

Construction of "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor" and Museum Talent Training of Local Colleges and Universities*

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Abstract—Cultivating high-quality museology professionals is an important talent support for deepening China-Mongolia-Russia economic cooperation. The construction of the "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor" puts forward new requirements for the training of talents in cultural relics and museology. Under the premise of formulating a sound training program, high-quality museum talents need to have high foreign language ability and a sound knowledge structure. At this stage, there are many problems in the education of museology in China. Looking into the future, the idea of museum talent training reform is to clearly cultivate the goal, establish the training concept oriented to core literacy education, strengthen practical teaching, and establish a comprehensive cooperation mechanism on the specific path, and make the promotion from the national, regional and university levels.

Keywords—China-Mongolia-Russia economic corridor; museology; talent training

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, with the continuous changes in the international economic situation, the deepening of Chinese reform and opening up, and the advancement of the "Belt and Road" construction, the demand of country and society for professionals is gradually changing. As an important driving force for the cultural construction of the "Belt and Road", museum talents are of great significance in promoting the commonwealth of the people, cultural identity and the integration of civilization. The training of high-quality museum talents has also become a new task for museology in China. In September 2014, President Xi Jinping met with the heads of state of Mongolia and Russia and proposed to jointly build the "Silk Road Economic Belt" concept during the SCO summit in Dushanbe. The "Silk Road Economic Belt", the "Trans-Eurasian Development Belt" and Mongolia's "Prairie Road" were docked, and the "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor" was jointly responded by the two sides. In June 2016, China, Mongolia and Russia signed the "Outline for the Construction of China-Mongolia-

Russia Economic Corridor" and the "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor" was officially incorporated into the national "Belt and Road" development strategy. The construction of the China-Mongolia-Russia economic corridor is of great significance to the economic, political and security aspects of the three countries. With the comprehensive advancement of China-Mongolia-Russia economic corridor construction, the construction of China-Mongolia-Russia economic corridor, humanities cooperation and cultural identity are important factors in determining the prospects of cooperation among the three countries. There are differences among the cultural identity of China, Mongolia and Russia, and there is a common understanding. China-Mongolia-Russian humanities cooperation should follow the principle of multicultural identity, strengthen exchanges and cooperation in personnel training, scientific research, internationalization platform and think tank construction, and provide humanistic foundation and intellectual support for the construction of China-Mongolia-Russia economic corridor. The high-quality museum talents who need to promote the construction of the China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor not only should have broad international cooperation, be familiar with museum laws and regulations in Mongolia, Russia and other countries, have expertise in museology, but also need to be familiar with other related disciplines, have a certain foreign language ability and be proficient in new technical means.

Some scholars have pointed out that the current political mutual trust among China, Mongolia and Russia is constantly developing and the level of cooperation is constantly improving, a new type of state relationship with each other has been established. However, there are also many problems, such as the unbalanced development of cooperation and economic relations among the three parties in the political field, uneven development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, and unbalanced development of humanities exchanges and cooperation. The underlying cause of these phenomena is human factors, especially cultural identity. [1] In the process of building the "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor", it will inevitably bring about cultural conflicts and bring new challenges to the training of museum talents. With the continuous advancement of the

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construction of the "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor", the museum talent has gradually evolved into a multi-disciplinary talent that has a large number of languages, extensive knowledge, innovative entrepreneurship and strong practical application capabilities.

II. PROBLEMS IN THE TRAINING OF MUSEUM TALENTS IN LOCAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

A. *The Importance of Museum Talent Training*

Talent is an important guarantee and strong support for the development of the museum. The fact is that the current training of museum talents is not optimistic, mainly reflected in the shortage of museum talents, which cannot meet the rapid growth of national museums. The knowledge structure and professional structure of museum practitioners cannot adapt to changes in career development. The team structure is irrational, and high-level talents and creative talents are seriously less. [2] However, the training of museum talents in local colleges and universities has more serious problems such as imperfect personnel training system, uneven quality and lack of local characteristics.

B. *Analysis on the Causes of the Problems Existing in the Museum Education of Local Colleges and Universities in China*

There are many reasons for the above-mentioned problems in the museum education of local colleges and universities in China. The main reason why the museum talents in China are seriously lacking lies in the following: first of all, the training of professional talents in the museum is not supported and valued at the national level; secondly, the construction of the museology has not received the support of the state; third, the professional personnel knowledge training system is backward and cannot adapt to the changes in the functional role of modern museums. [3]

Finally, the training of talents in most university museums lacks local characteristics and innovation.

With the continuous advancement of China's "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor", it requires that museum professionals not only have to master the discipline characteristics of the museums, but also master the practical ability of collection management, exhibition design, museum management and cultural creation industry. Also, museum professionals should familiarize with the related archaeological, historical and sociological knowledge. To cultivate compound talents with certain innovative and entrepreneurial capabilities and to meet the talent needs of museums and related industries are needed to be solved urgently. The series of problems in the training of museum talents in local colleges and universities has greatly restricted the development of the museum industry and directly affected the cultural construction of the "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor" and even the overall planning.

III. IMPROVEMENT THOUGHTS AND PATH DESIGN OF MUSEUM TALENT TRAINING IN LOCAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

To further promote the construction of the "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor" requires cultural exchange guarantees, and the quality of cultural exchanges depends on the quality of the museum talents to a large extent. Therefore, effectively cultivating a group of high-quality, international museum talents are the key to ensuring the continuous development of the China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor.

A. *Improvement Thoughts on the Training of Museum Talents in Local Colleges and Universities*

The key to cultivating high-quality museum professionals who meet the needs of the society is to clarify the training objectives and establish the training concept. The difficulty lies in improving the training methods.

First of all, it is clear that it has the training goal of "application type + compound type" with certain innovation and entrepreneurship ability. The "application type" mentioned here means that the high-quality museum professionals need to have the practical ability to apply the subject knowledge of the museum to practical work, mainly including museum explanations, museum studies, multimedia practical application and cultural and archaeological ability, communication and coordination ability, innovation and entrepreneurship ability, new media application ability and continuous learning ability. The "composite type" refers to the intersection and integration of the subject knowledge of the museum and other disciplines, such as "museum + internet", "museum + cultural industry" and "museum + tourism" and so on. Under such training objectives, museum professionals who take the construction of the "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor" as the starting point must learn the relevant subject knowledge of emerging media technology, cultural industry, management science and tourism.

Secondly, it is necessary to establish a talent training concept oriented to "core literacy". The training of museum talents of "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor" can not only focus on the professional knowledge and practical skills of students, but also on the training of core literacy. Core literacy refers to the necessary character and key ability that students should have to meet the needs of lifelong development and social development. It emphasizes individual training, social care, and family feelings, and pays more attention to independent development, cooperative participation, and innovative practice. It is necessary to emphasize the integration of knowledge, ability and attitude, transcending the long-standing thinking mode of knowledge and ability, and highlighting the importance of emotions and attitudes. The core literacy of Chinese students' development released in 2016 divides "core literacy" into three aspects: cultural foundation, independent development and social participation. The comprehensive performance includes six major accomplishments, such as humanistic heritage, scientific spirit, learning ability, healthy living, responsibility,

practice innovation, specifically refining into 18 basic points such as national identity. [4] Indeed, students can achieve comprehensive development only if they have such interdisciplinary and multi-disciplinary symbiosis. Therefore, it must establish this concept of talent training oriented to the "core literacy" all-round education, in order to truly adhere to the "people-oriented". In addition, the construction of the "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor" means national rejuvenation and the country's prosperity. This requires museum talents to have strong patriotism and the spirit of serving the people, closely linking the museum service with the Chinese position.

Also, it is necessary to strengthen the practice of teaching. Different from the traditional teaching style, the practical teaching emphasizes the subjective initiative of the students, and the focus is on cultivating museum students' "application ability with what have learned". Of course, in the era of big data and cloud computing, museology education should also make full use of the Internet. On the one hand, it should be good at using relevant databases to enrich the teaching content; on the other hand, it must use the online teaching platform and virtual simulation laboratory to open museology curriculum of "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor", realizing the combination of online and offline and the sharing of teaching resources. Faced with the challenges of the new era and the new situation, local college teachers should train students' museum thinking and improve their ability to understand and use the relevant knowledge of museology through practical teaching.

B. Local Colleges and Universities Should Create a Training Environment for the Museum Talents of the "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor" Based on the Overall Deployment of the Country

According to the reform ideas of the "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor" museum talent training, combined with the new requirements put forward by the "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor" construction, to cultivate high-quality compound museum talents is necessary to proceed from the national and university levels.

First is to develop relevant standards for training museum talents. From the national level, the central and local state organs should strengthen the top-level design in system construction, and promote the training of museum talents of the "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor" through policy guidance and continuous investment. The Ministry of Education must focus on the preparation of the textbook of "Marxist theory research and construction project" and incorporate the relevant knowledge of the "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor" into the educational process of the museology. In addition, there is a need to properly allocate museology education resources. For example, it is possible to continue the professional evaluation of the museology, guide the colleges and universities according to the evaluation results, and reorganize or cancel the unqualified units to adjust the structure of the museology education.

Secondly, local colleges and universities should timely adjust the curriculum system and teaching methods, and actively carry out museum talent training program of the "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor". First of all, cultivating the museum talents of regional development is the aim. Through the opening of the integrated curriculum, the teaching barriers among different departmental laws will be broke up, and the teaching content of the history, culture and museum history of the countries along the line will be increased. At the same time, practical teaching can also be carried out. Local college teachers should combine local characteristics and their practical experience to provide practical training and case analyses classes and encourage students to participate in museum activities. Finally, universities can conduct degree classes or training courses based on their own academic advantages.

Also, it is possible to explore the establishment of a multi-level and all-round cooperation mechanism. It is of vital importance to cultivate the museum talents of the "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor" and the multilateral cooperation between universities and other subjects. Cultivating museum talents with international vision urgently needs exchanges and cooperation across schools, departments and regions, which will make the local university's talent training position clearer. It is clear that the cultivated museum talents are more in line with the actual needs of the countries along the "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor", and can realize the complementary and synergistic development of the museology education in colleges and universities.

IV. CONCLUSION

The shortage of high-quality museum talents has become an important factor restricting the effective implementation of the "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor" construction. In fact, without high-quality museum talents, it is impossible to achieve cultural mutual understanding. With no identify, it is impossible to properly resolve the problems that arise during the process. At present, the training of a group of high-quality "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor" museum talents is not only the task of the times and historical responsibility shouldered by China's museology education, but also the fundamental guarantee and important support for further promoting the construction of the "Belt and Road".

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