

Research on Teaching Operation and Management of Guangdong Higher Vocational Colleges Under the Enrollment Expansion of Million Students

Xiongping Huang^{1,*}

¹Guangdong Polytechnic of Science and Technology, Zhuhai, Guangdong 519090, China

*Corresponding author. Email: soomping@163.com

ABSTRACT

This paper is based on the background of the enrollment expansion of million students in higher vocational colleges proposed in the government work report, which is an important measure to improve the vocational quality and skills of citizens. This paper takes the higher vocational colleges in Guangdong Province that actively undertake the task of enrollment expansion and implements the teaching management operation of enrollment expansion as the research content. However, the implementation of teaching and management practice has encountered many problems, such as scatter teaching points, uneven management level, diverse student sources and difficult connection of teaching data, which are obviously different from those in normal full-time teaching management mode. Through the actual case of the college in which author works, the paper adopts the analysis method of the difference, the summary method and the literature research method, and puts forward the ideas and methods for the establishment of standards, clarification of responsibilities, standardized management, and superior guidance. The purpose of the research is to provide more standardized and effective teaching management for higher vocational colleges undertaking the task of enrollment expansion.

Keywords: enrollment expansion of million students, expansion of higher vocational colleges, higher vocational colleges, teaching management, teaching operation

I. INTRODUCTION

In his 2019 *Government Work Report*, Premier Li Keqiang stressed that "it's imperative to reform and improve the examination and enrollment methods for higher vocational colleges and encourage more high school graduates, ex-servicemen, laid-off workers, migrant workers and other groups to register for the examination. This year, higher vocational colleges will expand enrollment by one million". This is important strategic layout of education, a vital measure to implement National Vocational Education Reform Implementation Plan, a major opportunity for the reform and development of vocational education, and will exert huge sway on China's education. The enrollment expansion of million students in higher vocational colleges is mainly available for high school graduates, graduates of secondary vocational schools (including technical secondary schools, technical schools and vocational high schools), ex-servicemen, laid-off workers, migrant workers and new type of skilled farmer. [1]

II. STUDENT SOURCE UNDER VOCATIONAL ENROLLMENT EXPANSION OF MILLION STUDENTS

The higher vocational college in Guangdong has expanded twice, each aiming at different types of students. The first enrollment expansion mainly targets secondary vocational students. On April 30, 2019, the Education Department of Guangdong Province issued the *Notice on The Pilot program of Autonomous Enrollment of Vocational Colleges in 2019*, which proposed that some public higher vocational colleges team with national and provincial model secondary vocational schools featuring higher educational level and social recognition to establish "pilot class of higher vocational colleges". The teaching place is generally the pilot secondary vocational school, and the students enrolled belong to "higher vocational colleges". [2] Social personnel are the main target of second expansion. In September 2019, the Education Department of Guangdong Province issued the *Notice of Department of Education of Guangdong Province on Doing a Good Job in the Second Phase of Special*

Enrollment for Higher Vocational Education in 2019, and Supplementary Notice of Education of Guangdong Province on Doing a Good Job in the Second Phase of Higher Vocational Enrollment Expansion in 2019. The second phase of enrollment includes "4 special plans" and "1 pilot program". It includes the following aspects: the Veterans Education Promotion Program for veterans; education promotion program for highly skilled personnel for laid-off workers, migrant workers, new type of skilled farmer, and manufacturing workers; education promotion program for kindergarten teachers with substandard education background; education promotion program for grassroots health professionals for working staff in medical Institutions; and modern apprenticeship pilot program for serving employees of modern apprenticeship cooperative enterprises. Enrolled students range from special plans to modern apprenticeships. The education promotion program for ex-servicemen is a full-time school training program, while other special pilot programs employ an apprenticeship training model that combines on-the-job training with school training. Qualified enterprises, secondary vocational schools or higher education point recorded in the provincial department of education outside school generally serve as teaching places. [3] [4]

III. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE TEACHING OPERATION OF HIGHER VOCATIONAL COLLEGES IN GUANGDONG PROVINCE AGAINST ENROLLMENT EXPANSION OF MILLION STUDENTS

The enrollment expansion of higher vocational colleges is far-reaching in strategic significance, which is conducive to promote national stability and expand employment, to popularize higher education and improve the gross enrollment rate of higher education. At the same time, the status of higher vocational colleges has also been improved, injecting new impetus into the reform of higher vocational education, making it better serve the national development, economic restructuring and industrial upgrading, which can "highlight the key points and grasp the key points". [5] After two expansions, Guangdong province successfully completed the expansion plan of more than 80,000 students, contributing a bulk to China's overall plan. Since the enrollment, the students enrolled in the first phase of the expansion have been studying for nearly a year, and the students enrolled in the second phase of the spring expansion have begun vocational education. Considering the particularity of expanded enrollment students, there are some new problems in the teaching management applicable to them compared with that enrolled through regular practice, and the difficulties encountered in the actual operation are gradually highlighted.

A. Scattered teaching sites, and management inconvenience

These three types of students are assigned to three different teaching points. Students in vocational colleges are arranged in secondary vocational schools, students in the special plan for education promotion program for veterans are taught in higher vocational colleges, while others are scattered in different types of teaching points. The main problems are as follows: first, the cooperative relationship between teaching points and higher vocational colleges is different from the subordinate relationship between secondary colleges of higher vocational colleges, which cannot be managed in regular way. Second, all teaching centers are not in the same prefecture-level city. Some higher vocational colleges are more than 8 hours or more away from the teaching points by car. For higher vocational colleges, distance teaching is bound to bring problems to teaching management supervision and inspection.

B. Uneven teaching management

In enrollment expansion, different teaching points are responsible for teaching management of students, and management personnel are also diverse. Various reasons, such as the qualification, management level and professional level of vocational education, lead to the difference of teaching level. It is impossible to achieve the same management consistency as within the school. Most of the staff of such teaching sites, either secondary vocational schools, training institutions or enterprises and institutions, lack professional knowledge of higher vocational education management, or even have no experience in standardized management of students, which leads to the "at loss" situation in actual operation management.

C. The diversity of student sources

It can be seen from the above that the new source of enrollment expansion of million students is social students: ex-servicemen, laid-off workers and migrant workers. Their family status, educational background, learning style, learning ability and learning needs are quite different from those of fresh graduates. For example, differences in knowledge structure, learning methods and learning objectives, comprehensive quality and mental level [6]. The original teaching model cannot be applied to such a diverse social source of students. Among the expanded enrollment of students, the proportion of non-fresh students will be larger, with rich object structure and more diversified source types. [7]

D. The sophistication of cultivation method

The education promotion program for ex-servicemen focuses on full-time school training, while other pilot programs adopt apprenticeships that

combine on-the-job training with school training. Flexible learning forms, such as work-study alternations, have been adopted, and flexible and diversified teaching modes, which are suitable for social workers, convenient to learn, have been resorted to explore mixed online and offline teaching and online teaching, and credit system management reform has been implemented. The "attend a day school" mode can be carried out in the education promotion program for kindergarten teachers, highly skilled personnel and grassroots health professionals. Students study on duty at ordinary times and have classes in the teaching place on weekdays, evenings or holidays. This poses a greater challenge to the management of these students in higher vocational colleges.

E. Teaching data and information are difficult to share

The school districts in different locations affiliating to the same college are generally called "campus", which are managed in the same way as the college. Different from such campus, the teaching faculty, equipment, land for teaching and so on do not belong to the higher vocational colleges with expanded enrollment. This results in an uneven distribution of resources for students. In addition, in the aspect of student teaching system management, it is difficult to implement and manage students' enrollment status, teaching tasks and course arrangement.

IV. METHODS AND PATHS FOR IMPROVEMENT

At the level of overall strategy, China has issued the National Vocational Education Reform Implementation Plan for higher vocational Colleges, Implementation Plan of Special Work for Expansion of Higher Vocational Education, etc., and the education departments of each province have also launched corresponding measures according to their actual conditions. These measures belong to the strategic and macro level and will inevitably go astray in the actual implementation. Therefore, the author takes that the deficiency can be made up from the following points.

A. Establishing cooperative school standards, and clearing responsibility for management

There is a cooperative school-running relationship between teaching points and higher vocational colleges. Both sides should introduce specific cooperative system measures or standards to strengthen daily operation management, so as to ensure the quality of teaching management and realize benign operation. The principle of "standardized management, promoted development and win-win cooperation" should be implemented, and the method of "division of labor, counterpart management and joint management" should be adopted to standardize the management of teaching points according to the cooperation agreement. [8] The

responsibilities of both parties shall be clearly defined in the cooperation agreement so as to facilitate the management of the later cooperation.

B. Strengthening professional training and realizing full-time management of specially-assigned persons

Enrollment expansion of million students is a new policy introduced in 2019. This is a new task for higher vocational colleges and cooperation teaching points, and may exacerbate the shortage of human resources. Therefore, higher vocational colleges should first have a deep understanding of national policies, and secondly, they should conduct regular professional training on professional knowledge and management system for the management personnel of teaching locations. In this way, the administrators of the teaching centers can be familiar with the national vocational education policies, guidelines and specific teaching management standards. In addition, higher vocational colleges and teaching centers should assign special personnel to take charge of these. Specially-assigned personnel can ensure professional management, and also serve as a link between higher vocational colleges and teaching centers, playing a role of communication and interconnection, which is more conducive to cooperation. For example, Shenzhen Vocational and Technical College has set up a higher vocational college, which is responsible for the pilot work of higher vocational college. [9]

C. Relevant superior departments should issue guiding opinions

Students' status is managed by higher vocational colleges, while other resources of teaching centers are not convenient for statistics, which leads to the uneven student resources, the lack of school conditions, the spring student grade ownership and other issues. These detailed problems can only be found in the actual management operation. Higher vocational colleges are more passive in the absence of guidance from superiors, and sometimes they encounter obstacles and find it difficult to carry out the work smoothly. Therefore, national and provincial education departments should issue some guiding opinions facing the actual operation, guide the direction of work, so as to make the pilot expansion more smoothly.

V. CONCLUSION

Enrollment expansion of million students of higher vocational colleges is a national project related to people's livelihood. It is still included in the government work report in 2020, indicating that the expansion of vocational education enrollment scale is required by the national and economic and social development, and is an important measure for higher vocational colleges to adapt to the social demand under the supply-side reform. Higher vocational colleges, the

main units undertaking this project, play a positive role in national development, and the state should also provide necessary policy support to better complete the task of higher vocational enrollment expansion.

References

- [1] Ministry of Education, etc. Implementation Plan of Special Work for Expansion of Higher Vocational Education. Jiao Zhicheng (2019)No. 12. (in Chinese)
- [2] Department of Education of Guangdong Province. A circular on the pilot program for Autonomous Enrollment of Vocational Colleges in 2019. Yue Jiao Kao Han. No. 40 (2019). (in Chinese)
- [3] Notice of Department of Education of Guangdong Province on Doing a Good Job in the Second Phase of Special Enrollment for Higher Vocational Education in 2019 [EB/OL]. (2019-09-23) [2020-04-04]. (in Chinese)
http://eea.gd.gov.cn/tzgg/content/post_2635080.html
- [4] Supplementary Notice of Education of Guangdong Province on Doing a Good Job in the Second Phase of Higher Vocational Enrollment Expansion in 2019 [EB/OL]. (2019-09-30) [2020-04-04]. (in Chinese)
http://zkb.sz.gov.cn/qt/tzgg/201909/t20190930_18240812.htm
- [5] Ma Shuchao, Guo Wenfu. Strategic Significance and Realization Path for Enrollment Expansion of Million Students in Higher Technical and Vocational Colleges [J]. China Higher Education Research. 2019(05):88-91. (in Chinese)
- [6] Dai Yan, Niu Jie. An Analysis of Teaching Management Reform Under the Background of Expanding Vocational College Enrollment by one Million [J]. Science & Technology Vision, 2019(35): 101-102. (in Chinese)
- [7] Zhang Hongliang. Changes in the source structure of vocational students and the adjustment strategy for vocational education under the background of one million expansion of enrollment [J]. Chinese Vocational and Technical Education. 2020(07): 54-60. (in Chinese)
- [8] Han Ning. The Exploration on Standardized Administration of Higher Vocational College Enterprise Cooperative School Running [J]. Liaoning Higher Vocational Technical Institute Journal, 2015, 17(02): 10-12. (in Chinese)
Shenzhen Vocational and Technical College was inaugurated and established [EB/OL]. (2019-10-10) [2020-04-10].
<https://www.szpt.edu.cn/info/1025/7863.htm> (in Chinese)