

How the education in China influences economic growth?

Is education essential to impact China? According to the UN, education is critical to make the individual develop and learn to help them survive in their lifetime. The UN recognizes education as a legal right for every child. The people that have educated will affect the country as a whole. Education people will impact China in every sector. To seek more about the impact of the education that makes China the world's second highest GDP according to world meter. This report will show how education in China influences economic growth?

Furthermore, focus on answering the question by looking into three subtopics. First, How was the reform of education in 1978 and after that affect the China economy? Second, How does China face the labor shortage, even the highly educated people? Moreover, last, How is the quality of instruction in the rural area of China?

The history of education started in the period of the Qing dynasty under the Guangxu emperor. During that period, China lost to Japan in Sino-Japanese war-making China want to improve the country to be more modernized. Due to the loss, the people and leaders of China feel ashamed. Sheng Xuanhai came in and suggested the emperor change the education system. After that emperor ordered to improve the education system immediately to be more powerful and educate more science, technology, and the military. In 1895, Sheng founded the Beiyang University in Beiyang city and changed the name to Tianjin university in the present. In 1897 the establishment of the Qiushi Academy was created. It changed its name to Zhejiang university; present in 1898, Jingshi University was created, and nowadays change, the name Peking University. Until 1949, the university in China has been building over 227 universities (Hayhoe,1996). In 1949, the system changed from monarchy to socialism.

The communist changed the structure of education from the old one to the soviet union. The university that the religious leader found and the private university changed into a public university. The structure of education changed from comprehensive universities to education emphasizing specialization to increase the country's economy and support the ideology of socialism. From 1950-1960, the change in politics had many effects on the education system. The great leap forward from 1958-1963 made an enormous increase in the university without considering the county's possibility. China has put it too far the education. The lack of resources and the teacher made the low quality of the university at that time(Kwong,1979). In 1957, there were only 229 universities. However, in 1958 the university in China increased to 841 universities. In 1960, they grew to 1289 universities, but in 1963, the change in the education system reduced the university to 407 universities. Compare the number of universities from 1949 to 1963 to GDP in figure 1. Even though the number of the university increased because great leap forward, the GDP of the period slightly increased. The increase in GDP can show that education affects the country's GDP.

However, without considering other factors making the low quality of education, the GDP has shown a slightly low increase. After China faced the great leap forward policy, China had to face the revolution. In 1966, the cultural process began, and the coming of the red guard made all of the schools stop performing. The trend of the course dropped in 1970. The government allows some schools to reopen; however, a farmer's requirement to get into school control by a group of farmers—the criteria to get into the school is their political behavior.

How was the reform of education in 1978 and after that affect the China economy?

After Mao Zedong dies. The change in education was in 1977. The government has reformed the education system of China. The government sets the test for the person who wants to enter the university. The belief of the leader in China after the Mao era changed. The development of the economy along with the development of education. In 1980, The government used the open door policy. This policy allows the economy of China to compete with the world economy making education in science and technology more essential to develop the country(Zhou,2006). Primarily to compete with the world market, the government came up with the policy which believes that developing education will make the development of China's economy more wealthy. In figure 1, the graph shows an increase in the GDP in late 1970 compared to the education reform.

This increase can conclude that education affects the GDP, which means education will influence economic growth.

Moreover, in figure 2, the graph shows the number of students enrolls in the university. We can see that the number of students slightly increase but not an enormous amount. The government also provided funds to more universities, either public or private, under the government. To enhance the education to manage the university by the limit of the money. The bureaucracy, which lost its vision during the open door policy in 1980, opened the east border to boost the economy. The need for professional labor is occurring. The higher education of the public university cannot produce the worker that can work in the era of economic change. The government of China changed the way of managing the university, allowing support from the private sector and the institution board to address the curriculum of the public university and allowing non-public institutions to open called people-run colleges. In 1990, the rise in of the student who wanted to enroll in the university increased in figure 2. The government needs to expand the opportunity for students who wish to learn more by opening an independent college. The fund for this college come from the public university and the private sector. These colleges have been more attractive because they can adapt their curriculum to the need of the market, making the person who graduates get a job quickly and necessary for the economy(Yang,2004).

In figure 2, the graph shows that the number of students enrolled after 2000 increased enormously. How does it happen? The student who enrolls in the university has improved a lot. Due to the quality of the university in China become in the world rank. Back in 1992, at the general conference, Jiang Zemin announced the development of technology science and the development of labor to be the national agenda. Making the improve the university and can compete with the world. It causes an increase in the student enrolling in universities.

Second, How does China face the labor shortage, even the highly educated people?

China has focused more on the education system since Mao died. Education in China has improved for over a decade and can compete worldwide. In 2011, China faced a labor shortage while new graduate students struggled to find jobs. Since 2011, the global economy has recovered from the global financial crisis. Many suppliers and factories have a much larger order in the production, but they lack skilled workers, especially in the southeastern and southern of the country. Those two parts of the country always demand labor in the electrical appliance, manufacturing sector, cloth, and footwear production, which needs in the society. At that time, most workers in southern China came from rural areas. Around 50 percent of the workers are born after 1980 and face high pressure to survive in society. Since the Chinese new year to the

May of 2011, Shanghai has faced a labor shortage for almost 7,000 people in the city's industrial sector. Shenzhen also faces a labor shortage like Shanghai. The labor shortage reaches 200,000 workers; in Anhui province, the number of workers in need is 250,000, which is high. Due to the labor shortage, the companies in that area need to raise the minimum wage to attract workers. The minimum wage in Beijing rose to 1,160 yuan, and the Jiangsu province rose from 960 to 1,140 yuan. Guangzhou also increased the minimum wage to 1,300 yuan, around 18 percent. In addition, the people's minimum wage in China's Yangtze River delta area has also increased. For example, the salary of the container driver rose to 4,000 yuan, the mechanic's wage rose from 1,500 to 3,000 yuan, and the postman's salary rose to 2,500 yuan. This condition occurs in some areas, some branches, and some periods. After the Chinese Newyear, the demand for workers has increased since the long weekend of the Chinese Newyear, almost stopping production. Doing some businesses in the coastal area is challenging to find the workers and relocate the production bases.

The desire farmer wants to work in their hometown. In addition, the new generation of workers from the rural area set higher employment conditions compared to their parents. The new generation of workers born from 1980 to 1990 are more liberal and have a higher education background. Therefore those group of people needs more wages, insurance, and welfare. The labor shortage may cause by China's urbanization development being slower the industrialization, which means that the people who live in the city for more than six months are only 48 percent of the people. However, the speed of industrialization is around 70 percent. The town is capable of industrial, but the people who can work are insufficient. Many farmers moved to the central city for work and left their families home. Their family in their hometown can cause those people not to accept long-term jobs in the city. It would be essential to motivate these workers to settle in the town. According to the Ministry of Labour and Society Security survey in China, the labor shortage in Guangdong and Fujian provinces was close to a million people by the end of March. In Zhejiang province, there is about 17 percent of vacancies. Meanwhile, China is facing a labor shortage, and the new graduates from the university are difficult to find a job. People who worry about this situation is not only the student and their parents. Chinese leaders at that time were also apprehensive about this situation. When the Chinese prime minister Wen Jiabao visited students at the University of Beijing, he told the students that If they were afraid of losing their job, know that he was more fearful than a student. He also promises students that finding a job for graduates is an essential policy of the government. The situation in which the new graduates find it challenging to find work is due to several reasons.

The main reason is that the graduated student is in a field that does not in need of the country's economy. The university has recently increased the quota for enrollment students, increasing the number of graduated students yearly. In July 2011, the student who will graduate in China will be almost 6.6 million people. Still, the current economic growth in China cannot accommodate such a large number of graduated students. Due to the situation of the world economy that not yet recovered. The problem of the new graduates having difficulty finding jobs maybe intensify. Another important reason that makes it for the graduated student challenging to find a job is the student had too high expectations of getting a high wage since they educated people. They should have higher social status better than the standard labor, making them so choose work a lot.

The American student has a dream to have a higher education level, work hard, and reach wealth, and the Chinese student who a plan which is a longer belief. Since the Chinese emperor

in the Han dynasty first initiated the Jiangyuan examination system. This test is the first time the leader has selected people to serve in the civil service according to their intelligence and abilities, not by birth. So the Chinese and American dreams are the same in the belief that higher education and working hard will get to wealth, but the Chinese people particular emphasis on the value of education. Education guarantees that young Chinese people rise out of poverty and have a better life for themselves and their parents. However, a million young Chinese people now face that higher education may not be enough to make a dream come true.

According to 2010, graduated students have been unemploy for over a hundred thousand people because the number of graduate students has increased yearly. Still, the company can not accept all graduated students making the student challenging to find a job. Education development cannot reach economic growth and the graduated student graduate from a field that does not need the labor market. If the university can teach in the area that the market wants, it will reduce the problem of finding a job. Many entrepreneurs see that most graduated students have high expectations making it an obstacle to finding a job. Some students require much work like they cannot work late, they have to have a holiday, students do not want to work with the older, the student can not go to another province, or some may wish for a higher wage than they should. This situation in China can show that education affects economic growth. Due to the expansion of the education system, they are making more higher education students. Those higher need more wages to make them work, making the low wage work lack the people to do and the education system can not adapt to the change in the economy. This situation will lead to a stuck economic growth as no workers want to wage at a low rate.

What is the quality of instruction in the rural area of China?

Even the China's education has reached world-class, the education in rural areas still lacks resources and is not good enough. The China government provide a fee to student for study from grade one to nine, but after that, about 60% of student drops out since they do not have the money to pay the fee. It is challenging for rural students to continue studying in higher education. The Covid -19 situation makes clear the situation, which shows that the student who lives in rural areas struggle with the education system. Half of them can not pursue education because the lack of internet and the device makes it hard to reach education, but for the urban student, only 5 percent can not access an online class. This percentage shows the gap in education in rural and urban areas. The rural children lack money to get into a good university. Money is necessary to pay for tuition fees and books. They are making the rich still rich and the poor still poor.

The government knows that the rural area still lacks a good education, so the government created a policy that would help to boost the quality of the teacher in the rural area by training a lot of the teachers and send to the rural area. Wei Wang has a meeting to increase the teacher quality in the rural area during the seminar stage. In the session, he talks about the project that will improve the education system, and The process will be in 5 steps.

The first stage is in-service teacher training. At this stage, the teacher has to go to intern for 360 hours every five years. The teacher that passes the training will get the teacher license.

The second stage is Pre-service teacher training. This stage will address the lack of teachers in rural areas. This process will train the people who want to be a teacher for free. Not only is the fee the accommodation also free. The project will give the living expenses to all of

the teachers in the program. In exchange, the teacher whom success in the program has to be a teacher in a rural area for six years.

The third stage is Teacher Recruit and Development. This stage will make the teacher in every school need to switch the school producing the school in the rural area to get the excellent quality teacher and create equality amount the education system. There will be no reason to get to the school that far away with a good teacher because one day that teacher will move to the nearby school in the rural area.

The fourth stage is the teacher's salary. The teacher salaries are less compared to other civil servants. This program will give additional money for 200 yuan to the teacher who teaches in rural areas. This technic made the teacher go to teach in the rural area for almost 1.3 million Teachers in 80,000 schools.

The fifth stage is AI-assisted Teacher Development Initiatives. This stage will have four main points in the process:

1. Support the teacher in using the AI to help to teach in the class.
2. Driving the teaching innovation.
3. Help the rural area teachers by testing their knowledge and giving them the resource.
4. Survey and develop AI to increase the output of the teaching of teachers.

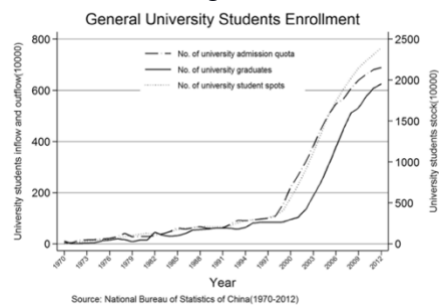
The teacher's sound quality will make the students good quality and lead to the overall education in China. All of this can show that education in rural area is still not good and need improvement, but once it is improved, it will affect a lot on the economy. Jack Ma, the CEO of Alibaba Group, has said about education in the rural area that he believes that education in the rural area in China can be improved. China will become more powerful. Education in rural is hope and light for the future.

In conclusion, education has an impact on economic growth positively and negatively. Meanwhile, giving good education to the student will help to increase good workers in the society, making China powerful and becoming the second high GDP in the world nowadays but producing too many educated people can cause unemployment because the market cannot accept all of the workers. Moreover, on the other hand, those who graduated desire a higher wage, making them not do the work that requires force, leaving the labor shortage and unemployment. However, the economy does not rely only on education, so it can not tell how much it makes the GDP change, but education is the core of improving society.

Figure 1



Figure 2



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