

Based on Higher Education Into Stagflation Thinking

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Abstract: In view of the domestic scholars to the education stagflation theory put forward some probing questions. The stagflation of higher education is an economic concept which can reflect the running condition of higher education more comprehensively, although the stagflation of higher education is based on educational pathology, but the connotation is broader than the educational pathology: the purpose of the research on the stagflation theory of higher education is to put forward the stagflation rate and the early warning index of higher education, and to contribute to the healthy development of higher education.

Keywords: Educational Pathology; Educational Stagflation

Since the reform and opening-up, China's economy has taken off rapidly, which not only benefits from the improvement of macroeconomic and political environment, but also has a "Large population" contribution. As our country becomes more population ageing, the contribution of "Population growth" to economic development will weaken and eventually disappear. In the post-"Large population" period, in order to realize the sustainable development of economy and society, we must realize the transformation from "Large population" to "Large talent" and improve the national quality. The key to improving the national quality is to develop higher education. According to "National Medium and Long-term education reform and development plan outline (2010-2020)", our country must achieve the goal of higher education gross learning rate of more than 40% by 2020. Since the 1990s, thanks to the implementation of the policy of expanding enrollment in colleges and universities, our higher education has been developing rapidly and gradually entering a new stage of popular education. However, with the employment situation of college students becoming more and more serious, the problems brought by the expansion of higher education are becoming more and more obvious. How to get rid of the stagflation of higher education and realize the large-scale development of higher education has become an important issue to be discussed and solved in the post-"Talent-strong country" period.

1. Theoretical discussion on "Population Power" and "Talent Power"

The "populous country" theory was first put forward by American scholar Professor Andrew Mason in 1997. Its specific content is: when the population reproduction type of a country changes, the population structure type of total population "large in the middle and small at both ends" is formed. This population structure can produce sufficient labor resources, bring low price and abundant supply of labor, can create a lot of social wealth. At the same time, due to the low proportion of children and the elderly population, the social support pressure is light, which changes the proportion relationship between consumption and savings in national income, resulting in a high savings rate. Therefore, high labor force participation rate, low dependency ratio, and high savings rate have become the typical characteristics of the "populous nation" era. However, after the "big population" period, the middle part of the young and middle-aged population will gradually become the elderly population, and the society will enter the aging society.

The essential difference between "population power" and "talent power" is the difference between the quantity and quality of labor force in the contribution of economic growth. According to Schulz's human capital theory, how to transform the quantity advantage of labor force into quality advantage mainly depends on the acquired investment in education, especially the investment in higher education. Higher education is specialized education, innovative education and quality education for the purpose of employment, entrepreneurship and the improvement of talents' comprehensive quality. The higher the proportion of higher education in the labor force, that is, the higher the Maoist rate of higher education, the higher the overall quality of the labor force, the more obvious "talent power". Therefore, developing higher education to train more high-level talents is a prerequisite for realizing the transformation into a

“talent power”. Creating conditions as far as possible to meet the employment needs of college graduates, reduce the unemployment rate of college graduates, is a necessary condition for the realization of “talent power”; Creating conditions to give full play to the role of talents is a realistic choice to transform “talent power” into economic growth.

2. The large-scale development of our country’s higher education and its predicament

Large-scale development of higher education in our country

The scale of higher education is an important indicator to reflect the development level of higher education in a country (or region), and the Maoist rate is one of the important indicators to measure the scale of higher education. The higher education ratio is the proportion of the population receiving higher education to the population of school age (18 to 22 years old). Using the Maoist rate to evaluate the scale of higher education can not only reflect the higher education opportunities available to citizens of a country (or region), but also reflect the development level and development degree of the country’s higher education. In recent years, due to the increasing enrollment of students at all levels of higher education, the gross education rate of Chinese higher education has been on the rise (Table 1) from 15.1% in 2002 to 26.9% in 2011, with an increase of 11.8% in 10 years. Such a speed is unprecedented in the history of the development of higher education in the world. According to Professor Martin Turov’s analysis, a country’s higher education is elite if it has a blind literacy rate of less than 15%. When the Maoist rate is between 15 and 50%, it is in the popularization stage of higher education; when it is over 50%, it can be regarded as the popularization stage of higher education. According to this division standard, higher education in our country entered the popular stage in 2002. Accordingly, the training goal of higher education should also be changed from the cultivation of academic elites to the cultivation of technical talents, so as to better adapt to the needs of economic and social development.

3. Large-scale development of regular higher education

As an important part of our higher education, the development of ordinary higher education concerns the success or failure of our national education. Thanks to the government’s emphasis on school teachers, they also feel that the overall knowledge base and learning attitude of students after the expansion of college enrollment have significantly decreased compared with that before the expansion. In addition, it is difficult for college graduates to find employment and the employment rate continues to decline, which to some extent reflects the difficulties in the large-scale development of higher education in the post-” talent power “period.

Higher vocational education. As an important part of higher education, higher vocational education aims at cultivating advanced skilled and application-oriented talents needed in production, construction, management and service. Although the Party and the government have a deep understanding of the significance of the development of higher vocational education, and the policy support for higher vocational education is unprecedented, in practice, influenced by various factors, the expansion of the scale of higher education in recent years still focuses on general undergraduate education, and higher vocational education is still the weakest link in the higher education system. To realize the scale development of higher vocational education, we are required to continuously improve the conditions of running higher vocational education, reduce the threshold of secondary vocational students entering higher vocational colleges, and vigorously promote the two-year short-term higher vocational education system, in order to enhance the attractiveness of higher vocational education and promote the scale development of higher vocational education.

4. The large-scale development of adult higher education

Adult higher education is a kind of higher education for adults who meet the stipulated standards of human learning and meet the requirements of improving their own quality and adapting to the occupation, including academic education and non-academic education. Developing adult education is the internal requirement of constructing lifelong education system and learning society. However, due to the unclear guiding ideology of running a school, the characteristics of running a school are not outstanding, the education resources are not sufficient, adult higher education in the process of development encountered a lot of resistance, showing a shrinking trend. To promote the large-scale development of adult education, we need to do a good job in two aspects.

4.1 Actively open up new sources of students. The source of students in our adult higher education is shrinking, but this does not mean that the source of students has dried up. In fact, the level of our nation’s overall education is relatively low, the number of years of education is short, most of our people have not yet accepted higher education, adult higher education sources and many fields can be developed. For a long time, adult higher education in our country has been mainly aimed at white-collar workers such as cadres of Party and government organs and members of enterprises and institutions. On the basis of guaranteeing the original students, it should focus on exploiting the students of workers, farmers and young people to achieve large-scale expansion.

4.2 Vigorously develop continuing and distance education. As an important form of adult higher education, continuing education is a non-academic education activity for all members of society after school education. In the future, continuing education should aim at solving social practice problems and updating the national knowledge system. Distance education is a teaching activity that uses modern network technology to carry out long-distance information transmission. As a developing country, our country has insufficient educational resources and limited educational investment, which cannot meet the demand of higher education of most young people of school-age in a short period of time. Using network information technology for distance education can effectively reduce the cost, break through the time and space restrictions of education and teaching, and play an irreplaceable role in developing adult education and expanding the scale of higher education enrollment.

5. Conclusion

From the appeal issues, we can see that the lag of higher education reflects the pressure of our country under the environment of the average of higher education, which is caused by a series of influences such as the population growth too fast, making the thought of higher education and its achievements development should pay attention to the grasp of high quality talents, standard international cooperation and exchanges, To realize the transformation between strong and weak countries in higher education, break the international monopoly of high and new knowledge, narrow the gap of high and new knowledge in the international community, promote the democratic development of higher education, and give full play to the power of science and technology to overcome the natural disasters faced by mankind. In this way, it will make due positive contributions to the maintenance of peace and security, the development of friendly relations among prefecture-level cities in the country, the promotion of economic, social and cultural cooperation, and the establishment of a center for coordinating the actions of various sectors. As an advocate to promote the higher quality education system per capita, our higher education must take the lead in strengthening the process: through strengthening the road, learning the successful experience of running a school in a strong country, running a school and cultivating personnel and knowledge innovation, to help the higher education weak provinces develop higher education and improve the quality of higher education; By broadening their own academic road, actively propagating and expanding the influence of powerful science and technology on national contribution, talents who make the forefront of national science and technology make outstanding contributions to the country.

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