

# **Research on Problems and Countermeasures in the Development of Internationalization of Universities under the Globalization of Education**

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**Abstract.** Under the trend of the internationalization of higher education, my country's education has joined the trend of education globalization with a more open attitude. Under this background, the international development of domestic universities has become an inevitable trend. At this stage, due to the existence of various practical factors, there are some problems in the practical operation of the international development of universities. In this regard, this article will start with the current situation of the international development of universities under the background of education globalization, analyze and discuss the current difficulties faced by universities, and put forward targeted suggestions and strategies on this basis, with a view to the future international development of universities and the exploration of management innovation paths provides new ideas and references.

**Keywords:** education globalization, university internationalization, problems and countermeasures.

## **1. Introduction**

Internationalization is the trend of the times in the development of higher education in the world. To actively respond to the trend of internationalization and participate in the global education competition, the country has successively reported "Several Opinions on Doing a Good Job in the Opening of Education in the New period " at the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China in recent times. The "Guiding Opinions on Accelerating the Construction of Double First-Class in Higher Education Institutions" and "The 13th Five-Year Plan for the Development of National Education" put forward the requirements for promoting international exchanges and cooperation and improving the level of internationalization of education [1]. Major meetings such as the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the National Education Conference, and the National Conference on Studying Abroad have highlighted the country's concern for the connotative development of higher education and the cultivation of international talents and formulated guidelines for the realization of internationalized and open education in universities

## **2. The status quo of the internationalization of universities under the background of education globalization**

At present, the world's multi-polarization and economic globalization continue to next step. The world is undergoing major changes in the structure, competition in national strength, and a major changes in international relations. The cross-regional flow of human resources and material resources around the world has become a new phenomenon. Driven by economic globalization, no high-level university can run schools behind closed doors. Student mobility, teacher mobility, and transnational cooperation are the norm. In the new era, the international cooperation and exchanges of Chinese universities have shown new trends, mainly in three aspects:

### **2.1 The scale of cooperation and exchanges continues to expand, and the number of teachers and students exchanges and cooperation projects increases.**

Statistics released by the Ministry of Education of my country show that the total number of Chinese students studying abroad in 2019 reached 703,500, a high record. The number and proportion of teachers and students going overseas for exchanges, advanced studies, and study is an important indicator of the degree of internationalization of universities. Most universities are

actively building project platforms and formulating incentive mechanisms to promote the flow of teachers and students around the world [2].

## **2.2 The cooperation fields are extensive and the forms are rich.**

From the perspective of the form of cooperation, Chinese and foreign universities have extensively carried out comprehensive and multi-form cooperation such as joint student training, teacher exchange visits and lectures, academic research cooperation, and joint academic conferences. The main body of cooperation has expanded from bilateral to multilateral, forming a more effective alliance-style cooperation that promotes complementary advantages and resource sharing.

## **2.3 Cooperation and exchanges tend to be equal.**

The equality of communication is mainly reflected in the content and interaction of cooperation. Before a long time, my country's higher education was in a state of catching up with the world's advanced level, and the internationalization of higher education was largely based on learning and introduction. Universities in developed countries such as Europe and the United States were in an advantageous position. In recent years, with the improvement of my country's higher education level, especially the improvement of the country's comprehensive strength and global status, the international cooperation and exchange work of my country's universities has gradually changed, through cooperation to achieve the school's development and serve the country's social development. At the same time, after long-term accumulation, the overall level of internationalization of universities has been greatly improved, and they can carry out reciprocal two-way exchanges with foreign high-level universities to achieve all-win cooperation.

# **3. Problems in the Development of Internationalization of Universities under the Background of Educational Globalization**

## **3.1 Inaccurate goal orientation and positioning in the planning stage of the government**

Because of the educational goals and development direction of the internationalization of our country's universities, the government's planning and decision-making play a key role. As we all know, the development of international education in most universities in our country is slow. On the one hand, it started late. Many aspects from teaching mode to management mechanism were borrowed from Western countries, but they did not make reasonable plans based on the characteristics of the school; On the one hand, the government's support for the international development of universities is insufficient. Although the quality of universities and educational achievements have attracted the attention of relevant departments, the government has not specified specific goals and clear positioning for the future development of universities. As a result, it is difficult for colleges and universities to synchronize theory and practice in the actual process of running a school.

## **3.2 Internationalization consciousness of universities needs to be improved and breakthrough**

From the perspective of the development status of universities, the international awareness of teachers and students needs to be strengthened. First of all, the leadership of colleges and universities does not pay enough attention to the development of internationalization, and did not put their main energy into the related activities of colleges and universities' international exchanges, and therefore did not get the benefits of international cultural exchanges. Secondly, due to the lack of attention to international exchange projects, teachers lose the opportunity to go abroad to conduct cultural and educational exchanges with overseas universities, resulting in teachers' international awareness not being promoted. In the same way, students' opportunities to go abroad are restricted, and their international awareness needs to be improved.

### **3.3 Insufficient degree of international cooperation between universities**

Some teachers in colleges and universities have insufficient understanding of the importance and role of internationalization, passively accept or cope with it, and treat international exchanges as "welcome and send" superficial exchanges, which are manifested in only signing agreements without cooperation, and failing to establish scientific research cooperation projects and talent training. Due to the lack of physical support for the project, international exchanges have gradually become estranged over time, and teachers and students have not improved the level of internationalization from it. Instead, they believe that international exchanges are dispensable.

### **3.4 The overall international atmosphere of universities needs to be strengthened**

At this stage, although the international development of universities has received some attention the fate of being marginalized cannot be avoided. The reason is that, from the perspective of the internal environment, the internationalization activities of universities have not been closely related to other related teaching activities, such as the set of courses, the level of teaching practice, and the management service system. The development ideas are not yet clear, leading to internationalization activities. It is only passively superimposed on teaching activities, so there is no actual progress. From the perspective of the international environment, the current focus of my country's universities on global education is focused on data rankings, and lack of attention to some substantive value output, cultural connotations, and educational concepts. The above has led to a sense of internationalization in the development of my country's universities. Not strong.

## **4. Countermeasures for the Development of University Internationalization under the Background of Educational Globalization**

### **4.1 Strengthen the top-level design and enhance the goal of international exchanges**

Doing a good job in the top-level design of internationalization is of great significance for improving the initiative of the school's international development and ensuring the sustainable development of the internationalization construction. First of all, the top-level design of internationalization determines the development direction and goals of internationalization, prompting the school to actively explore opportunities and tap resources in a changing environment, and do everything possible to find the right point to achieve its goals. Secondly, the top-level design of internationalization ensures that the actual work carried out by the main body of the school to promote internationalization, such as teachers, departments, and functional departments, is consistent with the overall plan. Furthermore, strengthening the top-level design and clarifying the goals of international development can provide a basis for the institutional construction of international management work and provide a "scale" for the evaluation of the effectiveness of international construction. [3].

### **4.2 Reach a consensus on ideas and strengthen collaboration and cooperation**

The degree of knowledge and understanding of the connotation of internationalization and its strategic value determines the effectiveness of internationalization. Internationalization construction work is not isolated and partial. Within the university, all personnel and all departments will be involved in the promotion process. Can it break the limitations of teachers' and students' understanding of internationalization, reach a consensus on the concept of internationalization, and form the promotion of internationalization The combined force of internationalization construction is crucial to the level, success, or failure of internationalization construction. Teachers and students of the whole school should be made aware that international cooperation and exchanges are the new historical mission and important functions that the party and the state have endowed colleges and universities in the new era, an important way to promote school-running capabilities and achieve

outstanding development, and an objective way to promote the construction of a world-class university with Chinese characteristics need.

#### **4.3 Strengthen resource construction and consolidate the foundation for international development**

The availability of resources determines the degree and ability of the organization to be stable and sustainable development. Universities should give full attention to their subjective initiative and innovative consciousness, integrate superior resources and innovative elements, promote the construction of international resources, and enhance the competitiveness and influence of international cooperation. On the one hand, colleges and universities must fully tap and utilize their stock resources. For example, it is necessary to strengthen the training of high-level foreign language teaching teachers, gradually build a complete professional curriculum system in subject areas that are capable of teaching all foreign languages, and improve the internationalization of the curriculum system. On the other hand, colleges and universities should take the initiative to plan and design, establish a multilateral win-win cooperation mechanism, and based on making full use of their stock resources, strengthen communication with higher-level authorities, obtain more information and policy resources, and strengthen cooperation with foreign diplomats. Contact with consulates, international organizations, companies, alumni, communities, etc., actively strive for potential external resources and turn them into available resources.

#### **4.4 Deepen the construction of the system and improve the long-term mechanism of international management**

Establishing and perfecting a work management mechanism that matches the construction of internationalization is the fundamental guarantee for advancing the internationalization strategy. On the one hand, it is necessary to promote the reform of the dynamic mechanism of internationalization construction. At the stage when the level of internationalization of teachers and students is still relatively low, how universities promote internationalization is from above to below. In the new era, universities must shift their focus to promote internationalization and mobilize the enthusiasm of departments and individuals. At the same time further strengthen guidance promote colleges and functional departments to formulate international cooperation and exchange plans that meet their own development needs, and carry out special cooperation and exchanges purposefully to increase the effectiveness of exchanges.

Internationalization itself is not the ultimate goal. The main purpose of the internationalization strategy is to enhance the core competitiveness of the school and help the school to improve the level of discipline construction, talent training, scientific research, social services, and cultural inheritance. In the new era, colleges and universities must continue to promote international cooperation and exchanges in terms of external expansion, but also must work hard on connotation construction, so that international construction can play its due role in promoting the development of schools and serving the development of the country and society.

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