

## **Research on the Innovation of the Training Mode of Minority Talents in Colleges and Universities in Jiangxi Based on the Thought of Educational Reform**

Wennuo Cui and Xiaojuan Wu

Nan Chang Institute of Science and Technology, Nanchang, 330108

**Keyword:** Education doctrine: National education: Training mode

**Abstract.** With the global economic integration and the rapid development of the domestic socialist market economy, it is constantly required that colleges and universities adapt to the trend of diversified development of the domestic regional economy. Adopting a talent training model with various levels, different specifications and different characteristics to cultivate talents adapted to regional economic development. In the minority areas of China, the imbalance of economic development is different for the specific needs of the number, structure and quality of ethnic minority talents in Jiangxi colleges and universities. This paper briefly introduces the educational reform thought, analyzes the group characteristics of ethnic minority students' education in Jiangxi colleges and universities, and discusses the innovative methods of minority nationality talent training mode in Jiangxi universities.

### **Introduction**

As the highest leader of the party and the country in the new era, Xi Jinping attaches great importance to the deepening of the economic and social fields of the reform concept. In the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee, he emphasized that we have solved a series of problems in the cause of the party and the state with reforms. At the same time, in the process of understanding the world and transforming the world, the old problems have been solved, the new problems will arise again. The system always needs to be constantly improved, so the reform can not be done overnight, nor can it be done once and for all. Xi Jinping has made important instructions on education work many times, and also has put forward many innovative requirements and views based on the overall and strategic heights. Xi Jinping's reform concept has played a clear guiding role for further reform in the field of education.

### **Inheritance and Development of Educational Reform Thoughts**

#### **Xi Jinping Proposes Chinese Characteristics.**

The concept of this school not only emphasizes that Chinese education must learn the excellent experience of the world powers, and strives to create world-class teaching and research results. It also emphasizes that China's education cannot be copying step-to-step and must actively highlight the characteristics of its own nation. Chinese education also needs to have its own self-confidence. It is necessary to highlight the charm of China as a rising world power through special education. The characteristic school running is based on the study of Deng Xiaoping's education reform thought on the basis of persistence of the three-oriented thinking. It is the integration of education, modernization, the world, and the future, and adds the idea that education should have Chinese characteristics.

#### **Moral Education Work Combined with Socialist Core Values.**

Moral is the core of humanity. Foster character and civic virtue have shown that education not only shoulders the responsibility of imparting knowledge and cultivating comprehensive abilities, but also guides young people to establish correct values, world outlook and outlook on life, and promote and cultivate socialist core values. The development of teenagers' core values is not a day's work. We should encourage them to translate their core values into their

own daily code of conduct. The fundamental purpose of education is to foster character and civic virtue, and cultivate a group of reliable successors and qualified builders with socialist ethics. As the fundamental task of education, foster character and civic virtue must start from the youth. Adolescence is the crucial period for cultivating emotions, perfecting personality and forming character, and it's an important moment for the overall development of individuals. Teenagers should start from the self and now, use the socialist core values as the guide to ideas and actions, and practice their efforts to promote the whole society.

#### **The Combination of the Ideal, Ability and Innovation of the Teaching Team.**

The implementation of education work is based on the majority of teachers. The implementation of various educational initiatives is inseparable from the teachers' work practices. Therefore, the construction of the teaching staff is fundamental to the effectiveness of educational work. For a long time, under the general goal of attaching importance to economic construction, the hardware facilities of teaching have been greatly improved, but the software problems of teaching, especially the construction of the teaching staff itself, still have great shortcomings.

### **Group Characteristics of Ethnic Minority Students' Education in Minority Colleges and Universities**

#### **Strong National Consciousness.**

The ethnic minorities have a strong sense of identity with the nation. This sense of identity is a sense of belonging after personal recognition and acceptance of the national culture, and there is a phenomenon of huddle. Minority students have a strong sense of nationality, and some people like to hold a small group of huddle and are unwilling to actively communicate with strange students. In the process of dealing with others, different language habits and lifestyles may lead to misunderstandings of some minority students, and then cause friction and disputes.

#### **Strong Self-motivation. But with Weak Foundation.**

Most of the minority students who have come to Jiangxi universities to study are excellent local students. The fresh learning environment and rich learning resources in Jiangxi make them excited, so they generally have strong curiosity and self-motivation. They cherish the precious time of the university, study harder and harder. They are eager to become talents, try to learn from the advanced scientific and cultural knowledge of the mainland and enrich themselves.

#### **Language Barriers Affecting Interpersonal Relationships.**

At present, the classroom teaching in Jiangxi colleges and universities is dominated by Chinese, and the teaching of Han culture is the main subject. In the basic education stage, students in minority areas usually accept the teaching of their own languages. They understand the languages and culture of their own nations through their mother tongues. In the process of further study, they accept another language culture. Minority students in ethnic areas have language barriers. And due to the language problems, there are also a few cases of interpersonal interactions.

#### **Extroverted, Sometimes with Weak Self-control Skill.**

Due to the influence of family environment and national customs, minority students have the characteristics of hospitality, sincerity, diligence and courage. These advantages have laid a solid foundation for them to enhance class unity and establish good interpersonal relationships between teachers and students. However, minority students also have a straightforward and resilience personality. Some students have relatively weak self-control and adjustment skills, and their patience is slightly insufficient. Sometimes, they treat problems one-sidedly. They are self-centered and not calm enough when encountering problems.

## **Innovation of the Training Mode of Minority Talents in Jiangxi Colleges and Universities**

### **Establish a Large Language Course Series.**

Offering minority language and culture courses and cultivating talents for both minority and the Han is a necessary measure to inherit and carry forward the excellent culture of the Chinese culture and promote national unity and progress. The country is a multi-ethnic, multi-lingual, multi-literal country with the Han nationality as the main body. The cultural inheritance and development of various ethnic groups have been depending on the inheritance of language for thousands of years. For a long time, Chinese is the common language in the country. Chinese language teaching has always been used in the classroom teaching of colleges and universities, except for foreign language courses. Minority students, especially ethnic minority students from ethnic areas, often encounter language problems in cultural studies.

### **Open a Minority Culture Course.**

The nation belongs to the world. From the current domestic demand for cultivating innovative minority talents, especially the duality of language and cultural duality of minority students, minority cultural education has a long way to go. Jiangxi colleges and universities should give full play to their own advantages in running schools and holding lectures, holding knowledge contests and some other ways through the establishment of philosophical, literary, historical, natural science, art and other general elective courses. By the study and integration of liberal arts courses, broaden the knowledge, learn the ideas and methods of different disciplines to complete the complementarity of knowledge, help minority students to obtain a reasonable capacity structure and improve their abilities to learn and create knowledge. Cultivate the overall quality of students, develop a full range of personality and cultivate the scientific spirit and humanistic spirit.

### **Create Conditions to Strengthen the Educational Guidance of Minority Students in Ethnic Areas.**

As influenced by the level of local cultural education, a large number of ethnic minority students in ethnic minority areas enter colleges and universities through the national ethnic policy. Their level of education is worse than that of other students. More seriously, the entrance scores are very poor. But this does not mean that they have no desire for knowledge. Due to the limitations of university resources, they cannot be taught in small classes, one-on-one guidance, and some students' education confidence has been a little eroded, and they even have become self-destructive. Actively carrying out group education guidance for minority colleague students can help them to complete their studies successfully.

### **Evaluation of Colleges and Universities Education for Minority Students.**

Educational evaluation is an activity that judges the extent to which educational activities meet the needs of society and individuals. The evaluation of education has the function of identification, which is the judgment and determination of the target arrival degree, pass or fail and the level of the evaluation target. Through scientific evaluation of education, we can effectively improve the quality of education and teaching, and promote the deepening of education reform. After the minority graduates are on the job, they will accept the evaluation of the quality of the personnel training in the society, that is, whether the group of graduates sent by the school to the society can adapt to the economic and social development needs of the ethnic regions.

## **Conclusion**

Many people's estimates are far from enough for the huge crisis of China's national education today. As different from political, economic, and military activities, improper handling of education will not have immediate consequences and results. The consequences of education will not be apparent until about thirty years later. Education involves the life of

each individual, and the group involved is a generation. That is it takes ten years to grow trees but one hundred years to rear people. Recognizing the actual situation of the national higher education in the past and now, including problems and achievements is conducive to the next steady, orderly and effective step of the national education reform and effectively improve the quality of minority personnel training. It's not an overnight success.

Project Funding: NanChang Institute of Science and Technology Humanities and Social Studies (No. NGRW-18-14) & Nanchang Social Science Planning Project (No. JY201812)

## References

- [1] Resnick L B, Resnick D P. Assessing the Thinking Curriculum: New Tools for Educational Reform[M]// Changing Assessments. 1992.
- [2] Resnick L B, Resnick D P. Assessing the Thinking Curriculum: New Tools for Educational Reform[J]. 1992.
- [3] Innabi H, Sheikh O E. The Change in Mathematics Teachers' Perceptions of Critical Thinking after 15 Years of Educational Reform in Jordan[J]. Educational Studies in Mathematics, 2007, 64(1):45-68.
- [4] Bowers C A. Understanding the connections between double bind thinking and the ecological crises: implications for educational reform[J]. International Journal of Innovation & Sustainable Development, 2010, 2(28):103-104.
- [5] Paul R W. Critical Thinking and Educational Reform: The Emerging Revolution.[J]. Controversial Issues, 1984:23.
- [6] Paul R W. Critical Thinking and Educational Reform: The Emerging Revolution.[J]. Controversial Issues, 1984:23.
- [7] Sakiz H. Thinking Change Inclusively: Views of Educational Administrators on Inclusive Education as a Reform Initiative.[J]. Journal of Education & Training Studies, 2016, 4(5).
- [8] Qu Y, Li X Q, Zhou T, et al. Innovation and Practice of Engineering-Typed Talents Training Mode[M]// Software Engineering Education for a Global E-Service Economy. 2014.
- [9] Lai X, Yongzhong Z, Dan Z, et al. Reform Thinking of the “one center, four combination” Interdisciplinary Talents Training Mode for the Tibetan Medical Bachelor Degree[J]. Chinese Medicine Modern Distance Education of China, 2014.
- [10] Hu J, Zhang Y. College Innovative Talents Training Mode Based on Practical Teaching Reform[M]// Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Green Communications and Networks 2012 (GCN 2012): Volume 2. 2013.
- [11] Qu Q, Wang W. Current Situation and Mode of Talent Training in Marine Cultural Industry Based on Collaborative Innovation of Governments, Enterprises, Colleges, Scientific Institutions and Users[J]. Meteorological & Environmental Research, 2017(03):36-39.
- [12] Liu X D, Liu X M, Wu X Q. Research and Practice in Training Model of Innovative Talents in Electronic Information Specialty[J]. Applied Mechanics & Materials, 2014, 556-562:6624-6626.
- [13] Zhao K Y, Li J, Yong Q L, et al. Cooperative Innovation, Common Development, Exploration and Practice to Cultivate High-Quality Talents - Faculty of Material Science and Engineering in KMUST[J]. Advanced Materials Research, 2013, 662:981-987.
- [14] Zhu Q B, Huang L L, Xian-E X, et al. Innovation practice of training mode of rural leading talents——Taking Yunhe County, Zhejiang province as an example[J]. Acta Agriculturae Zhejiangensis, 2013:492-497.
- [15] Nathan M. Same difference? Minority ethnic inventors, diversity and innovation in the UK[J]. Journal of Economic Geography, 2014, 15(1):129-168.