

and dealt with. Based on the investigation of six colleges, we realized current issues in quality music education that are an obstacle to optimal development. The main challenges are weak theoretical background, inferior status of music courses at colleges, insufficiency of teaching facilities and underestimated value of quality music education.

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### STUDENT EXCHANGE IN CHINA UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF EDUCATION INTERNATIONALIZATION

**Introduction/** Under the background of globalization, the internationalization development trend of China's higher education is strong. International exchange of higher education is an important booster to provide talent reserve, cultivate innovation source, promote regional development and enhance national competitiveness. Under the current situation, we need to look forward to the international exchange work of colleges and universities during the period of the "14<sup>th</sup> five-year plan" from the perspective of reform, promote the local internationalization of universities based on the connotation development, carry out professional international certification, build an international platform for scientific research, reform English teaching mode, improve the level of overseas education in China, and create a local international atmosphere.

**Main part.** In 2020, the physical space barrier makes international exchange in higher education face unprecedented challenges, which forces us to make corresponding adjustments in both the form of exchange and the content of cooperation in order to adapt to the changes of higher education in the post-epidemic world. On the other hand, the internationalization of Chinese higher education has been irreversible for a long time, and after more than 30 years of exploration, Chinese higher education has been fully integrated into the wave of globalization and committed to play an important role and highlight the role of a big country in the international higher education arena. In 2017, the state has strategically positioned international exchange and cooperation as the fifth function of universities, which is an innovation and development of the concept of university construction. Higher education institutions should take the initiative to respond to the national "Belt and Road" initiative, adhere to the strategy of education internationalization to guide the 14th Five-Year Plan for education development, and actively participate in the internationalization process of higher education in China.

#### *1. Opportunities and Challenges for International Exchange in Education in the 14<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan.*

1.1 Sino-foreign cooperative education. After 20 years of scale introduction and rapid growth of Sino-foreign cooperative education, the 14th Five-Year Plan period will inevitably require a period of connotation proposal and sedimentation, with some program enrollment overly catering to the market and inefficient duplication of some majors. Only in 2018, 234 Sino-foreign cooperative education programs and institutions were legally terminated by the Ministry of Education [1]. In the next five years, we should further promote the governance system and governance capacity of Chinese-foreign cooperative schools, focus on improving quality and efficiency, increase reform efforts, and improve the quality and level of school operation.

1.2 Education for students coming to China. At present, the construction of "Belt and Road" has entered the "Workmanship 2.0 Era", and strengthening international talents to study in China and enhancing the rational cognition and emotional identity of the overseas young generation to China is a necessary requirement to serve the construction of "Belt and Road" and "Community of Human Destiny". It is a necessary requirement to serve the construction of "Belt and Road" and "Building a Human Community with Shared Future". In 2018, there are more than 490,000 foreign students from 196 countries and regions studying in 1,004 institutions of higher education in 31 provinces in China [2]. Behind the rapid growth of the scale of study in China, some local universities have weak

hardware foundation, imperfect curriculum system, lack of system construction and insufficient teachers, which greatly reduce the satisfaction of study in China.

1.3 Education for going Abroad. China is the largest market to study abroad in its history. As the vanguard, international students are both witnesses and promoters of the construction of the Belt and Road, as well as direct participants and builders. While actively participating in and promoting the construction of various interconnection systems along the Belt and Road, international students can give full play to their professional advantages and achieve academic success, proficiency and usefulness. However, due to the different history and culture, different religious beliefs, diverse political systems, complicated geopolitics and different levels of economic development of the countries along the route, the work of studying abroad faces many challenges. However, in the construction of the Belt and Road, education can promote the knowledge and understanding of the people of the countries along the route.

1.4 Overseas Chinese Language Education. Chinese universities have set up 541 Confucius Institutes and 1,170 Confucius Classrooms in 162 countries and regions, and the training of talents for teaching Chinese as a foreign language has grown from only four universities, namely Beijing Language and Culture University, East China Normal University, Shanghai Foreign Studies University and Beijing Foreign Studies University, in the 1980s to 107 domestic universities offering master's degree programs in Chinese international education today [3].

2. *The Status and Role of Internationalization of Higher Education in the 14th Five-Year Plan.* The 13th Five-Year Plan of China proposes to form advantages in international cooperation and foreign competition, enhance innovation capability, cultivate new strategic industries, and optimize economic structure. This requires an abundant reserve of innovative international talents, and the cultivation of new talents is inseparable from the development of internationalization of higher education. Jane Knight, in 1994, defined internationalization as activities, competencies, ethos and processes [4]. She defines internationalization of higher education as the process of incorporating international, intercultural or global dimensions in the purpose, function and provision of higher education at the institutional and national levels, providing knowledge and delivering highly qualified human resources for the globalization of the knowledge economy [5]. At present, Shu Zhiding's three-level system of internationalization of higher education, which is the cognitive-belief system, structural-functional system and normative-motor system of higher education, is more accepted in domestic academic circles. He believes that internationalization of higher education means that university education is oriented to the world, with specific and diverse higher education activities as the carrier, with the core of absorbing and learning from the philosophy of the world's top universities, and with the purpose of improving the higher education management mode and higher education system [6].

At present, the internationalization of higher education has become an indispensable part of cultivating the source of innovation and strengthening the core competitiveness of the country. Taking Yangtze River Delta region as an example, there are 8 double first-class universities and 27 double first-class disciplines construction universities, accounting for about 25% of the total number of double first-class universities in China. Among them, 31 universities have cooperated with foreign famous universities, 57% of which are joint training projects with master degree or above, and 23% of the top 200 universities in the world are cooperating with foreign universities (Source: Ministry of Education Information Platform for Supervision of Sino-foreign Cooperative Education). Obviously, the international cooperation of higher education in the Yangtze River Delta region is speeding up towards standardized, all-round, multi-modal and deep development. Despite the current counter-current of globalization, the trend of international flow and sharing of high-quality educational resources and innovation factors remains unchanged. With the combined efforts of national strategic layout and higher education reform, the internationalization of higher education will play a more significant role in boosting economic construction and social development during the 14th Five-Year Plan period.

3. *Measures For The Development Of Internationalization Of Higher Education In The 14th Five-Year Plan Period.* In the new era, internationalization of higher education is not only purely exporting, but also has both internal and external attributes – internationalization requires universities to widely participate in international exchange and cooperation, and at the same time, it requires improving internal development, promoting education system reform and promoting local internationalization. "In the background that international governance of higher education is becoming more and more obvious, colleges and universities make use of existing international high-quality educational resources – International scholars, international students, foreign teaching materials, cross-border programs, diversified courses and international conferences, etc. – to build a rich international education system. In the context of the increasing international governance of higher education, universities are making use of existing international educational resources - international scholars, international students, foreign teaching materials, cross-border programs, diversified curricula, international conferences, etc. - to build an international campus with local characteristics and provide opportunities for all students to be exposed to cross-cultural and international affairs on campus, so as to achieve the goal of cultivating high-level international talents [7]. Promoting the internationalization strategy with local characteristics, conforming to social needs and global trends will be the inevitable choice for Chinese universities to achieve comprehensive internationalization in the 14th Five-Year Plan and even in a long time in the future, and it is also the continuation of the Chinese Government concept of "fair education for all" in higher education.

3.1 We will carry out international professional certification, promote the construction of new disciplines, draw on the educational concepts of the United States, Britain and Germany, and promote the construction of new engineering, new medicine, new agriculture and new liberal arts, cultivate and build international curriculum groups, and promote the disciplinary education certification of universities.

3.2 Build international teaching and research platform to improve the quality of talent cultivation The participants of Sino-foreign cooperative education jointly design international teaching and practice platform,

promote foreign teachers to come to the university to carry out special seminars, strengthen the formation of joint teaching and research teams, and collaborate with Chinese and foreign teachers to guide the establishment of rolling learning mode to effectively enhance the practical teaching cultivation of students. We set up international joint laboratories with overseas universities, cooperate to complete scientific research projects and publish academic papers, hold international academic conferences on a regular basis in turn, and widely carry out scientific research cooperation and information exchange. Drawing on the knowledge system of foreign disciplines and enterprise skills cultivation, China and foreign countries jointly create excellent graduation design projects, promote the ability of universities to serve local social and economic development, and promote the integration of industry and education and the cultivation of innovative and entrepreneurial talents.

3.3 Reform English teaching mode to improve students' intercultural communication ability English learning is an important tool for understanding the world and building communication, and it is also a guarantee line for improving intercultural collaboration. The reform of English teaching in colleges and universities should be oriented by the concept of OBE "learning output-based education", focusing on the dual teaching mode of ESL "teaching English as a second language" supplemented by ESP "English for Special Purposes", and widely incorporating the EFL teaching mode. "We should also include the EAP "Academic Writing" module to force the transformation of English teaching to IELTS, TOEFL and other internationally accepted language education models.

3.4 The quality of education is the lifeline of education for international students, and the quality of education is the lifeline of education for international students. The university will steadily develop the undergraduate education for international students and focus on the postgraduate education for international students, and will strictly review the enrollment, process management and evaluation system to recruit and select international students with academic ability and development potential. The university will actively promote the construction of English-taught majors and English high-quality courses, improve the level of teachers and management teams for international students, and enhance the experience and satisfaction of international students. Strengthen the education on laws and regulations, national and university conditions and cultural customs for international students, increase the positive typical reports, and do a good job in the work of alumni, so as to enhance the international students' sense of identity and belonging to their home university and even China.

3.5 To create an atmosphere of local internationalization, promote the local internationalization guarantee system to establish a modern university operation mechanism that is internationally accepted, to guide the work of the university with an international perspective, and to increase the recognition of the local internationalization strategy by all teachers and students. The university will also innovate the recruitment model, break the geographical barriers, and openly recruit key positions globally to realize the internationalization of the faculty. To enrich the diversified campus culture with a mono-culture, i.e. socialist culture with Chinese characteristics, and to develop international understanding education based on patriotic education in the new era.

**Conclusion.** This era is an era of openness, and the trend of internationalization of higher education is unstoppable, and international education will definitely make a great contribution in this era. Under this background, the university must adhere to open schooling and unswervingly promote international exchange and cooperation in education. On the one hand, we must be brave enough to explore new paths and forms of open schooling and actively create key projects; on the other hand, we must raise our political standing, unify the international development strategy of the university and obey the general situation of the country's diplomatic work.

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