Adjustment strategy of level structure of china’s higher education under the background of globalization

LIXIN HE, LIGANG FENG, WENTING HE
School of Kexin
Hebei university of engineering
Guangming south street No199, Handan, Hebei province
CHINA
Helixin2079618@126.com

Abstract: - The level structure of higher education is a dynamic structure; it must be adjusted and reformed correspondingly with the economic and social development and change. The adjustment strategy of our higher education’s Level structure are as follows: First, to carry out Sino-foreign cooperation in running schools to satisfy the education demand for higher level people; Second, to position all levels of higher education accurately and maintain the characteristics of all levels; third, to promote the docking of higher education’s level structure with the industrial structure and employment structure.

Key-Words: - globalization; higher education; level structure; strategy

1 Introduction
The level structure of higher education refers to higher education’s constitute state of different levels and requirements, and it’s also the composition ratio relationship of higher education’s all levels. China’s higher education is divided into three levels: including technical education, undergraduate education and graduate education. Higher education’s level structure is a dynamic structure, under the background of globalization, the global of technology and economic development requires the adjustments of higher education’s level structure.

2 The intrinsic correlation between globalization and the adjustment of higher education’s level structure
The economic development depends on education and training of labor force, from this sense, the level structure of higher education affects the economic development. Because that “in a globalized market, in the scramble for market competition, labor skill level and quality are increasingly becoming the factor of opening the gap between competitors.” So, when the level structure of higher education coordinates or appropriate advanced with national and even global industrial structure and the employment structure, it can play a role one would expect. From only a country’s internal economic terms, the coordination between higher education’s level structure and economic structure is much easier. However, the state from closed to global open and coordination between the higher education’s level structure and industrial structure are much more difficult. Compared with experiencing from agricultural revolution, industrial revolution to information revolution of developed countries, China is experiencing two kinds of crossing history at the same time, that is, crossing from the "hoe" represented the local community to the "line" represented the modernization of industrial society, crossing from the "line" represented the modern industrial society to the "computer" represented the globalization of the information society. In the process of globalization, only docking with the advanced economy and industrial structure, can we truly integrate into the globalization process. Conversely, if we still have the idea of international labor division in old era, then our country will be likely become transit station or treatment plant to phase out technology and industry by developed countries, and in the position of dependence and backwardness forever. Here, the link of higher education and globalization mainly has two aspects: First, in the level of education and social relationship, the continuity of higher education’s level structure and industrial structure; Second, in the level of education and personal relationship, the continuity of higher education’s level structure and employment structure.

3 Globalization effects on level structure of China's higher education
Market-oriented logic is the basic principle of operating globalization. Market-oriented logic is profound changing the relationship between higher education’s level structure and economic docking. Many scholars consider Market-oriented as a common system language of the globalization process. They think that market is the strength of initiative and guidance; we should use this to view the phenomenon of everything in globalization. From this someone strongly advocated that market-oriented means must be used to adjust the level structure of higher education. They consider that the market can automatically adjust the level structure of higher education. When a certain level of education scale is relatively too large, the labor market will over-supply, resulting in difficulties in finding employment, the scope of this higher education’s level will gradually narrow. When a level’s scale is relatively too small, these students will face more job opportunities and higher income, the demand of educational opportunities of this level will increase rapidly, so that the education scale of this level will enlarge. From the long-term point of view, the law of supply and demand in the labor market’s objective regulation to higher education is conducive to progressive match the higher education’s level structure with the demand structure of talents with social development. However, education is different from other commercial production, the characteristics of education determine the lag of the market. Simply relying on the market easily leads to waste of resources.

In the process of globalization, especially after China's accession to the WTO, trade in education services also had an impact on higher education. China's higher education market has attracted great interest in Western countries. The contradictions existence in China for a long-term, that is between the people's demand for higher education and the serious supply shortage of higher education, so that China's education is in a state of seller's market for a long-term. This has spurred the Western developed countries go into China and "snatch" the education market, and it shows strong momentum. This injects vitality into development of our higher education admittedly, but brings us about difficulty of adjusting docking relations between higher education’s level structure and economic development.

3.1 Highlight the feature of vocational education in higher education
Globalization closely links every country’s economy, and the employment field and employment patterns in China change more quickly. This requires close ties between higher education and productive sector, and to strengthen the functions of vocational education in higher institutions, so that the higher education’s functions of serving the community are more prominent. Now higher vocational education in China is mainly undertaken by the specialist level - Vocational and Technical College. It should be noted that the rapid development of these schools adapts to our country’s economic and social development which demands for technical personnel to some extent. However, multinational companies as an important carrier of globalization have settled in China, and their demands for skill talents are higher. So specialist-level vocational education can not meet the social development, therefore, we must strengthen all levels of vocational education functions in higher education and promote docking of higher education at all levels and socio-economic development.

3.2 The Changes of levels demands for higher education bring by the employment structure
Technological development is the driving force behind the globalization process. And the development of globalization also further promotes the spread of science and technology to the world. Continuous development of technology and globalization enable personnel of multinational companies make the relationship between labor force, production and the identity are being reconstructed. Globalization has not brought unlimited jobs, science and technology developments bring fewer and fewer jobs. In order to compete for limited jobs, there may be two new changes: First, the educated will continue to raise educational levels in order to obtain the high level of education diplomas which can open the door to employment; another is admission and employment are both important, once there is employment and even entrepreneurial opportunity, we must occupy positions on the first, and study in work to formulate a learning society. However, since the 1990s, some studies have also shown that in the new high-tech workplace, people do not really have to accept the common and effective school education. As long as the acceptance of an 8-year education, work can be handy. However, the new economy and globalization are translated into "economic security" which maintain the global economic order through "guard labor" and "a threat to the labor force". "Guard labor" are all law enforcement officers who maintain public order during the citizens’ losing morals caused by great despair of society. Therefore, we have to pay attention to orient by social needs and
employment. While training high-level personnel, speeding up training ordinary workers at the same time to make higher education in health, sustainable development.

### 4 The adjustment strategy of level structure of China's higher education

Responding to the changes bring by globalization, higher education’s level structure has to adjust and reform correspondingly.

#### 4.1 Carry out Foreign Cooperation in Running Schools to meet the people's demand for high-level education

Under the background of globalization, foreign enterprises have entered China's market and bring our company tremendous competitive pressure. In order to survive and develop, such enterprises must be required to promote technological progress and advance scientific and technological content of products, which will inevitably require the improvement of workers’ quality. And the improvement of workers’ quality is bound to reflect to the level structure of higher education, and the educational needs of high-level are more and more increasing. In view of this situation, in addition to the positive development of China's higher education, we need to carry out various forms of Sino-foreign Cooperation in Running Schools. For example: we can attract a number of famous foreign schools to run school with us, carry out the exchange of teachers and students, exchange of educational programs and library materials, recognize credits mutually, jointly hold a symposium and scientific research, and carry out the joint training, grant degrees, students’ summer courses and cultural tours and other activities. Through these forms of cooperation, we can further meet people's demand for higher level of higher education.

#### 4.2 Accurate position the functions of higher education at all levels and maintain the characteristics at all levels

Industry structure created by the globalization requires to maintain a certain ratio relations between all levels of higher education, that is, high-level personnel should be emphasis on quality rather than quantity, low-level personnel should be ensured in a certain size of cultivation. Only from this can higher education play an effective role in promoting community and economic development. The diversity of economic and social development determines the diversity of need of talent. Economic and social development, not only need of talents engaged in studying on important basis theory and high-tech study, and engineering and technical talents engaged in the industrialization of scientific and technological achievements, but also need of skill workers with higher skill. Under this background, we must promote reasonable level division among the organizations, so that every level has its own characteristics to enhance the overall allocation efficiency of resources.

For technical education, it is necessary to highlight the characteristics of "strong practical, high skills and low-cost", so that the technical education can help local economic and cultural development fully. Attention should be paid to undergraduate education in order to combine the general education whose main objective is to guide students in how to behave, how to pursue knowledges and professional education organically, and train undergraduate talents with all-round development. Graduate education mainly cultivates high-level innovative talents. Scientific research is by its very nature, it is necessary to pay attention to practice, to strengthen the research training and improve their research capability in practice.

In this three types, undergraduate education and graduate education are mainly in the implementation of general education, which emphasize the training of basic theory and basic knowledge and train common talent with wide range of knowledge and good base in order to adapt to the needs of frequent occupational changes in job market. Technical education is living in a lower level and it’s mainly engaged in the professional education. It should cultivate professional technical personnel and skilled professional workers in close connection with the job market’s needs.

#### 4.3 Promote the docking of higher education’s level structure with industrial structure and employment structure

Higher education is professional, productive, and can be consumed and operated. The higher education sector is a talent production sector, it can change simple and general labor into complexity and particular workforce, can transform the experience based labor into science knowledge-based workforce, so as to promote value-added productivity and productivity improvement. In the process of globalization, the economic competition is more and more increasingly. In order to have the economic advantages of competition, it is necessary to foster high-quality innovative talent for economic development, strengthen the combination of higher
institutions and industry and take the development road of combination of research.

5 Conclusion
The industrial structure changes bring about by globalization require there must be not only the research universities in higher education’s level structure which supply services for social development, the teaching and production of these universities are infiltrating of each other, financing mutually, and forming a concerted effort to promote replacement of the whole society’s industry and economic structure; but also need many of the specialist-level vocational and technical colleges which supply specific skills and services to students after their graduation to facilitate students’ employment, and service economic development directly.

References: