

The Responsibility and Path Logic of Universities in Chinese-style Modernization Supported by Talents

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Abstract: In the context of Chinese-style modernization, the mission of higher education is to serve as a crucial force supporting the modernization efforts, taking on the responsibility of nurturing talent with international competitiveness and Chinese characteristics, and providing high-quality talent for the modernization process. To fulfill this mission, Chinese higher education should clarify planning and positioning, strengthen strategic and policy support, promote management and organizational innovation, and enhance scientific evaluation and quality assurance, making significant contributions to the construction of a socialist modernized strong country.

Keywords: Chinese-style modernization, talent, university role, path logic

Introduction

Chinese-style modernization is based on the advantages of traditional culture, with innovation-driven and sustainable development at its core, aiming to achieve national prosperity and people's happiness. President Xi Jinping proposes using science and technology as the productivity, talent as the resource, and innovation as the driving force to implement the strategies of revitalizing the country through science and education, strengthening the country through talent, and driving development through innovation to promote national development. Universities should cultivate talents with high quality, strong innovative spirit, and strong sense of teamwork to serve the national strategy and integrate into modernization construction.

1. The connotation of Chinese-style modernization

Chinese-style modernization is the socialist modernization led by the Communist Party of China, combining Chinese characteristics and national conditions. Its connotation includes practical foundation, leadership force, Chinese characteristics, essential requirements, and other aspects^[1]. Chinese-style modernization emphasizes maintaining cultural traditions, combining technological and economic development, and aiming to achieve national prosperity, people's happiness, and social progress.

2. Challenges and opportunities in higher education under the background of Chinese-style

modernization

As Chinese-style modernization continues to advance, higher education faces tremendous challenges and opportunities. In the realms of technological innovation, economic transformation, and social development, higher education plays a vital role, needing to meet diverse and knowledge-oriented talent demands. With China rising as a global

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manufacturing and technology hub, higher education is subjected to higher standards, requiring the cultivation of high-end talent with international competitiveness. Simultaneously, adapting to changes in occupational needs and nurturing versatile talent capable of adapting to technological frontiers and industrial transformations is equally crucial. Higher education must also be more closely integrated with societal demands, fostering outstanding talents with comprehensive literacy and innovative spirit.

Chinese-style modernization also brings boundless opportunities for higher education. Through innovative talent cultivation to serve national needs, it can drive technological innovation and industrial upgrading.^[2] Moreover, expanding international academic cooperation, introducing advanced educational concepts, and enhancing the internationalization level of higher education can also be achieved. With the modernization process, higher education receives more funding and policy support, promoting the reform and development of universities.

3. Logic of talent cultivation path in line with the Chinese-style modernization context for

universities

The logic of talent cultivation in Chinese-style modernization at universities involves aspects such as planning, strategy, management, and evaluation.

3.1 Clear planning and positioning

In the context of Chinese-style modernization in talent cultivation, universities bear the crucial mission of nurturing talents. To effectively fulfill this goal, universities need to clearly plan and position themselves in terms of their role and positioning in talent cultivation. Universities should establish talent cultivation goals and directions that align with the needs of national development, industrial trends, and societal demands in the construction of socialist modernization with Chinese characteristics. This requires universities to deeply study societal development trends, understand industry demands, in order to better cultivation. Each university has its unique educational positioning, disciplinary strengths, and development directions. Therefore, when designing and implementing talent cultivation paths, it is necessary to determine corresponding strategies and practices based on the university's characteristics and advantages.^[3]

3.2 Strategies and policy support

In Chinese-style modernization of talent cultivation, universities need corresponding strategies and policy support to achieve their cultivation goals. The government and education departments play important roles in this process.Firstly, government financial investment is essential to ensure the success of talent cultivation at universities. By increasing education funding, improving teaching facilities, raising teacher salaries, and developing practical projects, the quality of talent cultivation can be enhanced. Secondly, the government can guide the development direction of universities by formulating talent cultivation projects and policies. The government can encourage universities to offer key majors related to national strategic needs, promote universities to carry out talent cultivation projects to meet societal demands for talent in various fields. In addition, the government can promote the deep integration of industry, universities and research institutes, support universities to carry out teacher training programs, carry out international exchanges and cooperation, and promote the internationalization of talent training.

Finally, the government can establish feedback mechanisms to timely understand the problems and needs encountered by universities in the talent cultivation process, in order to adjust policy support promptly, ensuring the effectiveness and adaptability of policy measures.

3.3 Management and organizational innovation

In the context of modernizing talent development in China, universities need to engage in management and organizational innovation to address the increasingly complex challenges of talent cultivation. Firstly, universities can enhance internal management system reforms and implement flexible and efficient management mechanisms. By establishing a transparent and open management system, universities can improve decision-making efficiency and execution. Secondly, promoting innovative teaching management models is a crucial direction for management and organizational innovation in universities. Universities can leverage modern technological tools,to expand teaching methods and enhance teaching effectiveness. Thirdly, optimizing teacher training and development mechanisms is key to enhancing teaching quality.Fourthly, enhancing student management and service systems is an important direction for management innovation in universities.^[4]

4. Scientific evaluation and quality

Assurance Mechanisms Universities can develop corresponding assessment indicators and evaluation systems to quantitatively and qualitatively assess the effectiveness of talent cultivation, and make continuous improvements and adjustments. Evaluation and quality assurance are crucial elements in modernizing talent development in a Chinese context.

Universities can establish comprehensive assessment indicators and evaluation systems, including multidimensional indicators such as students' academic performance, employment status, international exchange and cooperation, etc. Through a combination of quantitative and qualitative assessment methods, universities can have a comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of talent cultivation. Teaching evaluation is an important means to continuously enhance teaching quality. Universities can conduct teaching evaluation activities, including student evaluations, peer evaluations, and self-evaluations by teachers in various forms. By collecting feedback and suggestions from teachers and students, universities can identify problems and improvement areas in the teaching process, and then make targeted teaching improvements. Continuous improvement and adjustment are key to maintaining competitiveness and adaptability in universities. Through practices such as developing assessment indicators and evaluation systems, conducting teaching evaluations, and making continuous improvements and adjustments, universities can effectively improve the quality and adaptability of talent cultivation, and promote the practice and development of modernizing talent cultivation in a Chinese context.

Conflicts of interest

The author declares no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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