

Research on Innovation of Education Cooperation among Cities in Western China

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Abstract: With the acceleration of economic integration and the popularization of higher education, higher education plays an increasingly important role in the national economy, facing a series of challenges brought about by the development of information technology and knowledge economy. Regional cooperation is imperative. The western region is vast, the economy is underdeveloped, the distribution of higher education resources is unbalanced, and scientific research and human resources development are lagging behind. How to narrow the gap and improve the development level of higher education in the west is an important topic in the field of education and research. Exploring the regional cooperation and development of higher education in the western region will not only strengthen the ability to serve the regional economy and society, but also enhance the comprehensive strength of higher education in the west, and implement the strategy of "rejuvenating the country through science and education" and "developing the western region". It is conducive to promoting the sustainable development of China's economy and society, and giving full play to the role of radiation in higher education.

1. Introduction

With the development of higher education popularization, China's new investment system is gradually shifting to high value-added and knowledge-based products and services, which will accelerate the restructuring and construction of knowledge and technology, and promote the cooperation and exchange of higher education. For a long period of time, China's regional unbalanced development has caused a serious imbalance in the allocation of higher education resources, hindering the pace of development of higher education in the west, and unable to meet the demand for talents and technology in the economic and social development of the western region. Accelerating regional cooperation in higher education and providing human resources support for the economic development of the western region is the path choice for the implementation of the strategy for the development of the western region and the strategic need to build a country of higher education and a country with great human resources. At present, the cooperation between higher education in the east and the west is not fully integrated, especially in the area of resource sharing, which has seriously affected the ability of serving the western region, and various contradictions have become increasingly prominent. The thesis tries to collect and collate the research results of the cooperation mode and operation mechanism of higher education at home and abroad, and combines the actual development of higher education in the western region to provide a theoretical reference for promoting regional cooperation and development of higher education in the west.

2. The concept of regional cooperation and development in higher education in the west

China's vast territory, according to the geographical location of the distribution, divided into three major regions of the western, central and eastern regions, due to special geographical environment, population resources, social history and other reasons, showing different economic developments. The west refers to Chongqing, Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Tibet, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, 12 provinces (cities). 1 Its land area is

6.871 million square kilometers, accounting for 70% of the country's land area. As of 2013, the permanent population of the western region was about 366 million, accounting for 27.04% of the total population of the country. It is rich in natural resources, strategically important, and has great potential for economic development. According to the characteristics of economic and social development of the administrative region, studying regional cooperation and development not only reflects the relative independence and particularity of regional higher education, but also reflects the general laws and trends of regional cooperation and development in higher education.

Regional cooperation and development in higher education is an alliance formed by two or more institutions of higher learning across administrative boundaries and in accordance with the characteristics of natural regions, folk traditions, and social development needs. Through the scientific planning, effective operation mechanism and sufficient resource guarantee of the leadership organization, the cooperation will be further promoted. Cooperation is the foundation, development is the continuation, and cooperation and development are important ways to realize the optimal allocation of higher education resources in the west. 2 Regional cooperation and development of higher education is an inevitable trend towards the integration, coordination and balanced development of higher education, which is conducive to the realization of educational resources sharing, complementary disciplines and coordinated development in the region. The three levels of regional cooperation: First, the cooperation between universities in the region. It is a cooperative community or a teaching community in the same region. The homogeneous universities are united to implement high-quality resource sharing, reduce the cost of repeated investment, and achieve “win-win”. The second is the cooperation between universities across regions. The education sector is the policy coordinator of regional cooperation, while the universities are the implementers of specific measures. The cooperation includes complementary cooperation, integrated cooperation and expansion cooperation. The third is the cooperation between universities and non-university organizations (governments, research institutes, enterprises). It mainly refers to the development of the cooperation model of production, education and research, and promotes the transformation of university knowledge and technology into productivity and serves regional economic and social development. The regional cooperation and development of higher education essentially recognizes the differences between universities and changes the combination of cooperation mechanisms, provides characteristic educational resources for regional society, and achieves cooperation and mutual benefit.

3. Strategic Design of Regional Cooperation and Development of Higher Education in Western China

The division of national main functional areas is an important regional carrier for promoting regional cooperation in higher education in the west. This corresponds to the main urbanization process in the west. The 12th Five-Year Plan for Western Development supports Chengyu, Guanzhong-Tianshui, Beibu Gulf, etc. 11 The construction of key economic zones has become a new highland for the development strategy of the western region, cultivating and expanding new growth poles, radiating and driving the development of surrounding areas. This requires that higher education should also focus on high-quality resources, with universities with stronger comprehensive strength. The core establishes the growth pole of regional cooperation in higher education in the west. Due to the purpose of regional cooperation in higher education, the level of participation in colleges and universities, and the national and regional school-running system, the forms of cooperation are more flexible. In addition, the advantages and interests of the participating governments, enterprises, and research institutes The demands are also different, so there are certain differences in the choice of forms of cooperative practice. Appropriate selection strategies can help to give full play to the advantages of the cooperating entities. Therefore, the choice of practical forms is one of the key issues for the successful establishment and development of regional cooperation in higher education.

Cooperation within the region of higher education means that the consortium is in the same province (city). The region has high-quality higher education resources and relatively concentrated

and equal universities. For example, the Chongqing University Alliance not only facilitates teacher-student exchanges, but also reduces the cost of mobility. Conducive to the sharing of physical resources between the consortium, such as large scientific research equipment sharing and library lending. Inter-school cooperation in the region can be carried out in the form of cooperative education. The parties sign cooperation agreements, establish new teaching units, and provide specific courses and teaching services to the new teaching units. The agreement clearly stipulates the rights and obligations of each university. Universities with strong comprehensive strengths in various provinces can cooperate in running schools and communicate in teaching, research and social activities. The characteristics of this form of cooperation are: the two sides have common educational goals, the new cooperative education organization relies on cooperative universities, the organization is closely related, the purpose of cooperation and content are unified, and the advantages of cooperative universities can be effectively utilized. For example, in the early stages of intercollegiate cooperation, courses can be jointly developed to share curriculum resources. Through the joint development of the curriculum, students will be influenced by the content of multidisciplinary education, improve the overall quality, and then establish a system of mutual recognition of credits to achieve the sharing of teaching resources. Secondly, the cooperation can be developed to a certain stage to cooperate in running schools. The two sides will jointly invest in the superior educational resources to jointly establish a relatively independent teaching institution, such as an independent college, a secondary college or an experimental training base. Students can complete a certain level of learning tasks in a new teaching institution. The Chengdu University City Intercollegiate Union, the Shanghai Southwestern University Consortium, and the Anhui Xingzhi Alliance are all excellent examples of cooperative education. The cooperative universities realize training talents and reform teaching by providing funds, venues, teachers and high-quality higher education resources. And joint research to promote the sharing of educational resources.

Cross-regional cooperation in higher education means that the members of the consortium are not limited to fixed areas. The choice of partners is wide-ranging. The purpose of cooperation is more reflected in the strategic and management fields. The corresponding core of resource sharing is mainly invisible knowledge resources, focusing on Exchange and cooperation between scientific research projects and personnel training to improve the comprehensive competitiveness of universities and enhance their ability to serve regional economies, for example, the China Nine Schools Alliance (C9). Inter-regional inter-college cooperation in higher education in the west can be based on the characteristics of the development of 11 key economic zones in the west, in the form of joint exchanges, and the parties sign cooperation agreements to provide open courses and teaching information resources to the cooperative institutions. Powers and responsibilities; establish a coordination organization, and negotiate cooperation matters through regular joint meetings. The characteristic of this form of cooperation is to maintain the relationship between the two parties through cooperation agreements. The cooperation entities are relatively independent, the organizational relationship is loose, the cooperation content is flexible and diverse, and the cooperation is not high. The geographical location of the United University is relatively scattered, and it needs to be effectively united through the information network. The comprehensive strength of the joint universities is relatively strong and has considerable scale. Flexible management is adopted in the cooperation process, and the communication facilities and network information platforms of the cooperative universities are relatively perfect. . The main cooperation content is joint research, training of high-end talents, and providing technical and consulting services to the region. First of all, encountering cutting-edge scientific research projects in interdisciplinary fields, it is necessary to establish cooperative research teams in cooperative universities, select the elites of various universities, provide rich knowledge storage and research experience, and concentrate the human, financial and material resources of both sides. , collaborative research. Secondly, cross-regional cooperative universities establish graduate student training bases according to social needs and cultivate high-quality applied and scientific research talents. Finally, cross-regional cooperation between universities can provide technical advice and services to governments, enterprises and public welfare units, accelerate the transfer of knowledge and technology, and

provide intellectual support and technical support for regional economic and social development.

4. Conclusion

Higher education bears an important mission of providing human resources and intellectual support for the economic and social development of the western region. With the advancement of the strategy of developing the western region, the scale of higher education in the west is rapidly expanding. The reform and development of higher education faces many problems and challenges. How to achieve higher levels in the west The scale effect of education, the improvement of the level of higher education development, and the enhancement of the core competitiveness of regional higher education are important issues that should be of concern to the 12 provinces and autonomous regions in the west. The implementation of regional cooperation in higher education in the west is an important strategic choice to cope with resource shortages, huge internal consumption and insufficient competitiveness. The regional cooperation of higher education in the west is a complex systematic project. It depends on the selection of appropriate models and scientific theories. Only in this way can the cooperation in higher education in the west be carried out in an orderly manner.

References

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