

Construction of innovation model of higher education system: essence, criterion and strategy

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Abstract: *The higher education system shows that there are complex relationships in the higher education system, organizational behaviour of colleges and universities rules and regulations and so on. In the era of knowledge economy, the wave of big data has swept various fields of life. It has not only brought a large amount of information and advanced modern technology, but also imperceptibly affected students' psychological changes and interests. Facing this situation, in order to realize the steady development of higher education, the institutional innovation of higher education is imperative. Focusing on the relevance between the innovation of higher education system and the development of higher education. This paper discusses the essential attributes of the higher education system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, the important guidelines and specific strategies for the construction of the innovation model of higher education system, in order to provide more feasible and operable solutions.*

Keywords: *Higher education; Institutional innovation; Mode construction; University running quality; Autonomy of Universities*

1. Introduction

With the continuous development of social economy and the gradual deepening of educational reform, China's higher education system innovation has entered a new and comprehensive deepening stage. There are two main modes of higher education system innovation: one is the macro system innovation mode led by the government, the other is the micro system innovation mode dominated by colleges and universities; There are great differences between them in essence. [1] In fact, both macro and micro higher education system innovation belong to an inevitable historical process. In this inevitable historical process, the increase or decrease of factors always exist. At the same time, environmental factors also have a vital impact in the process of higher education system innovation. As an important part of social system, the content and significance of higher education system can have a great impact on all fields of society. Therefore, this paper discusses the essential attributes of the higher education system, the development principles and specific strategies of the innovation model of the higher education system.

2. The essential attribute of the higher education system of socialism with Chinese characteristics

According to the statements issued by relevant departments of the Ministry of education in recent years, it can be seen that the argument of the industrialization of higher education in China has been completely denied. However, the relationship between the demand of higher education and the supply of higher education still belongs to the market, which is related to the demand and supply of higher education for students. Therefore, for the higher education system, the first thing to be declare is the essential attribute of the higher education system.

As a country with socialist system, China's current market economic system is in the process of gradual optimization and continuous improvement. As well, the current higher education system is also in the process of continuous maturity and improvement. Some scholars have pointed out that maybe public education is superior to private education. Therefore, under China's current social system, it is still necessary for public universities to act as the main body of the higher education system. On the other hand, it is also necessary to clearly realize that there are great differences in school running strength and core competitiveness between public universities in China's higher education system and private universities under the western capitalist system, but the fair and equal school running values adhered to by public universities in China are the institutional basis for the long-term and stable development of China's socialist market economy. [2] It is also an important criterion and internal requirement for the

implementation of all policies related to the higher education system under the socialist market economy. [3] Since higher education has the essential attribute of service connotation, whether it can meet the learning needs of educates is the measure of whether the nature of higher education service can be highlighted.

Economic theory points out that under normal circumstances, public goods have two basic characteristics: non exclusivity and non competitiveness. Firstly, the non competitiveness in economic theory shows that the inherent quantity of specific consumer goods that consumers have consumed cannot be provided to other consumers for consumption, otherwise more consumption costs will be incurred. However, if the essence of higher education is regarded as a service, it is obvious that the resource cost of its service is not unlimited, and its essential attribute is also closely related to private goods. For example, the number of teaching infrastructure, teaching venues, student dormitories, student catering service centers, and teaching staff are significantly limited, which can not be improved in a short time, and the institutions themselves also have a limited amount in the enrollment of students. On the other hand, non exclusivity points out that if the market cannot charge for its consumption behavior, consumers can consume without capital investment. Higher education itself has positive external effects. The benefits of higher education are not only for individuals, but can benefit and affect the external. Therefore, from the perspective of economics, higher education has two essential attributes: it can not only be regarded as private goods, but also reflect the attributes and characteristics of public goods to a certain extent. In addition, both the public sector and the private sector can serve as the consumption and service object of special products supplied by higher education.

3. An important criterion for the construction of innovation model of higher education system

The construction of the innovation mode of higher education system is a great change to the socialist market economy. It is necessary to formulate and follow the following important guidelines. First of all, the construction of the innovation mode of higher education system must be led by modern educational thought, and form the higher education system most suitable for the current development of modern education in China through practical test, so as to fully highlight the fairness and equality of China's higher education system.

Secondly, the construction of the innovation mode of higher education system must have the innovative thought of overall consideration. While building the main higher education system, we should also give consideration to the construction of auxiliary system, so that the higher education system can gradually form a comprehensive and unified innovation mode. On the other hand, in the development process of the innovation mode of higher education system, we should pay attention to the flexibility and variability of the system, and put forward appropriate countermeasures for different development problems, so as to better deal with the complex and changeable surrounding environment and build a higher quality higher education system.

Finally, the innovation mode of higher education system should keep pace with the times, change the traditional higher education system mode dominated by the government, change the innovation subject of higher education system from simplification to diversification, and constantly enhance the autonomy of colleges and universities, so as to achieve the development goal of continuously improving the higher education system.

4. Specific strategies for the construction of innovation model of higher education system

4.1 Implement government functions, define the scope of responsibilities, and clarify the boundary between the market and the government

The construction of the innovation mode of higher education system lies in whether the government can effectively perform its responsibilities, clearly define the scope of government responsibilities, and clearly distinguish the boundary between market and government. [4] As a service and a kind of public goods, higher education itself has an unshirkable investment responsibility for its operation and development. At the same time, it must be noted that the government's responsibility for the investment in colleges and universities does not mean that the discipline system and development plan of colleges and universities are left to the government. On the contrary, colleges and universities should fully understand the specific connotation of the market economic system, so that the construction of the innovation model of higher education system can clearly understand the investor and investee

relationship between the government and higher education. As the main body of investment and operation of colleges and universities, if the government interferes excessively with the discipline setting and development planning of colleges and universities, it is bound to frustrate the initiative and enthusiasm of colleges and universities and hinder the improvement of the quality of higher education.[5]

At present, most colleges and universities have development problems such as backward education mode, low education level and poor education quality. Under this situation, the government should provide sufficient financial guarantee for the operation of colleges and universities, so as to continuously optimize and innovate the higher education system. In addition, the government should also accurately clarify the scope of its responsibilities, distinguish the boundary between the market and the government, and realize the optimal allocation of resources, so that higher education can flexibly adapt to the specific changes of market demand and realize the coordinated development of higher education and market economy. Therefore, the government should earnestly perform its own responsibilities, define the scope of its own responsibilities, clarify the boundary between the market and the government, and create a good environment and atmosphere for the development of colleges and universities through sufficient capital investment and institutional innovation. On this basis, it is also necessary for the government to continue to implement and expand the autonomy of colleges and universities, and introduce the market economic system into the construction process of the innovation model of higher education system, which will play an inestimable significance to its development.[6]

4.2. Completely eliminate discrimination against private colleges and universities, build an equal and harmonious competitive environment

As a service-oriented higher education, the current domestic higher education is still in a state led situation. Therefore, in view of the current situation that the consumption market of higher education can not meet the supply demand, higher education must take action to promote the benign competition within higher education through institutional innovation, so that the higher education system can actively adjust and optimize according to the changes of economy. In the current higher education system, private colleges and universities occupy a high share, and their development is restricted by many factors, among which the obstruction from the higher education system is particularly prominent. In contrast, in capitalist countries, most private colleges and universities are the pacesetters and leaders in the higher education system. Such a system can not only respond to the changes of market economy in time, but also have a high level of school efficiency and quality. [7] Therefore, if domestic private colleges and universities want to develop high-level school running quality and efficient school running methods, so as to form obvious advantages and attract sufficient students, they must innovate and reform the institutional model of private colleges and universities, make them enter the benign competitive atmosphere and situation of higher education, and realize the complementary advantages, resource sharing and coordinated development of private colleges and universities and public colleges and universities.

There is no doubt that there is a huge gap in the level of core competitiveness between private colleges and public colleges and universities. In this case, the government should clarify and give full play to the leverage function of funds for the development of colleges and universities. The government can establish a diversified higher education fund reward and subsidy system and provide appropriate financial assistance and support to private colleges and universities according to the discipline characteristics and development planning of private colleges and universities and public colleges, [8] so as to continuously improve the quality and level of running schools, so as to form distinctive school running characteristics and advantages, and realize the benign competition, orderly development and complementary advantages between private colleges and universities and public colleges and universities. On the other hand, while improving the quality and strength of private colleges and universities, it can also effectively alleviate the tense situation of higher education market supply.[9]

4.3. Build a higher education market with students as the main body and pay more attention to students' right of choice

Higher education itself, as a service, is essentially the supplier of meeting the needs of the labor market through graduates. However, in the actual market economic system, colleges and universities do not pay attention to the needs of the labor market. They only pay attention to the scale, quality and number of graduates of colleges and universities. However, under the situation that the market economy has higher and higher requirements for the quality of college graduates, it is obviously necessary for colleges and universities to make a clear response and adopt corresponding change strategies, so as to appropriately adjust the development focus and give full consideration to the development needs of the

labor market. At the same time, we should also pay more attention to students' right of choice, so as to meet the personalized learning needs of different students, and improve the satisfaction between colleges and students.[10]

On the other hand, the wave of big data has swept all walks of life. The era of big data has not only brought a large amount of information and advanced modern technology, but also imperceptibly affected students' psychological changes and interests. [11] At present, the interests of college students show a trend of diversified development, and there are great differences in students' academic requirements and career goals. Therefore, it is necessary for colleges and universities to give students greater and more independent choices, such as studying majors they are interested in, participating in courses and society that can cultivate their specialties, so as to fully tap the development potential of students and effectively promote the realization of students' demands for independent development. [12] In this case, the tuition fees and enrollment scores charged by colleges and universities have not changed, and the demands of students in other aspects will not be restrained, but the students' right of independent choice has been greatly improved, so that the training objectives of colleges and universities with all-round development in morality, intelligence, physique, art and labor can also be realized, and therefore the school running strength, school running level and school running quality of colleges and universities have been improved.

At present, the economic sources of most colleges and universities mainly include two parts: Students' tuition fees and government financial assistance. Under normal circumstances, the proportion of government financial capital investment is positively related to the school running quality of colleges and universities, which means that whether colleges and universities can have sufficient funds to ensure the normal operation of daily work depends to a certain extent on whether colleges and universities have high-quality students and strong school running strength, as well as whether they have excellent school running reputation, As well as the formation and attraction of high-quality students.

Moreover, the improvement of the school running strength and quality of colleges and universities also depends on the recognition of graduates. If they will thank their alma mater and repay their alma mater in the form of donation, they can promote the continuous improvement of the school running quality and level of colleges and universities. It can be seen that there is a close relationship between high-quality students, good school running quality and excellent school running reputation. The three can realize a virtuous circle and achieve the effect of continuous optimization in the process of running colleges and universities. Therefore, it can be seen that the construction and realization of the innovation mode of higher education system, it is necessary to continuously improve the school running strength and quality of colleges and universities, expand the influence and reputation of colleges and universities, and make full use of all resources to optimize the operation of colleges and universities, so as to form a benign complementary and win-win relationship between colleges and universities and the external economic market.

4.4. Emphasize the government's information service function and provide accurate and transparent market information data

The construction of higher education system innovation model also depends on mastering accurate, open and transparent market information data. Only when the main decision-makers of higher education fully understand the market information and demand environment, can they make accurate decision-making and judgment. Therefore, the possibility of constructing the innovation mode of higher education system also lies in the full performance of the government's information service responsibilities. It provides accurate and transparent market information data, which can better help colleges and universities understand the specific needs of the current labor market and provide clear guidance for students' study, life and employment direction.

On the other hand, the transparency of information and data of colleges and universities can also effectively play the role of the public in supervising the operation of colleges and universities, promote colleges and universities to evaluate and revise development decisions, and then continuously improve their school running level, school running quality, school running strength and social influence. This can even promote benign competition among colleges and universities and enable more students to receive comprehensive and meticulous services. From this point of view, the government's information service function must be paid full attention to and provide colleges and universities with comprehensive, accurate, transparent and open market information data, so as to help colleges and universities fully understand and master the employment needs and specific indicators of the current labor market, so as to improve and perfect the service contents and methods provided by colleges and universities for students, and realize the dual improvement of school running quality and school running level.

In addition, the government gives full play to its information service function and provides accurate, transparent and open market information data, which is also conducive to students' better understanding and understanding of colleges and universities when choosing colleges and universities, so that students can understand the teaching level, teaching quality, teachers, teaching strength, teaching characteristics, professional types and employment direction of different colleges and universities. In the process of college entrance examination, we can make a serious and in-depth analysis of the information data of the reported colleges and universities, and make an independent evaluation in combination with the matching degree of personal interest and career planning, so as to make correct school selection decisions, enable students to select and enroll in the most suitable colleges and the most interested majors, and avoid the tragedy of mistakes in professional voluntary random reporting and newspaper recognition due to incomplete and untrue data. It can be seen that the government's information service function can provide comprehensive, accurate, open and transparent information and data for colleges and universities, labor market and students, and benefit the development and value of the three to varying degrees.

5. Conclusions

Higher education can be regarded as services provided by the government to students and human resources services provided to the market. [13] The construction of its system innovation model is not only conducive to the development of socialist market economy, but also conducive to the construction of a harmonious society. This paper puts forward the definition of non-public higher education system as the extension of non-public higher education system, and puts forward the necessity of non-public higher education system. Guided by modern educational thought, by fully highlighting the fairness and equality of China's higher education system and paying attention to the variability and flexibility of the system, it is expected to build an innovative model of higher education system that keeps pace with the times. In addition, from the perspective of the government and colleges and universities, this paper puts forward the correlation between the two, as well as the main path for colleges and universities to realize the development of system innovation mode and the improvement of school running quality and level. The construction and orderly development of the innovation mode of higher education system is conducive to continuously improve the school running level, quality and strength of domestic colleges and universities, realize the all-round development of China's colleges and universities, and effectively build a harmonious society and a good socialist market economy system.

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