

An analysis of the relationship between education and economic growth

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Abstract: *education is the basis of economic development. The coordinated development of education and economy is divided into two levels: Theory and practice. At the theoretical level, it mainly discusses the prospect relationship between education and economy, including the coordinated development of education and economy, and the implementation of education and economic development. The practical research takes a specific region as a case to analyze the current situation and trend of the coordinated development of education and economy in the region, sum up the experience, find out the shortcomings, so as to draw up the coordinated development countermeasures. This paper analyzes the relationship between education economic growth and coordinated development, which can provide reference for the future development of education and economy in China.*

Keywords: *education; Economics; Coordinated development; Research Summary*

1. Introduction

The rapid development of economy will inevitably bring opportunities and challenges to the development of education. Developing education can improve the training process of innovative talents faster, which can become the main strategic means of a country in the process of international competition. With the development of economy and knowledge, education and economic development are facing great pressure. Only through cooperation and interaction can we improve the level of education, enhance the comprehensive competitiveness of economy, meet the challenges of knowledge economy, and make education and economy restrict and promote each other. The development of education can effectively promote the continuous growth of economy, which can fundamentally guarantee the investment in education and coordinate the continuous development of Education [1]. The analysis of relevant data shows that most contemporary scholars pay special attention to the coordinated development of education and economy, and the research results of different levels and angles are more comprehensive.

2. Research contents

In recent years, the research on the coordinated development of education and economy in China can be roughly divided into two types: pure theoretical research and case study. The pure theory research direction includes: education and economic development coordinated research, education and economic development close relationship research, education and economic coordinated development research, education coordinated development research. The case study is mainly based on various regions, in-depth study of the coordinated development of education and economy in the region, based on the western region, Fujian Province, Jiangsu Province, Henan Province, Shaanxi Province, Northern Shaanxi Province and the Yangtze River. River Delta, etc.

2.1. Pure theoretical research

First, the coordinated development of education economy. In the article "Research on the coordination between the scale of higher education and economic development", the concept is familiar: "from the perspective of different regions of a country, when the coordinated development of education and economy, the development of education and economy tends to be faster, while compared with the less developed regions, the development of education is slower, on the contrary, It will be called

"uncoordinated development between the two". There is a regional imbalance in China's education structure, which makes the level of education development and economic level unable to maintain consistency. Therefore, the proportion of ordinary students and graduate education is relatively small. Therefore, the professional structure will not adapt to the social economic and educational development. By comparing the economic development level of different regions, the education level of the more developed regions is relatively higher, on the contrary, the education level of the less developed regions is relatively backward. However, there are also special situations. For example, although the economic level of Guangdong Province is higher, its education level is relatively poor. On the contrary, Shaanxi Province and Hubei Province are in the middle and lower reaches of the country, but their education level can reach the forefront of the national education level [3].

Second, to explore the close relationship between education and economic development. There are two aspects in this research: first, education has a certain impact on economic development; Second, the speed of economic development will directly affect the level of education. On the road of development of education and economy, they are interrelated and restricted. In the article "higher education and regional economic development", it is pointed out that "the level of education plays an important role in promoting regional economy, which is mainly manifested in the following aspects: first, education promotes the progress and development of science and technology; second, education promotes the development of science and technology; Second, education improves the level of regional economic development; Third, education can provide information support for regional economic development; Fourth, education can improve the local social and economic environment; Fifth, education can drive the development of education economy. "

From the perspective of the impact of economy on education, the development of regional economy affects the development of education level. The continuous development of modern society can increase the scale of education. The scale of development depends on the development of economy. Regional economy determines the development speed of education. In the rapid development of regional economy, it provides a strong guarantee for education and teaching. With the adjustment of regional industrial structure and production technology structure, education discipline structure will be further optimized. The level of community economic development determines the economic strength of family consumption structure in community society, and also significantly limits the growth of family education investment. In addition, the characteristics of community economic development also put forward higher requirements for talent learning mode, development speed and education scale. In recent years, while the public finance, especially the central finance, has made satisfactory achievements in education investment, we should also see that China is a densely populated country. Compared with the actual needs of education development, local finance is not ideal in education investment [4].

2.2. Case Study

First, the coordinated development of education and economy in the western region. From the national education situation, the overall proportion of education scale in the western region of China is higher than the national education level, and in recent years, the distance of education level is also expanding, which shows that education in the western region has a higher impact on economic development. In the development of national education level, the western education structure is mainly based on theoretical education, which has a direct relationship with the regional economy. The types of education and the structure of disciplines in the western region are far from meeting the requirements of the changes in the quantity and types of human capital, which greatly restricts the economic growth and hinders the healthy and sustainable development of the western region.

Second, the coordinated development of education and economy in Henan Province. From 1985 to 1996, the average annual growth rate of college students in Henan Province was 5.99%, less than 1 / 3 of GDP in the same period. Education can not provide talent support and intellectual support for economic development, education in Henan Province failed to play its due role in promoting economic development. The experience of world economic development shows that "economic take-off" needs the rapid development of education to interact with it. Learning from the historical experience, especially after the large-scale expansion of education in the whole country, Henan Education has developed rapidly. From 1997 to 2004, the average annual growth rate of college students in Henan Province was 2.28 times of the average annual growth rate of GDP in the same period. In order to lead the growth of the central region, Henan must correctly understand the relationship between education and economic development. Compared with economic development, education must also develop accordingly to form a virtuous circle of coordinated development of education and economy [5].

3. Research Review

Looking at the research results of domestic scientists on the coordinated development of China's education and economy in the past year, we find that with the continuous improvement of the degree of globalization and the development of knowledge economy, education and economy are getting closer and closer. In our country, with the continuous division of economic and educational regions, education and economy are bound to seek development in the benign interaction, so that there is a positive correlation between education and economy, but this is not completely consistent, which is mainly reflected in the development of education, economic development should be ahead of the development of education. According to the above analysis, most scholars in our country have the same idea about the coordinated development of education economy. In the process of theoretical research, scholars and experts have a very deep understanding of the importance of the coordinated development of education and economy, and the relevant arguments are relatively full and in-depth. The ongoing research on the incompatibility of these two advances is about a macro perspective that needs to be in-depth and specific, which is useful for promoting education. There are many macro level studies on the measures of the coordinated development of education and economy. Breakthroughs and in-depth research need to be further expanded. The general applicability and specific operability of the proposed measures for the coordinated development of education and economy need further demonstration or implementation and practical testing.

4. Conclusion

As far as case studies are concerned, the results of this year's studies by scholars and experts are slightly better than those of theoretical studies. Based on the concrete data of cities, provinces or regions, and on the basis of empirical and in-depth analysis, experts demonstrate the current situation and problems of the coordinated development of education and economy in this region, and put forward countermeasures. At the same time, we also found that in the case study, scholars have more research on the status quo, less problems, the proposed coping strategies lack of characteristics, mostly based on the macro-economy, lack of micro. In particular, the comparative study on the coordinated development of education and economy in China is more weak by learning from the successful experience of the coordinated development of education and economy in foreign countries.

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