaction of the people, and let the achievements of educational development benefit all the people. Seventh, adhere to the concept of lifelong learning to guide school education reform, and lay the foundation for people's lifelong learning.

Reform and innovation includes ideas, ideas, methods, mechanisms, carriers and other aspects (Liu and Zhu, 2017). First, we should innovate ideas. Idea is the forerunner of action. The key is whether the mind can be liberated and whether it dares to innovate. The second is to innovate ideas. Innovative thinking is a prerequisite for keeping up with the times. The third is innovative methods. Be good at grasping the key work that needs innovation, finding the entry point of work and realizing key breakthroughs. The fourth is innovation mechanism. Focusing on the current key points, hot spots and difficulties faced at present, adhere to the combination of theory and practice, subjective and objective. Fifth is the carrier of innovation. Under the new situation, the tasks of educational reform and development are constantly increasing and the fields are constantly expanding, so it is necessary to integrate resources. Sixth is to create an environment. Reform and innovation should have a relaxed environment, especially the public opinion community should support innovation, look at innovation with a tolerant eye and support innovation with a positive attitude.

To ensure and promote educational equity, we should pay attention to the following points: the first is to take fair opportunity as the key, fully implement the party's education policy, vigorously implement the strategy of rejuvenating the country through science and education and the strategy of strengthening the country through talents, and strive to promote the realization of a higher level of universal education. Second, it is necessary to protect citizens with the right to education according to law as the basic requirement, and strive to maintain the fairness and justice of education. The third is to highlight the key points of our work, strive to promote the balanced development of compulsory education and support disadvantaged groups. The fourth is to match public education resources in a reasonable way as the fundamental measure, and adhere to strengthening the investment of public education resources in rural areas, poor areas and border areas, gradually reduce the gap between urban, rural and regional education development, and promote the coordinated development of all kinds of education at all levels. The fifth is to improve the education fund system and student aid system, and promote the fair allocation of high-quality education resources. Sixth is the goal of promoting educational equity mechanism, strive to form a good social atmosphere dominated by the government and jointly promoted educational equity by the whole society. Seventh is to actively develop continuing education and strive to build a learning society.

CONCLUSION

Improve the quality of education. One is to establish a scientific view of education quality. The second is to take the road of connotation and characteristic development. The third is to focus on the construction of the teaching staff. Finally, establish and improve the quality assurance system.

The current educational reform conforms to the development trend of society and history, and takes education as the core of educational reform and development, regarding the promotion of fairness and the improvement of quality as the two key tasks of education reform and development, and giving priority to development and reform and innovation are the two important guarantees for realizing the key tasks.

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