

Conflict of value orientation in higher education

Yao Pirong¹; Meng Lin^{2*}

¹ Yibin University's School of Computer & Information Engineering

^{2*} (*Corresponding Author*) Yibin University's School of the President Office

Abstract

Chinese higher education goals that value orientation, it is constantly changing in a number of stages of development, before and after the 2010 Higher Education has entered a historic period of reflection; higher education is no longer the goal is to train "for the social production and service" talent so simple, rapid development of the information age requires colleges trained personnel will need to have a wide range of adaptability. However, they are not the same those parents and students in higher education values, aspirations and social needs, thus leading to a college to provide educational services in the social needs and the needs of student's dilemma. Because some universities want to stabilize enrollment, allowing students to replace professional; in the non-rational "utility" value orientation induction, they flood the so-called popular professional, and the results led to different professions like China's pork prices the same, with when periodic "cold" is "hot."

Keywords: Higher education values; professional education and liberal arts education; resistance of liberal arts education; professional periodical "cold and hot"

1. Introduction

Value orientation of higher education is to develop the kind of student, or that the students into what kind of person.

Cloud computing technology in the field of education migrate applications called "educational cloud", it is the future of information technology in education infrastructure, including educational information with all necessary hardware computing resources, these resources have been virtualized, they will to educational institutions, educational practitioners and students to provide a good platform for the education sector's role is to provide cloud services. 1962 UNESCO Higher Education gives this a denotative definition: "Higher education is the University of Arts, Science and Normal University and other institutions to provide various types of education, the basic entry requirements for the completion of secondary education." [1] This extension defines only the value orientation and free content or educational goals by some experts call "liberal education" in order to explore the heritage and academic freedom has been appointed to knowledge itself for the purpose of human reason development as the goal, emphasizing the training of the mind. And China is given connotative definition: "to establish on the basis of secondary education in a variety of professional education is to train highly qualified specialists in social activities." [2] Such values are sometimes also

referred to as "professional education" Higher education is training senior specialists in education, ^[3] with a clear "pre-vocational education," that is mainly reflected in the value of higher education to society for students employment preparation; China's higher education is to foster values of different types or classes of specialized personnel; in higher education under the guidance of this idea is now planted seeds of conflict.

2. China Higher Education Changes in the value orientation

China's higher education goals that value orientation, it continues to change in the development of a number of stages of the development process if it is at different values can be divided into the following stages, China is now recurring periodic professional change "cold" or become "hot" has its historical roots.

2.1. Liberal arts education was introduced into China

China has set up the school's tradition, but truly be called the Modern University St. John's University in Shanghai which is the U.S. Episcopal Church founded in 1879, after China's major cities continued with the emergence of many universities which were funded by the church. Church in China to set up the purpose of university is to preach, spread of Western culture and values, and follow the Western tradition of higher education of the "liberal arts education" value orientation.

Chinese official to set up the first modern university is PeiYang (1895), Nanyang Public School (1896) and the Imperial University (1898). Sino-Japanese War after the failure of the current affairs background is to recognize that education and technology to bring painful experience behind after the Qing government was funded either university. The main objective of government-run

universities and university church similar but there are differences, mainly due to a more "pragmatic", highlighting the practical industrial training of technical personnel; importance of education, but not research and education.

Before and after 1920, the central and local governments because they need to be driven by political, economic, military personnel, higher education ushered in a new period of development, provincial cities were founded by the central or local government-funded National University and various funded by a consortium of non-governmental organizations or private universities. Its characteristics are government-run and private, central and local, domestic and foreign co-exist. During this period, the goal of higher education with a typical "dispersion" feature, Christian universities are still too "liberal of liberal education" as the goal, government-run, private universities by the "Local Government Economic Service, regime building" as the goal.

Press the "liberal arts education" value orientation, the church college culture in this period came out gurus such as Lao She, Bing Xin, Fei Xiaotong and so on. And by "pragmatic" value orientation, National University students trained in many countries also became the pillar on all fronts, but its international influence and social impact is not as the former.

2.2. Prevailing Professional Education

After the founding of New China in 1949, nation-building requires a lot of expertise, the focus of higher education is placed on application-oriented talents they are directly related with the economic development, especially in engineering and science and technology; Education is a planned and closely linked to the national economy, the country is almost all universities, colleges, regardless of the nature of their contributions, have been received as a state first, and then all according to industries, sectors, or even to re-

adjust by product, divided, split, and then co-founded new professional colleges, faculties and professional, such as coal College, petroleum Institute, etc; By this adjustment, China has become the world's smallest country that his comprehensive university, liberal arts students and liberal arts education in proportion. The nineteen fifties, the integration of disciplines has become the mainstream trend for scientific development. The massive departments adjustment fundamentally changed the original Chinese university system, it was changed that the original concept and connotation of the University, higher education has since been incorporated into a highly centralized planned management regime. ^[4]

In the future for a long period of time, the goal of higher education is to cultivate "professionals" for all walks of life; Higher education was equivalent to vocational education and pre-vocational education. This effect not only in higher education within, but also far-reaching aspects of Chinese society, especially the "learning is to use the" "professional docking jobs" concept has been deep-rooted in the learners and employers.

After ten years of turmoil, China resumed the college entrance examination, the university ushered in a new period of development; social demand for talent with the founding of similar value orientation of higher education is almost no change. However, since 1995, the college entrance examination in the admission rate increasing pressure, the reason is after the reform has been the accumulation of household economy so that each family has a desire for the enjoyment of higher education needs, while, in 1980, after baby boomers age also to higher education; higher education popularization imperative.

2.3. Popularization of higher education

Starting in 1999, China began large-scale expansion of higher education, the number of students enrolled from 1998 to 2009 from 1.08 million to 6.29 million, while the 1977 enrolled 270,000. Universities to expand enrollment was originally on the enjoyment of higher education in order to meet the needs of society, but rapidly growing poly graduates as the Chinese government has been unable to unify the planned economy era that recruit students and uniform distribution of them.

3. Problems of Chinese Higher Education in the value orientation

China's higher education from elite to become widespread, with wave of information technology and China's political and economic system transformation, society needs is no longer "a competent professional" expertise, has started from the planned economy era of the "professional talent "to return to the" broad and elegance "a combination of complex natural.

3.1. Currently, the country, students and families in higher education between the three objectives are not consistent

The functions of universities and their values are related, according to the interpretation of the UNESCO in 1962, the university should be a function of teaching, research, social services three major functions integrated. [3] However, many parents and students seems that universities function more vocational or pre-vocational education, their purpose is to enter university employment. And now there are many agencies, according to the university or graduate employment rate of students ranked them, for students' reference when they apply for college or. In

the thousands of years under the influence of imperial culture, many Chinese families still send their children to college for higher education sub-Jackie Chan Cheng-feng watching the only way; still have children after college to become a civil servant or enter institutions funded by the Financial , there is a life-long reliable "iron rice bowl" this goal hope.

Students as recipients of higher education, the future is more to get a "good job" as the value orientation, to get some kind of life skills and satisfied. They hope to be able to find a higher education after satisfactory job, pleasant place to enjoy life, the idea itself is understandable, it is understandable; However, in China's current social system under this work has focused on government agencies, institutions and state-owned large and medium enterprises, which are subject to government control of the departments or units tend to education, school-level priority.

In this case, like the Ministry of Education, the so-called "211", "985" key universities in this category, they become the first target of the students sought after; read what professionals in these universities is not important, whether they are good at this profession is not as important is the brand - graduation certificate of the university's name. In contrast, in those local universities, independent colleges and private universities, students consider more is the community what career to earn money relatively more sought after by the most popular professional students what; since such employment of college students' major object is a private enterprise, grassroots units.

Implementers of higher education university itself is a set of teaching, research, community service organizations in the body, is also studying higher education itself. Over the last decade, many universities have set up institutes of higher education, and constantly reflect on the value orientation of higher education is-

sues. Real people must be committed to shaping higher education, enlightenment and liberation, a highly educated person should not merely one who received vocational training, should not just be a preparatory or potential scientists, higher real Education should be given to people for a deep understanding of contemporary human knowledge, for the critical spirit of adhering, for the recognition of civil society and for the practice of virtue ethics.^[5]

As China Higher values change impacts and tradition for thousands of years, making several parties involved in higher education there are differences in the target; while higher education colleges and universities as a specific performer, it faces many challenges how to solve the value to meet all demands.

3.2. Educational goals and values more apparent contradictions in the Local Colleges

University as higher education goals and values of the Illuminati, itself has recognized the "broad and elegant" than "professional", the spirit of the students responsible for the perspective of social responsibility, they should adjust their own values. Carried out at the national level "excellent engineer education training program", in relation to train a large number of innovative ability to adapt to economic and social development needs of various types of high-quality engineering and technical personnel for the country to take a new road of industrialization, building an innovative country and this strategy service personnel.

Universities in particular non-key universities to implement this mode of education there is still no small resistance; such resistance from many aspects, but the most important reason is that families and students in higher education goals too utilitarian; Chinese people in education Since ancient times were too utilitarian indisputable fact; on this issue, the first to

enter the Chinese missionary and missionary schools think this is so. Its typical representatives of the original Beijing Hui Chu College Mannequin Isaac Taylor Hedland and Shanghai Western College Dean Alvin Pierson Parker.

Isaac Taylor Hedland in the book "Empress and Emperor Guangxu • Chinese court in the survival game" in this statement: "China is an exception practical people, there is nothing scientific spirit, just trying to get the result of education, but do not want through hard, monotonous learning to acquire knowledge useful in principle; they want to get 'France' does not want to effortlessly learn 'reasonable', which is an exaggerated so-called "practical" knowledge of the utilitarian approach. ^[6] Alvin Pierson Parker in May 1896 held in Shanghai, China Education Association second triennial conference on: "In the eyes of those Chinese guys, can most quickly profitable knowledge is the most practical and now we are here, not to emphasize and develop these Chinese people's money instincts and we are here to under the influence of Christianity in order to educate them and give them knowledge, making them among their own people to become real life the most qualified person. Teach they are the foundation of all true education principles, they will eventually see its true higher value, and in most cases we let them learn the course ultimately will prove to be more than they had asked for the short-sighted program is far more helpful to more. "^[7]

However, local colleges and universities, independent colleges and private colleges and universities they are not favorable for the target college students, suffer from admissions and retain students, universities must first consider the needs of their kind of "utilitarian" sexual values and goals aspirations - - after graduation would like to have a "good job."

If the school does not meet the students, parents need to open a large number of practical, strong professional skills or curriculum, students may not be reported. In order to retain the students into the school, the university had to let go recruit professional restrictions, so that students are free to re-select professional. In fact, professional itself is not "good" and "bad" parts, but in the society at that time between different industries with employment and income for comparison, students and families in the "utilitarian" value orientation, the naturally gave rise to the so-called "popular professional" and "popular professional." It can be said; local colleges faced just such a dilemma in educational goals and value orientation.

4. The impact of students toward popular professional

In order to attract and retain students, some local colleges and universities, independent colleges and private colleges in the admissions into the school after the publicity promised freedom to re-select professional, making an already planned admission by profession became moot; large number of students flock to the so-called popular professional. Sichuan somewhere characteristics II University, for example, the school has a total of economics, law, education, literature, science, engineering, management science and the arts profession 46; however, there are 154 Transfer of Economic & Management professional (financial management, business management, project management, logistics management) in 2011 to turn professional 307 students; also has 231 specialty administered transferred to turn professional in 2012 412 students, of which only the financial management then transferred to 143 people.

It is a local university, in 2001, by a Teachers College and a merger of Education, which previously opened all professional teacher education; merger after its establishment in August 2001 began to open other Non-normal School. Special education teacher education majors is the school's traditional strengths disciplines, accumulated more teachers and teaching resources, fewer students enrolled now, and some professional or even only a few students; while the newly created Finance, Management students storm shed, making teachers and teaching resources appear to be grossly inadequate.

Here idle teachers and teaching resources can not be used in other professions, blindly increasing resources into tight professional teaching faculty on the one hand and expansion takes time, but also to the high risk; Hsu into that possibility: a few years after the now popular professional becomes upset. Popular in employment graduates also have a high risk, on the one hand social need for talent is not static, too much of the same number of graduates face greater pressure on employment; hand, enters not own professional interests and hobbies to learn, not play to their strengths, will not reach their professional standards.

As a result, China's universities dozens of categories of hundreds of professional disciplines, at a time when several professionals to become "hot", the university will recruit a large number of these majors, whether active or passive; several years after the large number of graduates will inevitably oversupply, and makes these professionals become "cold." This phenomenon is China's agricultural price volatility is very similar to the reason is the same.

5. Acknowledgment

The paper is one of the sub-topics derived from the focus of the research project of Sichuan Education Department, the name: the effectiveness of research-based thick foundation, large-caliber innovative university education mode ; Item number 11SA107.

6. References

- [1] Encyclopedia Britannica. Volume 8. Beijing: Encyclopedia of China Publishing House 1999, p.72.
- [2] Encyclopedia of China (condensed version). Volume 3, Beijing: Encyclopedia of China Publishing House, 1996,p 1497.
- [3] Zha Ngchuting. Higher Education Introduction [M]. First edition, Beijing: People's Education Press, 2010, pp 6,101.
- [4] Li Yang. The fifties faculties Adjustment and Social Change [J]. Open era, 2004 (05):15-30.
- [5] Wang Jianhua. What is higher education [J]. Higher Education Research, 2012 (09),pp 1-6.
- [6] Wang Wei. The educational philosophy at the University of the Modern Church in China-- Liberal education [J] Quest, 2007 (10) , pp 117-229.
- [7] A. P. Parker, the Relation of the Association to the Cause of the General Education in China[R]. Records of the Second Triennial Meeting of the Educational Association of China Held at Shanghai, May. 1896.