

Study on Reform of China Higher Education Management System

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ABSTRACT: Higher Education Management System under the guidance of the theory is carried out. To study the reform of the management of higher education, we must first understand the meaning of higher education management system, the type and status of China's higher education management system reform and other issues.

Introduction

Traditional type of higher education system means the country in what way to intervene in the activities of higher education, namely organizational form of higher education governing bodies. This article from the different divisions and the exercise of power management in Higher Education, the management system of higher education around the world is divided into three types: centralized, decentralized system, the central and local cooperative.

Centralized system, mainly refers to the national higher education institutions by the central government, local government and its affiliated subordinate bodies have little or no autonomy, all measures must be developed by the central government decrees and instructions shall prevail. Permissions on the reform and development of higher education decision-making power, command, such as the right to review all concentrated in the central government or higher authorities. For example, the central government plans to regulate activities of higher education through direct, order, law, funding, monitoring and other means and the allocation of resources to implement the planned higher education by the national governments.

Decentralization system mainly refers to institutions of higher education by local government or public administration bodies. Lower bodies and local authorities within their jurisdiction, have full independence, according to their own will and way dominates run higher education, showing a great deal of market activity of its allocation of resources but also from multiple aspect. The central government in their affairs within their competence without interference, mainly based on various laws, and so on through the appropriation and assessment tools, the government's policy to penetrate into local colleges and universities and the implementation of indirect control of higher education, higher education will actually right handed over to local management.

Central and local cooperative is between centralized and decentralized system of the two extremes of the distribution of many types of higher education institutions, central and local government co-management colleges. They have a general characteristic: that is its decision-making and management powers, in the central part of the government, part of the local government or other interest groups. Higher Education System power state intervention and market regulation forces coexist, there is an intermediate layer buffer force between the national organization or government and higher education, such organizations or forces coordination between the state and higher education, and the market mechanism to coordinate plans , resource allocation and coordination of higher education.

Situation of State Higher Education Management System

Since reform and opening, with the reform of all aspects of the higher education system, the central government has changed the pattern of taking higher education. Central government administration of colleges and universities has been a transfer of control from the micro to the macro-management powers. Institutions of higher learning independent school expanded. With the joint school, build a condominium promote reform experiment, the provincial government to co-ordinate the gradual strengthening of the right to higher education; Central government on higher education management and centralized administrative intervention situation has been significantly changed. At the same time, means the central government institutions of higher learning are becoming increasingly diverse, steering legislation, funding, planning, information services, policy guidance for the macro-management of the main means of directly from a single administration.

Although China's higher education management system reform has achieved the above results, compared with China's economic reform and higher education reform management of the world's developed countries, there are still some outstanding problems to be solved. At the same time, these problems have deep roots they produce. To sum up, mainly in the following aspects:

Although China's current management system of higher education with the development of market economy formation of a "centralized leadership and decentralized management" model, but in the actual management still has a significant focus on leadership and coordination difficult, difficult hierarchical management decentralization characteristic. This management is not only embodied between the central and local governments, government and universities, but also in conflict with the relevant WTO provisions on education services. Higher management activities to varying degrees from top to bottom appeared offside management, the absence of policies and regulations, implementation of the system is not in place.

Market economy country by the government to regulate the economy and the market for granted, in the field of higher education as well. But our market is just in transition economies, higher education management system born out of the traditional centralized management, in the use of the market to adjust our higher education, there will still be some challenges: the volatility of the market is difficult to guarantee the stability of Higher Education development, and therefore the management of higher education resource allocation at the beginning of the market economy should be planned to start with a combination of market regulation, in particular the special categories of relationship to national stability and development in colleges and universities, such as agriculture, forestry, and other institutions more TEACHERS is so; the market cannot solve the structural adjustment of higher education rationality, such as the type of higher education level, categories of professional, regional and forms of restructuring, which depends on government action to adjust; the market can not solve the problem of equal opportunities for poor children in school , inevitably polarization between rich and poor, children of wealthy families the opportunity to enter the university at all levels are always much higher than the children of poor families, rich and poor caused by the "genetic"; the market can not solve the problem of the market order, higher education, if countries do not have laws, no government regulations, so the competition for students market, indiscriminate exercise class, arbitrary charges, spamming diploma, for profit educational phenomenon will spread, which must be addressed by the form of laws and regulations and other state and government .

Autonomy of Colleges and difficult to implement for many reasons, both the original government management inertia, reluctance to colleges and universities should have the power belongs to the practical and universities, colleges and universities also have their own hematopoietic function is poor, cannot get rid of the government enormous financial dependence, unwilling to take

their own colleges and universities because of the enlarged autonomy must assume more responsibility. Besides, the university itself there is a great understanding of the autonomy of the differences: "Higher Education Act" is only conclusively identified seven universities powers, but each power authority between the government and universities in the division very clear, but also need to continue to explore. Xiong Weihua reasons difficult to implement the autonomy of higher education institutions analyzed very profound: "First, because traditional attitudes and mindset, the presence of local governments unwilling to decentralization and universities in action is not positive thinking double misunderstanding; Second Monitoring and Evaluation confusion and lack of mechanisms for micro and macro management of the government, led to the government and universities do not give the right to good use and not autonomy, coupled with inadequate reform theory is difficult to guide the decentralization of autonomy; the third is related to the various ancillary and autonomy reform is not in place. "

Measures of Higher Education Management System Reform

When the market plays in higher education increasingly important role when the Government is also developing higher education increasingly assume responsibility. The government should manage higher education, colleges and universities instead; the government should turn the oarsman at the helm, the athlete becomes the referee, and with the improvement of the level of athletes, expanding the game to improve the level and scope of the rules the referee must make appropriate changes and adjustments.

Pass legislation to state intervention in the autonomous universities of standardized and institutionalized, systematic and of checks and balances. Develop "rules of the game" and maintain the normal order of market competition, including the development of minimum educational standards and supervise their implementation, in order to avoid a negative impact on competition in the quality of education. With national legislation to achieve the control and management of higher education is an important symbol since the "war" national higher education development. In China, by means of legislation, the Government opened the prolonged closure of universities of the gates, the new investors entering higher education, a new discipline into the university curriculum, so that the relationship between higher education and social and economic development is closely linked to the real, but also create good conditions for the international system and competition of higher education in our country. Therefore, not only to the establishment of various higher education legislation and regulations so that a certain stability problems, and have laws to follow in order to ensure the authority of law, the parties in the distribution of power on the implementation of the law is guaranteed.

Our in Higher Education Administration, due to changes in some of the traditional functions of the central government and local government management of higher education, with the popularization of higher education in the development process of competition, contact the development of higher education and social development of increasingly close, Therefore, the Government has limited management functions can not meet the needs of higher education development, which requires community participation in the management of higher education, democratic management tends to reflect higher education. "People's Republic of China Higher Education Act" proposed: "Universities should be community-oriented, according to the law independently and practice democratic management." 72 State Council on the "China Education Reform and Development Program" pointed out: "To ensure the transformation of government functions, make significant decision-making through scientific research and demonstration, to establish a sound social intermediary organizations, including educational decision-making advisory

research institutions, universities and degree appraisal and consulting agencies, educational assessment agencies, educational institutions examination, certificates and other institutions, to play in the education community the role of decision-making and management. "73 here," consultation, examination, assessment agencies "is the intermediary organizations, is an important form of social forces to participate in management, but also for social participation in higher education management provides institutional guarantee.

Establish an effective intermediary institutions and organizations and fully play its role, it is one of the signs of health and social development, but also to achieve higher education and scientific management, democratization and an important way to optimize the decision-making structures. Agencies generally play through research, consulting, information, funding, evaluation, examination, supervision and other functions, communication links universities and the government, universities and society, plays an important cushioning and lubrication. On the one hand the government and the effective delivery of all levels of society intent and thought, on the other hand, timely feedback demands and aspirations of University, either restrain government contrary to law school, unrealistic mandatory intervention may be restricted to a certain extent, Universities contrary to government policy and social trends blind tendencies. Of course, the premise is that the agency must be neutral institution in the true sense, not a spokesperson or a subsidiary organ of the executive branch.

Conclusion

Higher Education Management System is a crucial part of the reform of higher education, it is related to the success of the reform of higher education, but also to the rise and fall of higher education, both theoretical and practical strong. In researching this problem and want to accomplish something, we need to boldly explore and innovate.

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