

Thinking and Design of New Liberal Arts Construction Path under the Background of Application-Oriented Transformation Construction

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Abstract: Since the 21st Century, Chinese Higher Education Has Made Remarkable Achievements and Established a Multi-Level, Multi-Form and Multi-Type Complete Modern Education System Including Application Type. in the Meantime, the New Liberal Arts Was Born. Based on the Problems of Social Recognition and Vague Operation Path in the Development of New Liberal Arts, This Paper Puts Forward Specific Suggestions from Macro, Medium and Micro Levels, and Preliminary Design Quality Standards Lead to Continuous Improvement of Construction Results.

1. Introduction

Since the 21st Century, Chinese Higher Education Has Ushered in a New Round of Rapid Development Opportunities. by the End of 2018, There Were 2,663 Institutions of Higher Learning in the Country, of Which 1,245 Were Undergraduate Institutions. According to Different Personnel Training Orientations and Different from the Development Orientation of Research Universities, the Main Task of Application-Oriented Universities is to Train Application-Oriented Talents At the Undergraduate Level or Above Who Serve the Economic and Social Development. the Personnel Training Specifications Should Cover the Ability to Engage in Social Development and Scientific and Technological Application Research.

2. Rapid Rise and Standardized Development of Application-Oriented Transformation Construction

If the newly established universities after 1999 and those previously established but currently without doctoral degrees are taken as the statistical criteria of applied universities, there are 887 applied universities in our country, accounting for more than two thirds of the domestic universities, which has undoubtedly become the main part of our country's undergraduate education.

In June 2014, the Ministry of Education and other six departments issued the “Construction Plan of Modern Vocational Education System (2014-2020)”, sounding the clarion call to lead universities to transform into application-oriented construction. “To guide and promote the construction of application-oriented undergraduate colleges and universities, strengthen the training of application-oriented talents “,leading the trend of educational reform in colleges and universities. Subsequently, the education authorities issued a series of documents, which put forward specific requirements and operation guidelines for application-oriented transformation from different aspects.

3. The Dilemma of Application-Oriented Universities and the Dilemma of New Liberal Arts

Application-oriented universities, which account for about 2/3 of Chinese undergraduate universities, have made continuous exploration and practice in building application-oriented or transforming to application-oriented universities, and have achieved gratifying results and accumulated certain experience. However, in the current system of higher education and institutions of higher learning, application-oriented education and application-oriented universities are still the most uncertain, unstable and thus the most volatile. The phenomena shown are the orientation of school-running objectives, school-running actions, evaluation criteria, etc., which are always

wavering between academic dominance and market orientation.

In the swing of application-oriented colleges and universities, the proposal of new liberal arts highlights the dislocation between the goal of running a school and the objective application-oriented demand orientation. The so-called “integration of multi-disciplinary thinking, integration of industrial technology and discipline theory, integration of cross-disciplinary capabilities and integration of multi-disciplinary project practice” integration ideas, the intensity of investment in the construction of new liberal arts, the depth of reform and the validity achieved are not obvious.

4. Academic Orientation of New Liberal Arts and Predicament of Law Acquisition Market

The choice preference between academic orientation and law-taking market may be the main reason leading to the dilemma of the construction of new liberal arts. Specifically, it includes four levels of incentives.

First, there is a contradiction between the preexistence and foundation of academic logic. Second, the strong magnetic effect and cost advantage of academic development restrict the development of new liberal arts. Third, market uncertainty and risk aversion lead to conservative choices. Fourth, policy choices and social identity cognitive preferences have exacerbated the dilemma of the transformation of the new liberal arts.

5. Firmly Determining the Construction of New Liberal Arts and Exploring Specific Paths

Starting from October 2017, Hiram College in the United States has revised its training plan comprehensively, reorganizing the traditional liberal arts and integrating arts and sciences, i.e. integrating new technologies into such courses as philosophy, literature, language, etc. to provide students with comprehensive interdisciplinary learning, and calling it the educational concept of “new liberal arts”. According to the actual situation in our country, society has given new requirements to the development of liberal arts in the new era. Comprehensive, interdisciplinary and integrated are the main characteristics of the new liberal arts.

Learning from the mature model of management science “pdsa” (Plan, Do, Check, Act, PDCA) in promoting continuous improvement of organization and management and circular refinement, aiming at improving students' comprehensive employability, three rounds of circular improvement are designed to explore the applied transformation and development path of continuous improvement of new liberal arts with students' learning results as the core.

5.1 The First Round of Cycle: Macro-Design of Discipline and Professional Structure

(1) Development of service industry and innovation of management system and mechanism

The construction of the new liberal arts should attach importance to training talents in cooperation with industrial enterprises, and require the professional and cooperative enterprises to build a cooperative education and win-win cooperation system. Support professional and service-oriented leading enterprises to jointly set up industry colleges.

(2) Keeping up with the needs of the industry and adjusting disciplines dynamically

The construction of new liberal arts should focus on the development direction of the local market and vigorously promote interdisciplinary integration. At the professional level, a dynamic adjustment mechanism should be established to closely track the trends and trends of regional economic restructuring and industrial transformation and upgrading, and attention should be paid to talent demand forecasting and employment early warning.

5.2 The Second Round of Circulation: the Medium-Level Control of Personnel Training Programs

(1) Strengthen school-enterprise cooperation and jointly train applied talents

In the construction of the new liberal arts, we should give full play to the top-level design function of the talent training program at the professional level. Each major should design and optimize the curriculum structure and restructure the curriculum system according to the needs of

industrial development and professional qualification standards.

(2) Innovating the mode of integration of production and education, and jointly participating in educating people by schools and enterprises

The teaching process of new liberal arts should fully rely on cooperative enterprises, in accordance with the principles of resource sharing, complementary advantages and mutual benefit and win-win, to carry out in-depth cooperation with enterprises in curriculum construction, off-campus practice and other aspects, to build and co-manage practical experimental bases with enterprises, so as to meet the teaching needs of experimental practice in the training program. In the process of implementing the new training plan, we can learn from the specific practice of “curriculum map” in Taiwan's technical and vocational colleges to build a professional practice teaching system, scientifically improve the proportion of practice teaching, and take into account the cultivation of innovation and entrepreneurship quality.

5.3 The Third Cycle: Micro-Operation of Curriculum Factors

Curriculum is the core element of talent cultivation. The quality of curriculum directly determines the quality of talent cultivation, and is also the most direct factor for the effectiveness of the construction of new liberal arts. The curriculum construction of new liberal arts should actively explore micro-operation paths that conform to its own characteristics on the basis of its own disciplines.

(1) To meet the requirements of professional standards, schools and enterprises jointly carry out curriculum construction

One is to promote the curriculum docking professional standards. To meet the requirements of the enterprise's professional job standards; The second is to promote the case-based curriculum experiment. The third is to promote the construction of virtual simulation experiment projects.

(2) Highlight the student's dominant position and establish curriculum standards through school-enterprise cooperation

Taking the construction of curriculum standards as an important means to improve the level of curriculum construction, starting from highlighting students' dominant position in the learning process, the construction of curriculum standards is carried out. One is to clearly promote the overall improvement of students' professional and professional qualities. The second is to coordinate the teaching content reasonably. Third, effective design of teaching methods; Fourth, enrich curriculum evaluation dimensions.

5.4 Adhere to the Guidance of Quality Standards and Realize the Continuous Improvement of the Construction of New Liberal Arts

According to the requirements of the reform of applied talents training mode, the new liberal arts has gradually improved its quality assurance system and promoted the continuous improvement of teaching quality. According to the principle of serving job demands and improving professional ability, the quality standards of applied talents training programs for various specialties are formulated. In order to improve the effect of classroom teaching and the continuous improvement of students' learning ability as the main line, the quality standards of subject teaching, curriculum assessment scheme, experimental teaching, practice and social practice, graduation thesis (design) and other quality standards are formulated. Establish and improve the supporting systems for improving students' learning effectiveness, practical ability training and employment tracking evaluation, so as to promote the steady improvement of teaching quality.

6. New Liberal Arts Have Broad Prospects for Development

Through the above-mentioned three levels of construction and the guiding role of index standards, I believe that the construction of new liberal arts can achieve fruitful results. The new liberal arts can face the new propositions and new methods put forward by new engineering, new medicine and new agricultural science, and can shoulder the historical mission of new engineering, new medicine and new agricultural science such as new elements.

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