

Research on the Transformation Development Path of Local Colleges and Universities Constructing Applied Universities

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Abstract—The transformation and development of local new undergraduate colleges is the realistic need of local economic development, the objective requirement for adjusting the internal organization system of higher education, and the interest appeal of the local new undergraduate colleges. The main purpose of the transformation is to improve the level of talent cultivation in local undergraduate colleges. The quality and competence of teachers engaging in applied research lie in the close cooperation among government, universities and society as well as industry enterprises. It is to promote the development of entire higher education system, thus helping China's innovation-driven development, "Made in China 2025", "Internet+" Action and other major strategies such as planning, mass entrepreneurship, innovation, and "Belt and Road" construction.

Keywords—Applied university; Development path; Transformation method

I. INTRODUCTION

After more than 30 years of reform and opening up, China's economic development mode has changed. Due to the transformation of the economic growth mode, the proportion of science and technology content has gradually increased, and the speed of upgrading the technology, equipment and materials introduced has been accelerating, which has led more and more technology-intensive industries and departments to put forward higher requirements for technicians. Forcing China to change the traditional structure of higher education to train a large number of high-quality skilled talents. The level of training of such talents includes not only specialties, undergraduates, but also graduate students. It is a high-level vocational education throughout. Therefore, in the new historical period, Chinese universities must examine their own innovative missions, actively serve the national innovation-driven strategy, transform and upgrade the industry, drive for national innovation, and promote scientific and technological innovation, and take the road of new industrialization and build human resources for China. Strong country strategy and innovative country service. Under the advocacy of the concept of lifelong education, the specialist level should not be the end of vocational education, but should be extended to undergraduate and even higher levels, so as to further meet the requirements of the people to accept satisfactory education and meet the desire of higher vocational

students to continue their studies. Further realize the ideal pursuit of life. However, the current "professional promotion" policy does not solve the problem of continuing education for higher vocational students. Many students who are pursuing higher education are directly incorporated into the "direct" class, or they are self-contained, but the form is still undergraduate. There is no difference in the class, and we still attach importance to the cultivation of academic talents, which deviates from the training track of the original heavy skills. Vocational education at the specialist level is only the starting point for high-quality skilled talents. It needs to be extended to a deeper level, holding a higher vocational undergraduate or even a postgraduate level, so that higher vocational education is in the same line, and a complete higher vocational education system is truly formed, so that higher vocational students There are opportunities for secondary selection, whether to continue the study of undergraduate courses, or to engage in theoretical research, to more clearly define their future development direction.

II. THE CONNOTATION OF THE TRANSFORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGES TO APPLIED UNIVERSITIES

With the transformation and upgrading of industrial structure and technological progress in the process of socialist modernization in China, applied universities have emerged as the times require. These colleges and universities should meet the needs of real economic development, based on national technological skills and technological innovation, and rely on the modern vocational education system. Integration with regional industrial development, it is a new type of university that integrates vocational and technical education, higher education and continuing education. What needs to be clear is that the application-oriented colleges and universities are the names of the types of colleges and universities after the transformation of some universities. They are not renamed as "application-oriented colleges" or "singularly applied universities". Transformation is not a superficial article. What is more important is to turn the connotation development approach and turn the entire educational concept. In fact, the reason why a good university is called "good" is not because its school name is loud enough, but because it is determined by the quality of its personnel training, scientific research and

service society. It is well known that the United States "MIT" is known around the world, but there is no "university" in its name.

As the process of globalization continues to advance, the advancement of science and technology has brought about a new round of revolution, which has caused mankind to face an unprecedented historical change. Many scholars have summarized it as "social transformation." Social transformation is bound to cause economic transformation, institutional transformation, and educational transformation. "Transformation" has been increasingly used in various fields. The concept of "transformation" is interpreted in the Modern Chinese Dictionary (Fifth Edition) as a general shift to cover socio-economic, cultural forms, values, and so on. 1 Transformation usually refers to the fundamental transformation process of people's values, the operation mode or structure of things under certain circumstances. Transformation is the process of actively seeking innovation and actively pursuing change. Transformational development is an inevitable choice for a specific historical period. For the transformation of ordinary undergraduate colleges in this study, from the vertical perspective, it refers to the transformation of ordinary undergraduate colleges from structure to form, form to connotation to application, and is a vocational education undergraduate. From the horizontal perspective, it is the differential development of ordinary undergraduate service places, paying attention to practicality, and establishing applied universities that are compatible with the needs of local economic development.

III. THE DEVELOPMENT STATUS AND PROBLEMS OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGES TO APPLIED UNIVERSITIES

In February 2014, Premier Li Keqiang proposed at the State Council executive meeting that "opening communication channels from secondary vocational colleges, junior colleges, undergraduate to master doctors, and guiding a group of ordinary undergraduate colleges to applied technology-based universities", innovative vocational education development model To accelerate the modernization of the vocational education system. In March 2014, the former deputy minister of the Ministry of Education, Lu Hao, said in the China Development High-level Forum that China will introduce a new method of college entrance examination, that is, to get rid of the realistic dilemma of a life-long test, and to take into account the technical skills and academic talents. The establishment of a modern vocational education system, which in turn enabled the entire educational structure to be strategically adjusted. More than 600 colleges and universities across the country that have been upgraded or merged from the undergraduate level since the expansion in 1999 have been transformed into applied technology universities. In June 2014, the State Council issued the "Decision on Accelerating the Development of Modern Vocational Education", which clearly stated "to guide the transformation of ordinary undergraduate colleges and establish a classification system for higher education", and to train hundreds of millions of high-quality, technical and skilled personnel as the overall Request 2. In October 2015, the United Nations Development and Reform

Commission and the Ministry of Finance of the Ministry of Education jointly issued the "Guiding Opinions on Guiding the Transformation of Ordinary Undergraduate to Applied Types in Some Places" (hereinafter referred to as "Guiding Opinions"). The "Guiding Opinions" require all schools in various places to serve Under the background of innovation-driven, we will focus on enhancing the emphasis on transformation work, and regard transformation and development as the key content of government work at all levels; adhere to top-level design, demand-oriented services, pilot lead-up and provincial-level coordination; to accelerate integration into local economies Develop and promote effective linkage with secondary vocational and vocational specialties to provide organic guidance.

Local new undergraduate colleges refer to undergraduate schools or newly established independent colleges that have been merged or reformed since 1999. At present, according to the education statistics of the Development Planning Department of the Ministry of Education of China and the publicity of the institutions, the author has 611 local new undergraduate colleges and universities 3 in line with the conditions for transition to applied universities. Among them, there are 9 in Beijing, such as Beijing City College, Beijing Police College, and Coetry College of Capital Normal University. There are 38 universities in Hebei Province that meet the conditions for transformation, including 22 colleges, including Xuntai College, Xingtai College, and Hebei University Business School. Undergraduate colleges and 16 independent colleges. There are 287 independent colleges in the transition universities, accounting for 47%.

The government has too much restraint on the development of local undergraduate colleges. Even if universities have the willingness to transform and develop, it is difficult to break through the encirclement and achieve independent transformation and development. The current university is the administrative body of the government, and its development autonomy has been too much restrained. Many of the affairs in the school are organized and implemented according to the intention of the government. With the continuous advancement of university transformation, in the government's view, the effect of university transformation can only be regarded as a measure of local education performance in the form of quantitative analysis. Therefore, the main focus of local is how to make colleges and universities transform rapidly and directly intervene in university transformation. Related matters, which may lead to bad competition in the transformation of colleges and universities around the country, resulting in an unfavorable situation of "heavy speed, light quality." If the government neglects the transformation of colleges and universities is a complex process involving multiple adjustments of government, university and society, and other higher education stakeholders, there are also many contradictions between these units and the division of powers and responsibilities between them. Therefore, the transformation is not done overnight.

The transformation of local new undergraduate colleges is to serve the local economy industry better, and the construction of professional construction and curriculum

system is closely related to local pillar industries. However, in fact, the strength of the new undergraduate service society is not enough, and there is no deep cooperation in government production. For example, local colleges and universities, government departments, and enterprises jointly support more resources than resources; enterprises provide internships to schools, and enterprise technicians go to schools to give lectures, and they do not really realize that enterprise engineers and technicians come to the school to teach; The internship with students is only superficial, and there is no in-depth study of a series of in-depth issues such as professional training programs and curriculum reform programs. Through the survey, many new colleges and universities have given clear information about cooperation with many companies, but many students at school know little about this information.

As mentioned above, in addition to the pressure of local governments to transform their political achievements and seek benefits, universities themselves also want better educational resources. Therefore, some universities will inevitably break away from reality and deviate from the original intention of transformation. In the transformation and development of applied universities, some colleges and universities have followed the title of foreign applied technology universities to set off a new wave of rebranding. In the context of China's higher education, from the "college" to the "university" is bound to bring more students and social concerns to the school. It is not a long-term solution to seek to expand the scale of schooling, increase the number of students, and obtain funding for education by changing the name alone. In the course of development, a series of problems such as the homogenization of university development and the decline of teaching quality will be exposed. In addition, directly and mechanically copying the transformation experience of undergraduate colleges in foreign countries or other places in China without screening, regardless of the basis and conditions of their own schooling and the socio-economic development of the region, it is easy to lead to the transformation and development of convergence, and thus return to the transformation before. The problem situation of each new university. Eventually, the transformation of colleges and universities could not be deepened, and the climax of the transformation faded, making the transformation into a form of surface articles.

Most of the new undergraduate courses were originally upgraded from mergers and reorganizations, and the time for becoming an undergraduate is not long. Since there is no relevant practice, the key contradictions of transformation are not found. Some colleges and universities will confuse the concept of development between applied universities and academic research universities, regardless of their own conditions, copying the mode of running old-fashioned undergraduate or research universities, ignoring regional characteristics and advantages. Disciplines, blindly greedy and eager to fall into the shackles of homogenization, as Burton Clarke said, "put all the eggs in one basket, and higher education is the most taboo single model." ¹ Higher education needs Diversification, single mode development will not work. In fact, applied talents are not only a supplement to the higher vocational education level. In addition to having a deeper

professional theoretical knowledge than a vocational college, they should also have high cultural literacy in terms of innovation ability and management ability. Therefore, when establishing a school, the transitional colleges must clarify issues such as professional setting and discipline construction, talent training direction and mode, and teaching mode reform, so as to avoid "ineffective transformation."

Public universities and independent universities maintain similar levels in terms of faculty. However, for the transformation of colleges and universities, the "double-skilled" teachers are the focus of university transformation. From the official website of the official website, it is concluded that these five colleges do not specifically mention the proportion of double-teachers. However, most newly-built colleges have just established themselves on the ladder of running undergraduate level. The introduced college teachers are basically from the school gate to the school gate. They attach great importance to academic qualifications, graduate schools and whether to publish core papers. There is basically no first-line experience in the enterprise industry. They are all theoretical teachers. Even if the school publicly recruits outstanding technical application talents from industry enterprises to serve as full-time teachers, it is impossible to retain talents due to the issue of treatment and academic evaluation system. Especially in the evaluation of teaching quality, teachers' scientific research ability and academic papers are often used as reference standards, but the evaluation of teachers' teaching skills and students' practical ability is not enough. Local newly-built undergraduate colleges must succeed on the road of transformation. They must abandon blindly using huge sums of money to recruit "academician" and "Changjiang scholars" and other one-sided pursuit of the subjective intention of the "high-level" faculty, but in accordance with the needs of the school's transformation and development, to the actual student Need to be the main.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES FOR THE TRANSFORMATION OF UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGES TO APPLIED UNIVERSITIES

No matter how the university transforms, it is inseparable from the government's support. The government should be separated from the traditional concept of managing colleges and universities. It is impossible to continue to grasp the right to speak in transition universities in a "control-oriented" manner. Although the Ministry of Education has successively issued a series of laws and regulations, and gradually expand the self-sponsorship of colleges and universities, in the specific implementation, due to the inherent thinking of colleges and universities, there is still a lack of self-management and development ability in the practice of running schools. This transformation is a major event in the field of education. Whether the transformation is successful or not will determine whether the local social economy will develop rapidly. The new undergraduate course is mostly built on the basis of the province. In the past, it was often subject to the provincial government. The role of the "management-controlled" government is becoming less and less, and it cannot meet the development needs of higher education. The

government urgently needs to change its role. When referring to the government reform, the report of the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China put forward "function science, structural optimization, clean and efficient, and people's satisfaction", that is, to establish a socially satisfactory "service-oriented" government, and the provincial government as a local higher education institution and local economy. The middle link of development should embody the "service" thinking in all aspects of the transformation process, encourage local new undergraduate colleges to manage independently and realize transformation as soon as possible, and liaise with universities to establish cooperative relations with local industry enterprises, and truly establish a service for university transformation. The concept and consciousness. However, emphasizing the transition to a "service-oriented" society does not mean that the government completely abandons the function of regulation, and allows the university to go its own way. To ensure the smooth implementation of the transformation work, the macro-control of the "service-oriented" government is still indispensable. Therefore, it has exerted its macro control over the development of applied universities in terms of system construction and financial support. The schools in each province should vary from place to place and actively and steadily promote transformation and development.

Although the "rule of law" and "rule of law" are only one word difference, the meaning is different. The legal system refers to the law of a country and related legal systems, with a focus on static description. Whether it is democratic autocracy can be said to be a legal system; and "rule of law" means that in the context of a sound legal system, everyone generally agrees and consciously abides by it. State power system. People living in modern society generally have a high degree of democratic consciousness, and therefore call for the authority that can reflect democratic sovereignty. In the "Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Comprehensively Deepening Reforms on Several Major Issues" adopted by the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee, it was mentioned that it is necessary to promote the state governance system and governance modernization, and establish a systemized country with perfect systems and laws. As an important part of the national governance system and governance modernization, the construction of modern university system and governance system has become an inevitable way for universities to achieve "rule of law." Its core and foundation is a social environment that faces contradictions, diverse interests and complex changes. Universities must establish their legitimacy, clarify strategic positioning, form a reasonable operational mechanism, and achieve in university autonomy, academic freedom, and democratic governance. Consistent identity. The end of 2011. The Ministry of Education promulgated the Interim Measures for the Formulation of the Statutes of Higher Education, which clearly stated the contents, basic rules, decision-making procedures and supervision mechanisms of the statutes formulated by the universities, and promoted the full-scale development or revision of the national universities in 2012. The university charter is the "fundamental law" of university operation, an important part of the "modern university system", and the basic criterion for colleges and

universities to further acquire autonomy in running schools and perform public functions. If the university charter is the basis of the modern university system, then the governance system is the backbone of the modern university system.

For the current transformation tasks, colleges and universities are more eager to receive protection and support from government policies. A reasonable and scientific governance system can effectively ensure the continuous advancement of university transformation and support the half-day transformation of colleges and universities. The effectiveness and consequences of higher education reform must be tested through practice. When the effect is not as good as expected, there must be an accountability mechanism for the corresponding accountability system. Only by establishing a system of accountability for reforms can the government make scientific decisions when promoting the transformation of colleges and universities, thus avoiding the bad tendency of "quick success and quick benefit". This is an inevitable trend of government reform and higher education reform in a market economy environment.

In the eyes of many people, the information platform is a virtual existence, and there is not much contact with real life. It has not received real help from it. It has not been effectively promoted between teachers and students, and the information platform is not perfect. There is no comprehensive system of information services, so the information platform is only a niche. With the continuous advancement of transformation and development, the government should support the construction of university information platform, promote the full coverage of the Internet, encourage information exchange between universities, and realize the sharing of information resources; increase publicity, provide intellectual support, and improve the operational platform of information platform. Sexuality, improve the use of information platforms; establish a sound information platform management mechanism to enable effective and accurate information release. The high application level is closely related to society and enterprises in terms of personnel training and professional setting. Promoting the popularization of information platforms is conducive to information exchange and sharing between government, society, enterprises and universities, and between teachers and students in universities. In short, education informatization will become the future development trend of education, improve the information platform, and promote the use of information platforms to improve the convenience of the applied application-oriented universities.

There is a prejudice in the society that has different grades for colleges and universities. Many employers also prefer applicants with a prestigious background in personnel recruitment. Parents also use technology-based universities and higher vocational colleges as a category. Below the "ordinary university", the transformational development is not to register the university in the vertical direction, but the focus is to classify the university in the horizontal direction. The "university university" and the applied technology colleges do not have high and low points in the low position, as long as Schools that can export outstanding talents to the society and contribute to local economic development should be respected by society. In order to eliminate the differential treatment of

vocational education in society, we must make efforts to improve the quality of education. Applied universities are not the institutions that enroll students who are eliminated from ordinary education, but the result of students and schools actively choosing. Colleges and universities should build from connotation to infrastructure construction. From the quality of students to the teaching staff should pay more attention. Intensify policy propaganda, create a social atmosphere of "advocating a skill, not only academic ability," breaking the ideological concept of "lower people" in vocational education, treating vocational education on an equal footing, "doing the best", and establishing a correct outlook on career and talent. .

When talking about the transformation, Thomas Kuhn mentioned that "the transition from a crisis mode to a new model is actually a reconstruction on a new basis. It is a change to the core theory of the domain or a method of this model. "1 Traditional local undergraduate courses, although serving local, industry-university, but mostly closed doors to build cars, can not adapt well to social and economic development. Facing the society and the market, deepening the cooperation between schools and enterprises is the right way to cultivate applied talents. Defining the type of schooling and the type of personnel training are the guiding conditions. Focusing on the integration of production and education and the cooperation between schools and enterprises, the industry and enterprises are fully involved in the transformation and development.

V. CONCLUSION

The transformation of undergraduate colleges to applied universities is still in its infancy, and there are still many obstacles. Therefore, it is necessary to understand problems, sum up experience and solve problems, and promote the smooth transformation of colleges and universities. The government should focus on serving and supporting the transformation and development of colleges and universities in dealing with universities. The society should also change its concept and do a good job of third-party supervision. Enterprises should conduct in-depth cooperation with universities, and universities should also clearly define their own school orientation. Innovate school thinking and further improve the level of teachers. The problems studied in this paper are newly proposed in recent years, and their own level of knowledge is limited. There are still many shortcomings that need to be studied in depth.

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