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Development of Educational Administration System in Private Vocational Colleges

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Abstract

The soundness of the education administration system directly affects the quality and development scale of talent cultivation in private vocational colleges. At present, the practical dilemma of the education administration system in private vocational colleges is the inadequacy of the administration system, educational system, and investment and financing system. Therefore, private vocational colleges should optimize their administration system, educational system, and investment and financing system based on governance theory. The soundness of the education administration system directly affects the quality and development scale of talent cultivation in private vocational colleges. Improving the education administration system of vocational colleges not only helps to ensure the quality of cultivating high skilled applied talents, strengthen the transformation of academic concepts in vocational colleges, but also helps to improve the research system of vocational education. The administration system of private vocational education refers to a system composed of the administration system and its operating mechanism of private vocational education, led by the national administrative organs, with the government as the main body. Establishing and improving the administration system of private vocational education in China is a key issue related to the sustainable and healthy development of private vocational education in China. Therefore, we should start with improving the administration system of private vocational education, further deepen reform, and improve relevant policies.



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Keywords: Education, Educational Administration, Private Vocational Colleges

Introduction

After entering the 1990s, with the growth of social autonomy, its impact on public life gradually increased. Politicians and economists from around the world have proposed the concept of governance and gradually formed theories. The term "governance" originally meant manipulating, guiding, and controlling the exercise of authority within a certain range. From a national perspective, governance can not only reduce scale and expenditure, but also improve the efficiency of government work; From a social perspective, governance is achieved and developed into a theoretical system through collaboration and mutual assistance among the public, private, and voluntary sectors; From the perspective of a company, governance can help establish a management and control system; From a personal perspective, governance introduces private management methods and rewards and punishments into the public sector, making governance more efficient and open. (Gao Yutian, 2023)

Governance is a process of joint management by the government, society, and individuals through various methods. It is neither a clear activity nor a complete set of rules and regulations. Governance is not a formal system. it relies on the continuous interaction of various departments. The core of governance lies not in command and control, but in coordination and collaboration. The internal structure of vocational colleges consists of party affairs management personnel, administrative management personnel, education and teaching research personnel, and students. (Gao Yutian, 2023)

Party management personnel are responsible for making decisions on major issues, administrative management personnel are responsible for management and supervision, and education, teaching, scientific research personnel, and students work together to complete teaching. The functional structure of personnel in this vocational college also determines the corresponding governance methods. This governance method should comply with the basic requirements of the administration system norms of vocational colleges, aiming to allocate and restrict various rights within the colleges, and ultimately achieve democratic and scientific management fundamentally. (Zhong Zhenyi, 2017)



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Private vocational colleges

Private vocational colleges, also known as private vocational and technical colleges, refer to schools and other educational institutions established in accordance with the law by social organizations or individuals outside of state institutions, using non state financial funds. Correspondingly, public vocational colleges refer to education institutions established by the government. As a beneficial supplement to public vocational colleges, private vocational colleges have achieved significant development with their own advantages.

The education administration system of private vocational colleges refers to an organic whole formed and reflected in the educational management practice activities of private vocational colleges, consisting of an internal institutional system and an external guarantee system. It includes organizational structure, personnel system, administration system, and other aspects. (Lu E., 2019)

The difference between the administration system of public vocational colleges and private vocational colleges

Private vocational colleges refer to schools established by natural persons, legal persons, or other organizations using non-state financial funds, approved by the education administrative department, and operated in accordance with the law through market mechanisms. According to the provisions of China’s Private Education Promotion Law, private education implements the policy of government support, social participation, and investment by enterprises and individuals as the main focus. Private education has the nature of social investment in running schools, and belongs to non-state financial funding for running schools. According to the different legal status of schools, it can be divided into two types: non-profit and for-profit. From an organizational structure perspective, private education implements a principal responsibility system under the leadership of the board of directors, while public education implements a principal responsibility system under the leadership of the party committee. This determines that there are certain differences between the education administration system of private vocational colleges and the traditional education administration system of public vocational colleges. (Lu E., 2019)



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Governance Theory of Educational Management in Private Higher Vocational Colleges

With the growth of social autonomy, its impact on public life gradually increased. Politicians and economists from around the world have proposed the concept of governance and gradually formed theories. The term "governance" originally meant manipulating, guiding, and controlling the exercise of authority within a certain range. From a national perspective, governance can not only reduce scale and expenditure, but also improve the efficiency of government work; From a social perspective, governance is achieved and developed into a theoretical system through collaboration and mutual assistance among the public, private, and voluntary sectors; From the perspective of a company, governance can help establish a management and control system; From a personal perspective, governance introduces private management methods and rewards and punishments into the public sector, making governance more efficient and open. Governance is a process of joint management by the government, society, and individuals through various methods. It is neither a clear activity nor a complete set of rules and regulations. Governance is not a formal system; it relies on the continuous interaction of various departments. The core of governance lies not in command and control, but in coordination and collaboration. The internal structure of vocational colleges consists of party affairs management personnel, administrative management personnel, education and teaching research personnel, and students. Party management personnel are responsible for making decisions on major issues, administrative management personnel are responsible for management and supervision, and education, teaching, scientific research personnel, and students work together to complete teaching. The functional structure of personnel in this vocational college also determines the corresponding governance methods. This governance method should comply with the basic requirements of the administration system norms of vocational colleges, aiming to allocate and restrict various rights within the colleges, and ultimately achieve democratic and scientific management fundamentally. (Zhong Zhenyi, 2017)



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The Realistic Dilemma in the Private Vocational Colleges

There are deficiencies in the administration system. Firstly, the legal status of private vocational colleges is unclear. In 2011, the Ministry of Education issued the "Regulations on the Representative Assembly of School Teachers and Staff", which pointed out that "these regulations apply to public kindergartens and various levels and types of schools within China. Private schools and Sino foreign cooperative education institutions shall refer to these regulations for implementation as the best embodiment of the democratic participation and management power of teachers and staff." The laws and regulations that promote the public welfare development of schools clearly do not give private vocational colleges the obligation to enforce them. Secondly, the diversification of employment forms in private vocational colleges can easily lead to talent loss. The employment system of private colleges is flexible, and the employee structure can be roughly divided into four situations: employees in the first profession, secondary employment employees, logistics and property management employees, and other personnel such as resident personnel of investment companies. Modern countries implement democracy and rule of law governance, and when individual rights are violated, they can resort to legal means to seek relief. However, when society has not reached a complete state of rule of law or is in a state of rule of man, legal relief may not be possible and may even appear inadequate. The relationship between private university faculty and investors is ultimately between employers and employees. The awkwardness of this legal status can only be that "rule of man" is greater than "rule of law", leading to significant differences in teacher welfare, insurance, and other benefits among different types of colleges and employment identities, resulting in talent loss. Finally, private vocational colleges lack the power to run their own schools independently. Private vocational colleges are constrained by various systems in terms of enrollment plans, major settings, and fee licensing, which seriously restricts the independent development of private vocational education. (Yang Tingting, 2018)

There are deficiencies in the educational system. Firstly, the connection between education training systems at different levels is insufficient. Objectively speaking, the country's emphasis on vocational education is constantly increasing, but vocational education is still positioned at the "vocational" level and is not accepted by society as the "high" of education.



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There is an insurmountable gap between vocational education and undergraduate education. In the design of talent training programs, vocational colleges aim to cultivate applied talents, while undergraduate colleges aim to cultivate academic and research-oriented talents, making it difficult to connect vocational and undergraduate courses; In terms of institutional design, vocational education is at the vocational level, and vocational students who want to continue their studies find it difficult to obtain a development platform. Secondly, the connection between vocational colleges and enterprises is not close enough. The educational purpose of vocational colleges is to cultivate practical technical talents for enterprises, but in reality, there is a problem of low enthusiasm for cooperation between enterprises and schools. The reason for this is that the government lacks corresponding policies, resulting in a lack of significant external impetus for school enterprise cooperation. There is no authoritative organization to supervise the promotion and implementation of school enterprise cooperation, and the lack of protection for the interests of enterprises leads to insufficient cooperation motivation between enterprises and schools; The interests of schools and enterprises have not reached a balance point, and the relevant policies introduced by the country are not fully implemented; The school's professional teaching content cannot achieve seamless integration with the skill requirements of enterprise positions, coupled with aging training equipment and low teaching level, which further widens the gap between student skill levels and enterprise requirements. In summary, after considering various factors such as cost and safety, enterprises often adopt short-term and low-level forms of cooperation, which leads to vocational college students being unable to meet the needs of enterprise positions and social development after graduation. (Tang Fang, 2016)

There are deficiencies in the investment and financing system. The main sources of funding for public vocational colleges are student tuition fees and per capita financial allocation, while tuition fees are the only source of funding for most private vocational colleges. Although private vocational colleges in China started relatively late, they have developed rapidly and have provided a large number of applied talents for the country. With the development of regional economy and technological innovation, the requirements of enterprises and society for talent quality are also constantly increasing. Therefore, how to optimize the education administration system of private vocational colleges and improve the



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วันที่ 20 มีนาคม พ.ศ. 2567

conduct in-depth research on vocational education talent training programs, draw on successful experiences from abroad, make vocational education an active choice for society, parents, and students, and open up the communication channel between vocational education and general education. (Chen Weizhong, 2017)

Conclusion

With the continuous development of society, the government has invested more and more in education, and private vocational colleges are also constantly developing. The education administration system of private vocational colleges refers to the effective management of private vocational colleges through the joint participation of the government, schools, and society, so that they can follow their own laws and regulations, establish and improve an education administration system with their own characteristics. The education administration system of private vocational colleges is a management mechanism jointly participated by the government, schools, and society, which can effectively supervise and manage private vocational colleges. The government, schools, and society are interconnected, mutually reinforcing, and mutually constraining, jointly committed to promoting the development of private vocational colleges and enabling them to survive and develop in the fierce market competition. Only in this way can the education administration system of private vocational colleges in China be more perfect.

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วันที่ 20 มีนาคม พ.ศ. 2567

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