



EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF PRIVATE
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN CHINA

by

ZHONGYI WANG

AN INDEPENDENT STUDY SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF
THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF EDUCATION IN
EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION (INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM)

SOUTHEAST ASIA UNIVERSITY

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and Universities in China

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(International Program)

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ABSTRACT

The aims are to analyze the establishment and investigate the education management system, as well as to find solutions to change the education management system of private colleges and universities. A questionnaire survey was administered to sophomore law students at X University in Shanxi Province, China, for this study. Gather information. To investigate data variables and test hypotheses, statistical analysis approaches such as descriptive analysis and correlation analysis were utilized. According to our findings, the educational management system of private colleges and universities is largely determined by the educational management concept of private colleges and universities, and the educational management concept of private colleges and universities directly determines and affects the educational development of colleges and universities.

Keywords: Private university, education development, education management system

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Zhongyi Wang

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Statement of the Research Problem

Private colleges and universities are an important part of education and bear huge social responsibilities. Whether the management system of private colleges and universities is reasonable directly affects whether the future development can meet the needs of social development and its own development needs. This paper studies the division of labor, organization setting, management authority and mutual relations of the school's internal leadership, which determines the school's management system and directly controls all the management work of private colleges and universities. Private schools are different from public schools and have different sources of funds, so they pay more attention to economic benefits than public schools. That is, there may be unsound management system, individual arbitrariness, confusion of management authority and mutual correlation, unclear division of rights and responsibilities, and so on. This paper puts forward some views on how to perfect the management system of private colleges and universities.

There are a lot of studies on the management of private higher education in China, and many people have put forward the idea of

reforming the methods of private education management. Nowadays, there are such problems in education management.

1. The government does not supervise private universities. Private higher education has not been paid attention by the state and local government. If we do not strengthen the guidance and management of private higher education, the purpose of national talent training will be challenged. At the same time, some important conditions of running schools and the actual behavior of running schools are not really determined by the government management department or the evaluation expert group, resulting in the long-term lack of conditions for running schools in some private colleges and universities, the behavior of running schools is quite irregular.

2. Lack of regulatory structure. So far, the real management of private higher education institutions has not been established, no separate institutions have been set up to manage private higher education, and there are no professional managers, which will inevitably lead to the chaos and disorder of management behavior. In addition, there is a lack of unofficial organizations and organizations for the management of private higher education, namely intermediary organizations, such as advisory bodies, associations and social organizations, etc. The absence of management subject will inevitably lead to the absence and weakening of

management function, which will restrict the further development of private higher education.

3. There are problems in private schools. (1) Small individual and overall scale of the university, poor social reputation and influence, and obviously at a disadvantage in the recruitment and distribution of postgraduate students. (2) The number of full-time teachers in private universities is insufficient, the teachers are older, and the quality of education is questioned. (3) Lack of funds for private colleges and universities. Due to the lack of self-owned school buildings and land for capital construction, shortage of funds, low level of hardware facilities, lack of standardized teaching evaluation and education management, the development of private colleges and universities is restricted. (4) Low social status. Most private universities are still at the level of junior college education, and their conditions, level and influence are inferior to public universities. Compared with them, they are at a great disadvantage in attracting students. Problems existing in the management system of private higher education: the division of power and responsibility is not clear. The division of responsibilities and rights and interests among the organizers, administrators and administrators of private institutions of higher learning is not clear and standardized. Generally speaking, schools have not been fully recognized by the masses, and their power to run

schools independently for the society is very limited, and the self-restraint mechanism is not perfect. Unreasonable allocation of resources and low school efficiency. Central administrative department of education, the other ministries, company, association, the education administrative department of the local government, and other commercial bureau, respectively, and the school of management and the formation of the subordinate relations and regional division, has no substantial change, caused part of the school and professional repeat setting, education resources allocation and unreasonable structure and layout of the school, teaching efficiency is not high. The management mode of colleges and universities has been unable to keep up with the changes of the objective environment.

This paper analyzes the current situation and existing problems of private college education management and discusses the specific strategies of innovation of private college education management mechanism. This research concludes with the following questions:

1. Current situation of education management system of private colleges and universities, understanding the overall situation of education management of contemporary private colleges and universities, and making analysis?

2. Conditions of the education management system of private

colleges and universities, analyzing the basic conditions of the implementation of the education management system of private colleges and universities?

3. The problems existing in the education management system of private colleges and universities, and analyze the causes of the problems and solutions?

1.2 The Research Objectives

This study conducted a survey on the evolution of the concept of education development in private colleges and universities.

1. Analyze the foundation of the establishment of the education management system of China's private colleges and universities.

2. Explore the management methods of the education management system of private colleges and universities to provide reference for private colleges and universities.

3. Discuss ways to reform the education management system of private colleges and universities.

1.3 Conceptual Framework

(1) This study takes the management system of private colleges and universities as the intermediary variable, and the research framework is shown in the figure below.

(2) Through the study of private colleges and universities

management theory, private colleges and universities management system, analysis of the current private colleges and universities education management dilemma and solutions.

(3) The influence of the educational management concept of private colleges and universities on the educational management system of private colleges and universities is discussed.

(4) The management concept of private colleges and universities is the independent variable, and the development of private colleges and universities is the dependent variable.



Figure 1.1: Diagram of variables

1.4 The Research Hypotheses

According to the literature review and summary of relevant theories and previous empirical studies, combined with the purpose, research questions and research structure of this study, the specific hypotheses of this study are summarized as follows:

H1: According to the literature review and summary of relevant theories and previous empirical studies, combined with the purpose,

research questions and research structure of this study, the specific hypotheses of this study are summarized as follows: The educational management system of private colleges and universities is determined by the educational management philosophy of private colleges and universities.

H2: According to the literature review and summary of relevant theories and previous empirical studies, combined with the purpose, research questions and research structure of this study, the specific hypothesis of this study is summarized as follows: the educational management system of private colleges and universities directly determines the educational development of private colleges and universities.

H3: According to the literature review and summary of relevant theories and previous empirical studies, combined with the purpose, research questions and research structure of this study, the specific hypothesis of this study is summarized as follows: the management concept of running scholars in private colleges and universities will directly affect the educational development of colleges and universities.

H4: The intermediary role of private colleges and universities: private colleges and universities are the ideological basis of the management system of private colleges and universities, which determines the

education development of private colleges and universities.

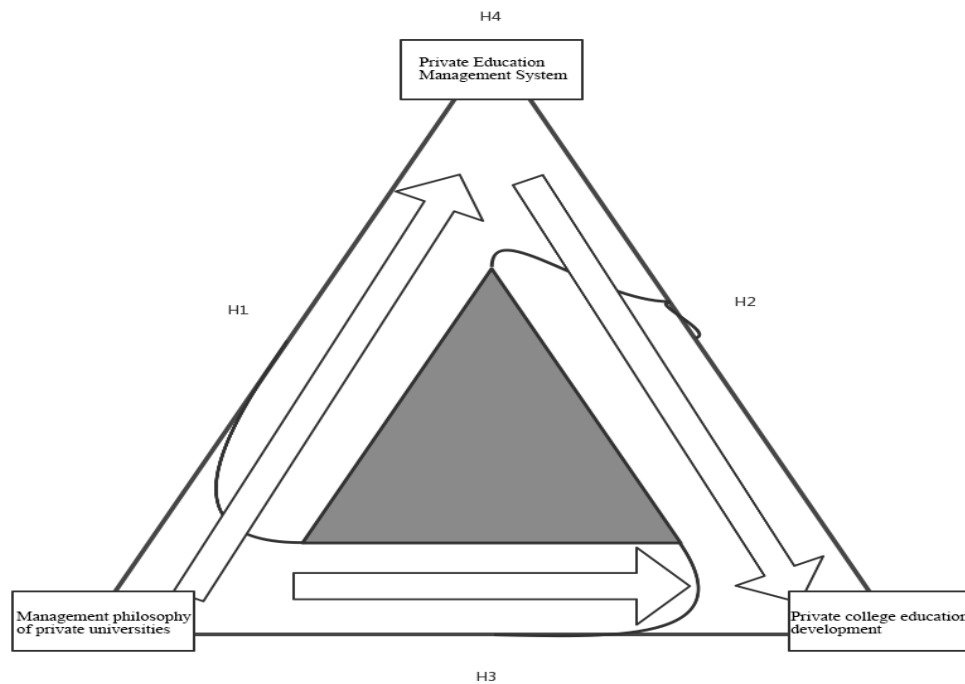


Figure 1.3: Flow chart of the hypothesis study

1.5 The Scope and Limitation of the Research

1.5.1 Research Scope:

Management concept, management system and management mechanism are three different categories, but there is a close relationship between them. Management concept refers to the theoretical basis, ideological concept and value concept of management, the core is the value orientation of management. According to the viewpoint of new institutional economics, the system is the legal form of the division of ownership and use right, that is, the division of ownership and use right,

reflected in the division of decision-making power and executive power. The so-called management system refers to the division of decision-making power, executive power and responsibility of various management organizations in a management system, as well as the subordinate relationship between them, that is, which organization the decision-making power belongs to and which organization the executive power belongs to. The management mechanism refers to the power and responsibility relationship between the management subject, the management object and the internal management of each organization and the corresponding benefit distribution mechanism. Among the three, the management idea is in the dominant position, the management idea determines the management system, the management system determines the management mechanism, that is, what kind of management idea, what kind of management system; What kind of management system there is, there is what kind of management mechanism. Conversely, the management mechanism must also adapt to the corresponding management system, and the management system must also adapt to the corresponding management philosophy. The research on the educational administration system of private university involves the internal management system of private university, such as the division of leadership, system setting, administrative authority, mutual relationship

and so on.

1.5.2 Limitations of this study

There are few survey methods and no hard data. Since the investigators are all students, they do not have certain economic basis to obtain more valuable information, so they can only obtain some public information through the public, which may lead to the deviation of the accuracy of the conclusion. Limited by time, the information obtained is one-sided and the conclusions obtained are also one-sided.

Solution: To extend the research time, the questionnaire survey can be distributed on the network, so that the survey scope is wider, and the conclusion is more comprehensive.

1.6 Terminology

1. Private universities:

Privately-run institutions of higher learning refer to education-level junior college and undergraduate courses that meet the needs of society and are offered in institutions of higher education and other institutions of education by means of the educational funds of the State, including private and independently set up institutions of higher learning, independent colleges and local middle schools run by other ordinary universities.

From the main body of the school, it distinguishes the private school

and the non-private school. There are two distinct characteristics of private schools:

(1) The sponsor is not a public institution.

(2) The funds come from non-state financial funds

Private colleges are generally divided into three types: one is private undergraduate colleges, one is independent colleges, and the third is private undergraduate vocational education pilot colleges.

2. School Orientation:

University orientation of school choice direction, characteristics, function and relationship of relationship to the school in the position and role of the education system, related to the functions of all kinds of school, the school development planning, policy laws and regulations, system, is the theory basis for the development of the school in the right direction, is the assurance of school health, stable and sustainable development. In order to accurately position universities, we must be guided by advanced educational thoughts and concepts, based on social needs and the actual situation of schools, and grasp the scientific principle of university positioning.

3. Administrative power:

It is the ability of the state administrative organs to manage the

whole society in accordance with the principles of the Constitution and effectively implement the will of the state by specific coercive means.

4. Academic Power:

It is an important concept in the field of higher education research at home and abroad. It is the power of experts and scholars to influence and intervene in academic affairs and activities according to their academic level and ability.

1.7 The Benefits of the Research

(1) Theoretical significance

With the deepening of educational system reform and innovation, state-owned and private colleges and universities that are good at capital operation and scientific integration of educational resources are emerging. The rise of private college not only realized the dreams of many college students, but also accelerated the pace of socialist higher education reform, with the rapid development of private college in our country, higher education from elite education to popular education smoothly realized the historical leap-forward development, plays a unique role. Making private colleges play an increasingly important role in the process of higher education diversification. How to make the private university play a more important and lasting role in higher education concerns whether the management system of the state-owned private university is perfect

and whether it is suitable for our higher education and economic development. At present, China's private colleges and universities are in a period of vigorous development, its education management system is not very mature, should inherit the traditional higher education management system or imitate the western developed countries! Therefore, it is of positive significance for the development and expansion of private universities to study and analyze the educational management system of private universities.

(2) Practical significance

Compared with public schools, private higher education has some obvious features. There are both comprehensive universities and characteristic colleges in private colleges. The private colleges and universities have various running modes and distinct regional characteristics. In addition, the education level of private higher education is different, academic education and non-academic education coexist. This multi-level and multi-scale mode can meet the needs of different educational levels and different groups. Therefore, a number of high quality and characteristic private higher education institutions have appeared in the society. Private colleges and universities have made their own exploration and contribution in the process of optimizing the domestic educational resources, improving the quality of education and

realizing the characteristics of running schools, which better meet the educational needs of all social strata in China and promote the optimal allocation of China's educational resources. Private colleges and universities boldly introduce market mechanism in school management, logistics services, joint education and other aspects, expand school resources, promote the reform and innovation of China's education system, enrich China's educational resources, and provide more educational opportunities for students. At the same time, private higher education can share the burden of government education, enabling the government to use limited educational and financial resources to improve the quality of public schools. Public resources will benefit more people and meet the most basic educational needs, especially those of some vulnerable groups. The existence of private higher education can promote educational equity and effectively solve the problem of educational equity caused by the insufficient allocation of educational resources.

Private higher education can provide high-quality talents and better promote economic development. Higher education is the most important way to improve the workforce, intelligence and quality. To receive higher education means, first of all, the growth of personal knowledge and the transformation of knowledge. The growth of knowledge is embodied in the guidance of educators, who pass on the knowledge and experience

accumulated in the long-term production and life of human beings to students during the period of higher education, and these students will become the labor force needed in all walks of life after graduation. The transformation of human knowledge is reflected in the transformation of personal knowledge from general scientific and cultural knowledge to professional scientific knowledge based on general scientific and cultural knowledge after entering a university of higher education, forming a personal knowledge structure with obvious professional inclination. Only the knowledge structure of general education is incomplete, while the knowledge structure of basic knowledge combined with specialized knowledge is complete. Of course, there are other ways to form a complete knowledge structure other than higher education. However, higher education is by far the best way for human beings to form a good knowledge structure, which plays an important role in personal acceptance and discovery of new knowledge.

The impact of higher education on regional competitiveness can be understood from the following two aspects: First, higher education can affect a region's ability to attract external regional factors.

Chapter 2

Theory and Literature Reviews

2.1 Concepts and Theories

Charlie Chen with the perspectives of theory and practice of talent training mode reform ", shao-hua jia the strategy of the private university, jaco tree, gui-lan wang the reconstruction of China's private universities: philosophy, reality and future ", Gao Hongyuan "schools of strategic management, Chen Huating" China education financing problem research ", Charles yuan, editor-in-chief of "China education policy review, Zhang Li edited China's Education Green Book: An Annual Analysis of China's Education Policies, and Chu Hongqi edited China's Education Management Review, as well as seven books published by the Qifang Institute of Education. These bibliographies will comprehensively discuss some problems existing in the development of private colleges and universities from the specific national conditions of our country and provide guiding ideas for the development of private colleges and universities.

At present, there are more and more academic research on government management behavior in the development of private colleges and universities. According to the literature review, there are two kinds of research on government management behavior in the development of private colleges and universities: problem type and empirical type. The former takes the problems encountered in

the development of private colleges and universities as the research starting point, and tries to provide relevant suggestions for private colleges and universities from the perspective of improving policy construction, that is, to find problems, analyze problems and solve problems as the research idea. The latter is looking for a better way to develop regional private colleges and universities in reality, analyzing and summarizing the management experience of the national (central) and local government, and providing practical suggestions for the development of some regions or some private colleges and universities in our country. Firstly, through the search and analysis of the online literature, it is found that the academic circle mainly focuses on the current situation of the overall development of China's private colleges and universities, the definition of property ownership, the main forms of organizational management mode, regional characteristics, management behavior and other issues. Among them, the discussion about the ownership of private colleges and universities and whether private colleges and universities have for-profit characteristics has gradually become the focus of scholars since the end of the last century. In the problem-based study, researchers will first point out the problems existing in the development of private colleges and universities, usually ascribe the reasons to the imperfection of the system and provide some suggestions for the improvement of the government's management behavior, hoping that the government can make such a choice within the scope of its management. Yuan Guiren proposed in Strengthening the Standardized

Management of Private Colleges and Guiding the Healthy Development of Private Higher Education (2007) that the educational administrative department of the government should strengthen the guidance and standardization of private colleges and universities and arrange special human and financial resources to do a good job in related work. At the same time, we should actively play the role of intermediary organizations. In the Current Situation, Problems and Development Trend of China's Private higher Education, Liu Yao pointed out that the problems to be solved in the development of China's private higher education include education system and diversification of property rights, positioning of schools, establishment of evaluation system, equality of rights and interests with public higher education, etc.

Strategy of private universities: Because the advantages of the system and mechanism of private universities are also an important driving force to promote the teaching reform, private universities must expand the right of independent education, including the right of independent enrollment, right of independent fee collection, right of independent subject setting. To stimulate institutional advantages and protect the right to run schools independently. Private colleges and universities must adapt to the development of The Times, seize the opportunity, deepen the reform, give full play to their own potential advantages, realize transformation and upgrading. Only in this way can the advantages of private education innovation system be effectively consolidated. Implementing the right of independent running of private colleges and universities is the basis of promoting

the transformation and upgrading of private colleges and universities. It also needs to empower private colleges and universities to harness the main strengths of secondary schools. Establish a second-level unit assessment system, cancel closed or semi-closed training for students, protect students' basic rights, and give full play to the advantages of institutions such as innovation bases and practice and training bases of off-campus industrial colleges in cultivating applied talents. Integrating internal resources, promoting the integration of production and education, school-enterprise cooperation is the key to cultivating application-oriented private colleges and universities. Integrated education requires the combination of the supply side of talent training and the industrial demand side. In order to form an integrated school-running mode of industry and enterprise, private colleges and universities must clearly define the application-oriented school-running characteristics and pursue the development direction of innovation and development. We will vigorously develop specialties and specialties, establish clusters of specialties with industrial chains and innovation chains, and continue to develop and innovate under the background of the integration of industry and education. According to the particularity and support of the transformation and development of private colleges and universities, the government should ensure the enthusiasm and initiative of colleges and universities in running schools. Private higher education is the most closely related to social and economic development, shouldering the important task of cultivating innovative spirit, practical ability,

advanced skills and applied talents. In the process of the rapid development of private higher education, private higher education is the most important power of social and economic growth. Since China's reform and opening up, the social and economic development is in a critical period. The education of private colleges and universities is affected by its own attributes and should adapt to the development of national economy. Activate the innovation enterprise, from non-government college campus culture construction has a strong start business features, innovative entrepreneurial culture gene is very strong, so to promote the transformation and upgrading of private colleges, must actively explore new models of education industry, with leading enterprises and closer integration, only activate the school-running mechanism, innovative talent training mode, build innovative entrepreneurial culture atmosphere, Can promote the development of the enterprise. With the rapid development of economic globalization and information technology, private colleges and universities should attach importance to professional education and general education. At present, our country is in the critical period of industrial restructuring and economic transformation. In the past, our country as a "world factory", there were high energy consumption and high-cost problems, which led to a lot of human resources and material resources are not getting our value. Improve the students' professional skills and social quality, to carry out quality education is the important themes of the private university education reform in our country, to cultivate the students' intelligence knowledge

skills, help students practice ability, innovation ability, enhance the capacity of life, guide the student world outlook, values and outlook on life, let the student's life and personality be fully improved. To realize the comprehensive development of private college education, it is necessary to help students establish correct employment concept and realize professional development according to the new employment situation.

At present, the most basic task of private higher education in China is to train highly skilled professionals to meet the needs of social economic development and social modernization, and to carry out quality-oriented education. To do a good job in professional ethics education with dedication and integrity as the focus, we should adhere to the "hand and brain simultaneously, doing and learning", to help students greatly improve their practical ability and practical ability. In the process of private college education, we can also cultivate the concept of "Germany first, equal importance to virtue and ability, and all-round development".

Six Relations of Correctly Handling the Development of Private Higher Education. By Zhang Jianbo. First, we should correctly understand the existence and development of private universities. As "the non-public economy is an important part of the socialist market economy" and "the development of the non-public economy is encouraged, supported and guided", private universities have also been developed. In the primary stage of socialism, we must mobilize the initiative of all social strata to develop productive forces, tap the resources of all social strata to

develop education, private economy is the key resource and important initiative. In capitalist countries with mature market economy, private economy has become the leading force in education. In the new era and in the socialist market economic system and mechanism, it is objective and scientific to encourage, support and guide the private economy to participate in the construction of economic foundation and superstructure. For the private economy, running schools is not just a private matter, but a common responsibility that the whole society and the party must pay attention to. Any negligent behavior is a disgrace to the cause of education, talent training, social responsibility, and more contrary to the ideology of the Communist Party. We will correctly guide the private sector to participate in education. First, to guide the private economy to participate in educational projects, we must have the right guiding ideology. From the very beginning, most enterprises regard their investment in education as the fulfillment of social responsibilities and the pursuit of public interests. They do not seek profits simply by investing, nor do they seek to recover profits by means of small profits and quick sales. However, some companies mainly devoted to education as an investment in production and operation expect relatively high economic returns, vice presidents will be presented with the deepening of resources, the improvement of education quality, the conflict between students and the subsequent injection of artful and homogenized public interests, vice presidents will feel regret or even failure. The government and enterprises must fully explain the guiding ideology they put into school

management, think carefully and make a good judgment before making the decision of whether to inject, so as to avoid the disappointment of enterprises and negative social impact. The second is to guide private colleges to study and grasp the Party's educational thought. The Party's educational policy is to train people, putting morality first, to train people with socialist qualifications and to serve the socialist cause. We should combine the education of world outlook, outlook on life and values with the pursuit of social responsibility, so that the private economy can contribute to society and make the people happy. Students with social responsibility should be truly talented and knowledgeable people who are useful to society and play a positive role in promoting social progress. In the eastern society, we should conscientiously study and grasp the Party's educational ideology, scientific management of the school. The Party's thoughts on education must reach the masses. The criteria for selecting schools is recognition of the Party's educational philosophy and students' comprehensive quality, rather than putting economic indicators of enterprises first and overemphasizing economic benefits. Third, guide private universities to give play to their advantages in running schools. We should encourage the competitive spirit of privately-run universities, give full play to their advantages and characteristics in school management, learn advanced educational concepts and mechanisms at home and abroad, become the most competitive schools, and cultivate the most qualified and competitive students.

They realize that it is particularly important to study and practice the scientific

practice of Minyoung University. Without scientific ideas and behaviors, there will be no competitiveness of private universities and no ideological basis for their survival and development. The study and practice of scientific knowledge has become the inevitable requirement of private colleges and universities and their independent leadership activities.

On the non-contradiction between public welfare and profitability of private colleges and universities, like public education, private education is also in line with the public interests of the society. From the essence of education, private education is the beneficial development of education objects to promote the educational needs of education subjects. Consumption can recover and meet the examination. From the perspective of private education, it is the promotion of mass culture and social level and promotes the overall improvement of education finance of the government, which is conducive to relieving pressure. The development of private education in the reform of the system has deepened the reform of our higher education system and is beneficial to realize the equity of education. The development of private education promotes the Party and the government of the country's long-term education reform and development, and the classification management of enrolling for-profit private schools and non-profit private schools should be actively sought. The proposal aims to further guide the development of private school enterprises. But what are the public benefits of private education? How to do this? This is a question worth studying. This paper

analyzes this problem and makes a more comprehensive and accurate interpretation of the public interest in order to promote the development of private education.

2.2 Literature Review

Private colleges and universities are important places for cultural exchange and important bases for training talents. Private colleges and universities should break the shackles of traditional education, spread new management ideas, and train more high-quality talents for the prosperity of the country and the development of the society.

Since the reform and opening up, the cause of higher education has made great progress and achieved great success, which mainly comes from the basic national policy of rejuvenating the country through science and education and the basic strategy of strengthening the country through talents for a long time. Therefore, the educational management system of colleges and universities should adapt to the social development, adopt the education mode of multi-level, multi-forms and multi-disciplines, and train more outstanding talents for realizing the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

2.2.1 Current status of education management system in China's private colleges and universities

There are some problems in the education management system of private colleges and universities, such as outdated system, lack of service consciousness of

administrators and fairness of execution. The improvement measures include: rationally setting up posts, paying attention to the introduction of excellent talents, perfecting the distribution and incentive system, establishing a scientific assessment system and a brand new management team. In the process of developing private university education management, there is no corresponding legal management policy for the various interests of private university education. However, in the process of actual operation and development of private colleges, the state formulates the design used the national medium and long-term education reform and development compendium, restricting the education management and development of private colleges policy, it is hard to meet the actual development needs of the current private colleges, has given rise to a lot of how to protect the interests of private colleges in the real economy, As well as a series of problems which restrict the development of the private colleges, which makes the received a serious impact on the development of private colleges, private colleges is one of the important distinction between the private university education management is poor, is a public university has its own set of management system, most of them are thinking about their actual management policy, which makes the management of the private colleges phenomenon exists defects and the effect not beautiful. From the actual situation of China's private university education management at present stage, private colleges management team are mostly family-owned organization, which makes the management of private colleges and universities

between higher and lower, more make senior managers can not be based on the actual education management present situation and the goal, to develop a scientific and reasonable, perfect the system of school management.

When the phenomenon of poor management occurs in private colleges and universities, only the president of private colleges and universities can manage the teachers and students, but not the senior administrators of private colleges and universities. As a result, the corresponding management policies cannot be implemented at all levels of the school, and the educational effect of private colleges and universities is getting lower and lower.

2.2.2 Concept and characteristics of education management of private colleges and universities

Concept:

Management system refers to a set of leadership and management system such as the division of management power in the management organization. The management system of privately-run higher education refers to the establishment of privately-run higher education institutions and the division of management authority, as well as a series of regulations and systems that coordinate and straighten out the relations between central and local authorities, schools and schools, society and schools, and various departments within schools.

The management system of private colleges involves the internal leadership division of labor, organization setting, management authority and mutual relations

and other management systems. It determines the management system of colleges and universities and directly controls all the management work of private colleges and universities. As a result, the center of the system of private higher education management work, is to accelerate the construction of laws and regulations, establish and improve the private education regulation law, efforts to promote fair and the coordinated development of the private education internal management system, changing ideas, seize opportunities, expand horizons, actively explore a variety of forms, expand the service guide, strive for the social from all walks of life support and cooperation, Thus promoting the development of higher education.

Features:

Look from the current development trend, management mode and operation mode of colleges and universities, many colleges and universities at home and abroad to attract to the university education is given priority to, some not only attract other schools to university education, and the investment main body independent of running a school, the role of investment subject in university town is not very clear, some play is a management and financing institutions, Some are the dual identity of the main body of education and investment. At present, private universities in China mainly rely on tuition fees to support education and follow the path of applying what they learn. Despite repeated calls for state and government support, the current revenue profile of the central government suggests this is unlikely to change in the near future. Therefore, many private colleges and

universities in China begin to map the capital market, hoping to enter the capital market and obtain a wider range of financing channels. From the trend of development, the significance of the university town is obviously not in its size, but in its operation and management mode.

2.2.3 Nature of private universities in China

The nature and boundary of private schools is another important theoretical issue that affects the construction of private education laws and regulations. In the past, researchers from different disciplines often drew different conclusions from their own research perspectives. From the perspective of the customary paradigm of problem research, the discussion of this issue inevitably involves the debate on the nature of the products of educational institutions and the nature of the educational service products provided by private schools. There are three influential views on how to view the nature of educational institutions' products. One view holds that "the product of educational institutions is a service consumable with both public and private attributes." Another view holds that "the products of educational institutions are educational services with multiple attributes." Another view is that "education is, on the whole, a quasi-public good with positive externalities". Different levels and categories of education have different product attributes, such as compulsory education and non-compulsory education, academic education and non-academic education, private education and public education. Some are closer to public goods and some are closer to private

goods." All three of these definitions, although the expression is different, but mostly on the basis of the theory of public choice, basic education service is defined as a kind of quasi-public products or mixed products, have a point, however, this analysis paradigm is from the perspective of education product consumption of a kind of static analysis, the defects are often overlooked for a product consumption may not decide the nature of their production and supply. The attributes of products will change with the improvement of people's economic development level, the development of science and technology, and the change of cultural traditions. For example, when only a few people live on Earth, natural resources will not be scarce.

As more people moved into an area, resources became scarce, tribal products were invented, and tribes did not allow outsiders to use their property. As the group grew, informal admit-rationing rules began to break down, and public goods (i.e., club goods) were divided into small plots of land that eventually became private property. In addition, only from the nature of public or quasi-public products in the consumption of educational products, it is not enough to prove whether the government's public choice or the free market system better arranges different levels and types of educational services. Obviously, people have different ways to understand the nature of educational products and the basic issue of supply, which leads to the understanding of the basic nature of private schools. People think that private schools are different from public schools. They are

for-profit organizations that produce consumer educational services provided by private institutions or individuals. Some people think that private schools are run by private or non-governmental organizations, with collective ownership of another kind of public-school nature; It is also believed that the educational services provided by private schools have the nature of public goods or quasi-public goods. We need to separate private schools into for-profit private schools and non-profit private schools and manage them separately. Some even believe that the social character of a school is not determined by the source of funding, but by the educational policy, the educational purpose, and the educational content, methods and management system that reflect the policy and purpose. Private schools in China, like public schools, are part of the socialist education system. We must carry out the state's educational policy and train builders and successors of socialism. Therefore, the family name of private school in our "society" is the most basic feature of private school. Finally a kind of view is that private schools is the essential attribute of flexibility, under this view, the flexibility, ability not only comes from the "fittest" rules of market competition, more from the private education as an open system, which based on the internal and external pressure, active debug their allocations and setting up the model. In my research, I believe that the above basic view that the products of educational institutions are a kind of public goods and private schools have public welfare is correct. However, the arguments in support of this view are worth further examination. In summary, the

previous discussion fails to further understand two more fundamental questions in other economic theories, such as the theory of property rights in New Institutional Economics: Why can't the government really meet the demand for educational services of a public good nature? Why are some educational services of the nature of private products usually provided by non-profit organizations? Are private schools for-profit or non-profit organizations? As early as the 1930s, the famous new system economist Coase pointed out in his analysis of the nature of enterprises that the essence of the existence of enterprises is to replace the market price mechanism with the planned distribution mechanism under the realistic assumption that the market transaction cost is greater than zero. Therefore, according to the new theory of property rights in institutional economics, the market transaction costs of educational services are also large. As a school institution providing public goods, quasi-public goods and private product education services, it is a non-profit organization with its basic nature. This kind of organization is to solve the transaction cost between teachers and students formed a special mutual restriction relationship.

It professionalizes teachers' labor by showing the relationship between educational service providers through non-profit, thus forming an institutional school of non-profit organization and constraining teachers' behavior with public professional ethics. At the same time, due to the large amount of information asymmetry in general education services, the quality of education services can be

regulated by the public to protect the interests of education consumers. Only in this way can the use of the non-profit organization (school) system to provide educational services become an institutional arrangement with the lowest transaction costs. As an educational organization providing quasi-public goods and private goods, the private school is also a non-profit organization. However, compared with ordinary school organizations such as public schools, it provides more of the types of education that the government does not manage well. Such educational organizations usually have the following characteristics:

(1) The unofficial nature of the school-running body. That is, the main body of the school is the non-governmental enterprises and public institutions, social organizations and other social organizations and individuals.

(2) The purpose of running the school is non-profit the school does not aim at profit maximization.

(3) Self-raising of school-running funds, that is, the school funds come from non-state financial funds, mainly from social education service fees, social donations, government subsidies and school operating income.

(4) Autonomy in running the school, that is, the school is completely independent in running the school, operating and managing itself.

(5) The commonweal nature of running a school means that the target of running a school is not a few people, but the public.

(6) The school-running organization, that is, the school should have systematic

rules and regulations, special human capital, regular education and teaching activities. Those informal, temporary and random training institutions cannot be counted as non-government schools in the strict sense. It should be pointed out that, as a non-profit organization, private schools are not invariable, and their scale boundary is the point at which the internal management cost of private schools equals the operating cost of the external market. If a private school becomes too large, its internal management costs will increase and it will eventually be replaced by a decentralized market organization, changing the nature of the school.

Chapter 3

Research Methodology

3.1 Population/Sampling Methods/Variables

1. Overall Target and survey Overall target refers to sophomore students majoring in law in an X university in Shanxi Province.

The survey is based on the sampling frame formed by the law major of X University in Shanxi Province.

Select the survey method, questionnaire survey method.

2. Survey location: Law major of X University in Shanxi Province.

3. Respondents: Students majoring in law in X University in Shanxi Province (sophomore students)

4. Sample: We will conduct a simple random sampling of students majoring in law (sophomores) in a X university in Shanxi Province, and obtain the information needed for the investigation by sending and retrieving questionnaires from teachers and students.

5. Research methods: This research mainly adopts a combination of field visits and questionnaires.

The questionnaire design is a descriptive research design in the conclusive research design. The questionnaire mainly includes multiple choice and mixed questions.

6. Time design: The survey lasted for one month. In the first half of the month, the investigators were asked to search for literature data and conduct questionnaire survey to obtain preliminary data. In the second half of the month, questionnaire survey and direct interview were conducted to collect first-hand information.

7. Data collection methods: This study mainly adopts statistical survey and literature research. In the early stage of the research, the main information is secondary data, mainly from the Internet and referring to the results of similar research done by previous students. With the deepening of the research, I have a deeper understanding of it. Through the design of a questionnaire about the education management of China's private colleges and universities, the data is analyzed and sorted out.

Sampling plan

1. Junior college students majoring in law from X University in Shanxi Province.

2. Sample size Simple random sampling error can be calculated as follows:

$\mu\mu = \frac{\sigma\sigma}{\sqrt{nn}}$, Where μ represents the sampling error, σ represents the population standard deviation, and n represents the number of sample units.

Sample size calculation:

Population standard deviation σ , allowable error Δx , confidence degree F probability degree t , then the formula of sample size is:

$$n = \left(\frac{t\sigma}{\Delta x} \right)^2 = \frac{t^2 \sigma^2}{\Delta x^2}$$

After calculating according to the formula, on the premise of ensuring quality and quantity at the same time, we strive to reduce the limiting factors in terms of time, manpower, material resources and financial resources, and finally set the number of people to be investigated as 200.

3.2 Data Collection

This study adopts two methods: literature method and questionnaire method. The researchers first found the relevant scale literature as the reference basis for compiling the questionnaire. The researchers developed a preset questionnaire prediction, analyzed the scale using SPSS 22.0, and completed the topic selection screening, which was used as the statistical basis for the formal questionnaire determination.

Questionnaire survey was adopted in this study. With the development of the age of science and technology, the questionnaire mode has been developed into offline and online. The researchers used an online questionnaire, the research into the questionnaire, through WeChat interconnected communication, make the researchers in a controlled way of measurement and research questions, the questionnaire method is a kind of social practice, a wide range of research techniques, is a kind of comprehensive arrangement to collect information and analysis, found the objective law of development or insufficient, right is a good way to researchers and the research of social phenomenon. Questionnaire survey method has the advantages of easy quantification of survey results, saving time,

money and manpower, and convenient statistics and processing of the three characteristics.

The questionnaire was designed by the researchers in 2022, and 200 formal questionnaires were sent to students and teachers of an X university in Shanxi Province, with a total of 169 questionnaires. The recovery rate of project analysis and reliability analysis was about 85%. Specific formal questionnaire items are divided into three parts.

Tables 3.1: KMO and Bartlett test

KMO and Bartlett test	
KMO sampling appropriateness quantity	.682

Tables 3.2: Reliability Statistics

Reliability Statistics		
AlphaCronbach Alpha	AlphaCronbach Alpha based on normalized terms	Sampling number
.665	.665	6

3.3 Instruments/Research Design

1. Survey location: X University in Shanxi Province.
2. Survey objects: teachers and students (sophomore undergraduates, sophomore postgraduates, teachers) of a X university in Shanxi Province.
3. Sample: We will conduct a simple random sampling of the teachers and students (sophomore undergraduates, sophomore postgraduates, teachers) in a X university in Shanxi Province, and obtain the information needed for the

investigation through the distribution and recovery of questionnaires for teachers and students.

4. Research methods: This research mainly adopts a combination of field visits and questionnaires. The questionnaire design is a descriptive research design in the conclusive research design. The questionnaire mainly includes multiple choice and mixed questions.

5. Time design; It lasted for one month. In the first half of the month, investigators were asked to search for literature data and conduct questionnaire survey to obtain preliminary data. In the second half of the month, questionnaires and direct interviews were conducted to collect first-hand information.

6. Data collection methods: This study mainly adopts statistical survey and literature research. In the early stage of the research, the main information is secondary data, mainly from the Internet and referring to the results of similar research done by previous students. With the deepening of the research, I have a deeper understanding of it. Through the design of a questionnaire about the education management of China's private colleges and universities, the data is analyzed and sorted out.

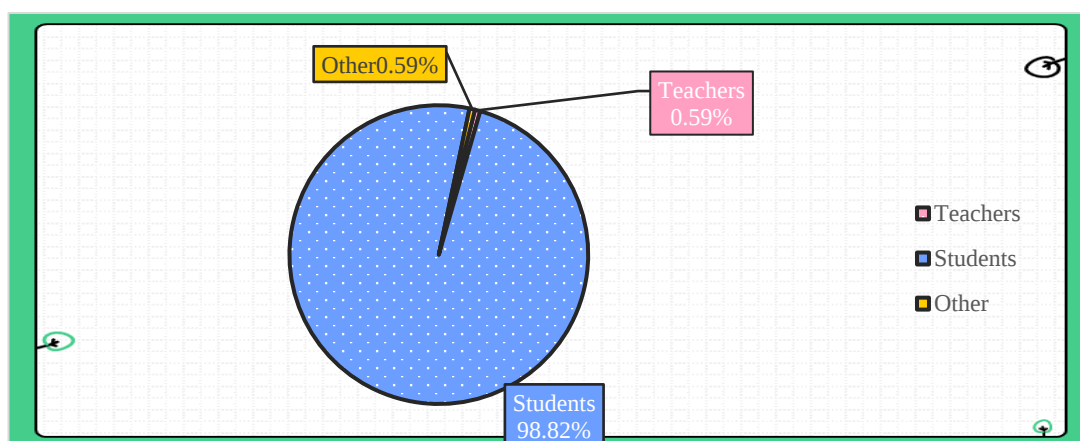
3.4 Statistics and Data Analysis

Based on the above literature review, relevant theories and research objectives, this study adopted a questionnaire survey to determine the research structure and objects. Select the measurement tool suitable for this study. Online

electronic questionnaires were used for distribution, measurements were taken directly from the network background and SPSS data analysis was collected for classification and analysis. This questionnaire consists of 12 questions, mainly investigating the education management system of China's private colleges and universities, and drawing corresponding results through data statistics. In this questionnaire survey, we distributed a total of 200 questionnaires. The specific targets and effects are as follows:

Table 3.3: Frequency table of identity distribution

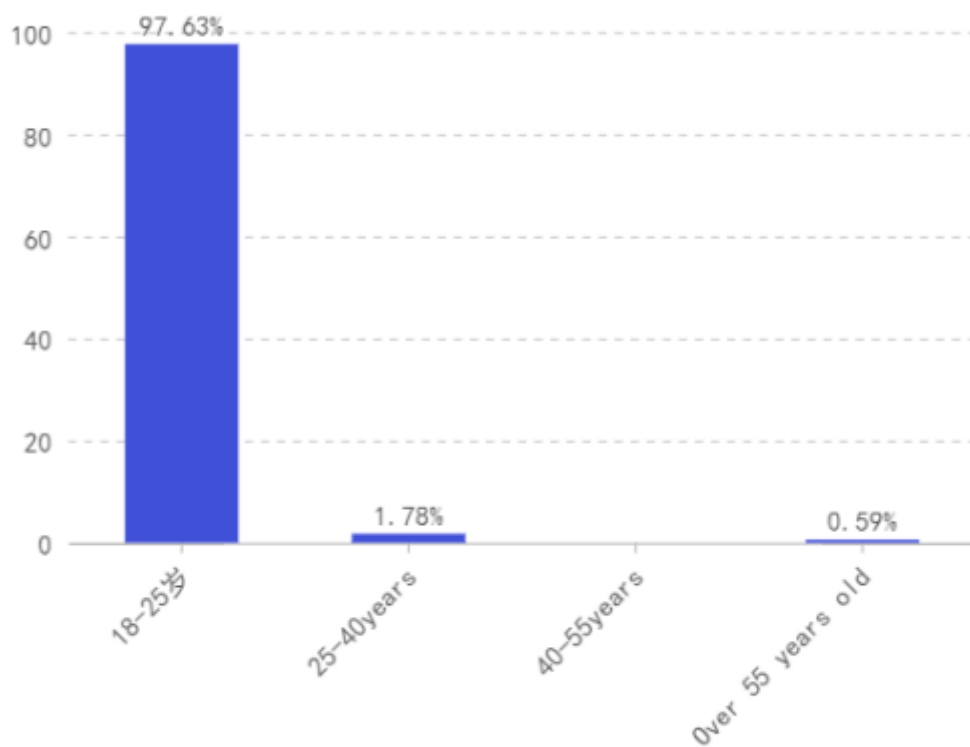
Professional		frequency
effective	Teacher	1
	students	167
	Other	1
	total	169



Figures 3.1: Identity frequency pie chart

Table 3.4: Age distribution table

age		frequency
Effect ive	18 to 25 years old	165
	25-40years old	3
	The above 55 years old	1
	total	169



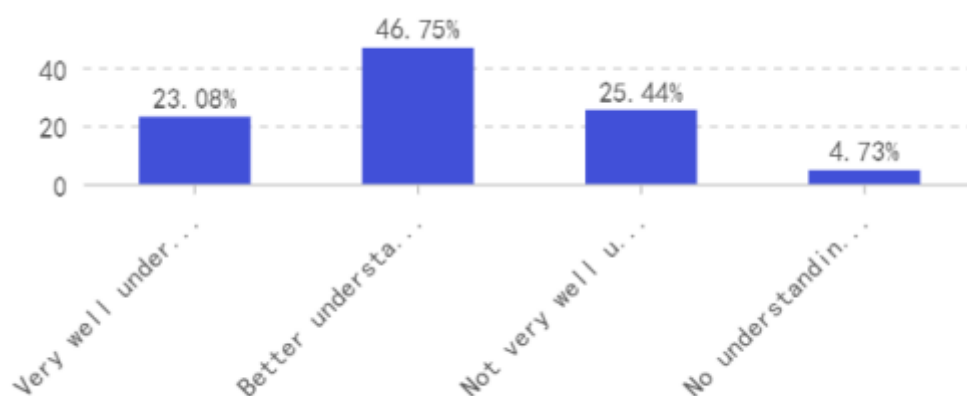
Figures 3.2: Age distribution map

Summary and analysis: There are 200 questionnaires in this formal survey, among which 169 are valid. More than 90% of the research objects are students, and the sample number is limited. The data obtained by randomly sampling the

respondents through observation can only be a rough estimate, but it is still in line with the expectation on the whole.

Table 3.5: Table of understanding degree of education management system of Chinese private colleges and universities

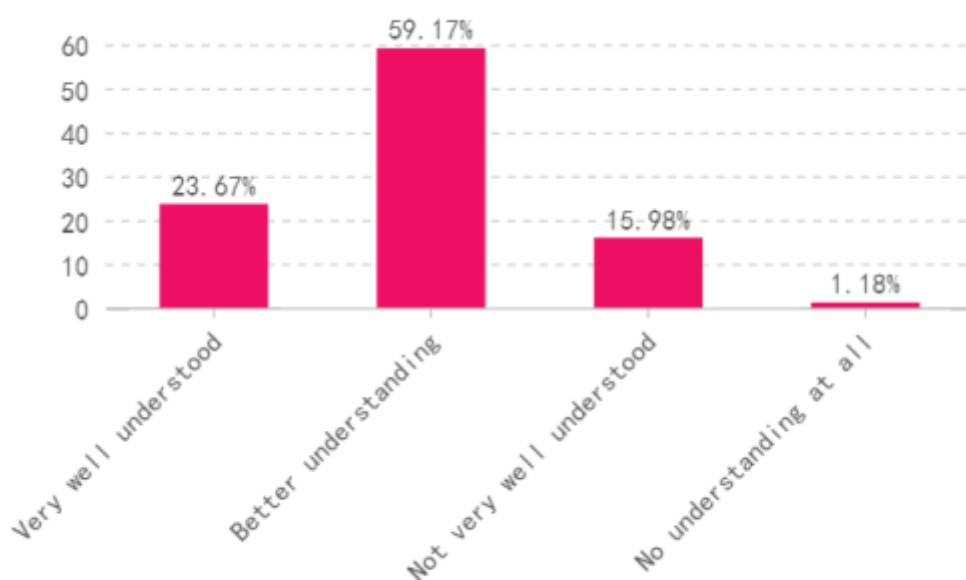
How much do you know about the educational management system of China's private universities?		frequency
effective	Know well	39
	Understand better	79
	Not very well	43
	Have no idea	8
	total	169



Figures 3.3: The understanding degree map of China's private university education management system

Table 3.6: Table of understanding degree of private universities

Do you know anything about private universities?		frequency
effective	Know well	40
	Understand better	100
	Not very well	27
	Have no idea	2
	total	169

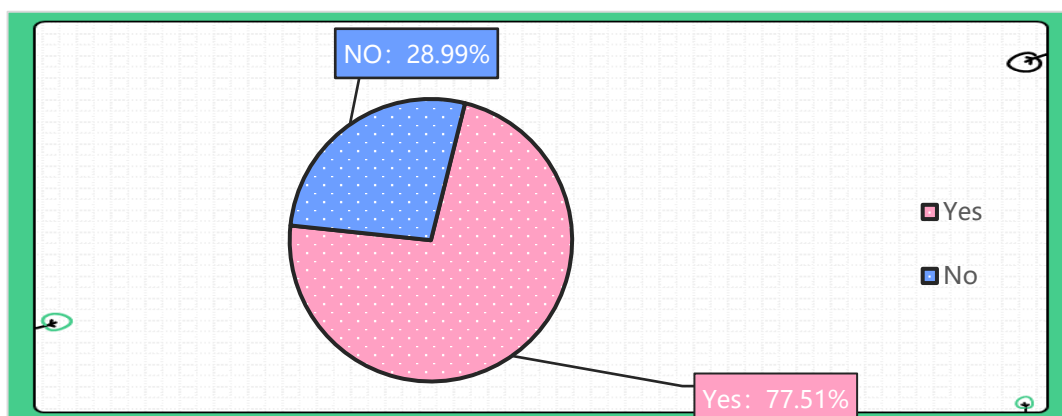


Figures 3.4: The understanding degree map of private universities

Summary and analysis: It can be seen from the statistical results that the respondents have a good understanding of the management system and private colleges and universities in China, while very few people have no understanding at all.

Table 3.7: Think whether there are problems in China's private universities analysis table

Is there a problem in private universities in China?		frequency
effective	yes	131
	no	38
	total	169



Figures 3.5: Think whether there are problems in China's private colleges and universities

As can be seen from the survey results, the majority of respondents believe that private colleges and universities still have problems, with nearly 7 out of 10 people. The rest think there is no problem.

Chapter 4

Data Analysis Result

4.1 Demographic Analysis of The Respondents

The data of this analysis is the research of 169 individuals in X University of Shanxi Province on the education management system of China's private colleges and universities, which contains 5 variables, namely, age, a class of variables; Occupation, is a class of variables (1 represents teachers, 2 represents students, 3 represents others); The degree of understanding of the education system of China's private colleges and universities is a class of variables (1 represents very understanding, 2 represents relatively understanding, 3 represents not very understanding, 4 represents no understanding at all). The degree of understanding of private universities is a kind of variable (1 represents very understanding, 2 represents relatively understanding, 3 represents not very understanding, 4 represents no understanding). Private colleges in China whether there is a problem for a class of variable (1 is represented, 2 representative no), using SPSS statistical software, the variable frequency analysis, descriptive statistics, variance analysis, correlation analysis, in order to understand the above aspects of the comprehensive conditions in the region, and analyzes the distribution characteristics of a variable and the relationship between each other.

4.2 Statistical Analysis Results

1.frequency analysis.

Basic statistical analysis often begins with frequency analysis. Through the frequency of 169 regional statistical data table, in the gender, the university of ideological and political education management team construction of different degrees of satisfaction under the frequency analysis, to understand the region of different degrees of understanding, different degrees of satisfaction of the basic distribution.

Table 4.1: Occupation distribution table

Your career					
		frequency	The percentage	Effective percentage	Cumulative percentage
effective	1	1	.6	.6	.6
	2	167	98.8	98.8	99.4
	3	1	.6	.6	100.0
	Total	169	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.2: Age distribution table

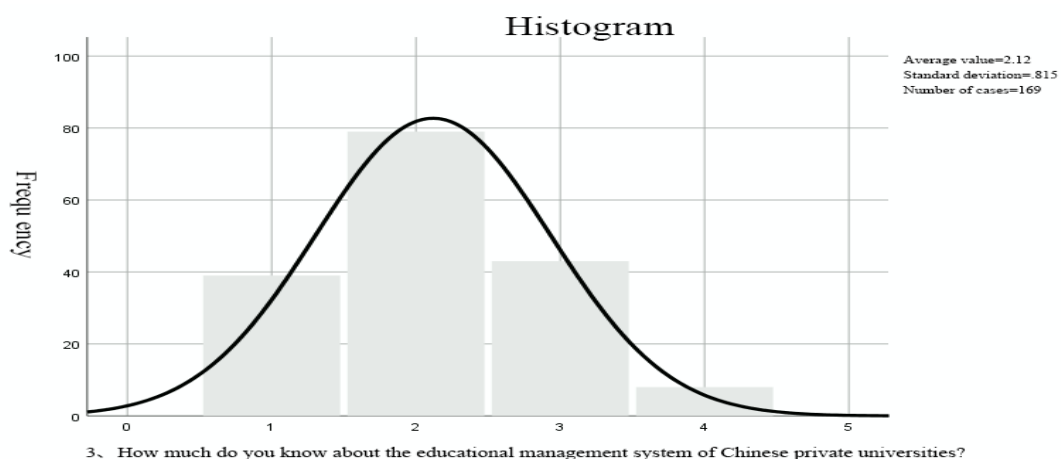
Your age					
		frequency	The percentage	Effective percentage	Cumulative percentage
effective	1	165	97.6	97.6	97.6
	2	3	1.8	1.8	99.4
	4	1	.6	.6	100.0
	Total	169	100.0	100.0	

The form states that of the 169 people surveyed in the district, there was one teacher, 167 students and one other employee. The percentage was 0.6 percent, 98.8 percent, and 0.6 percent, respectively, with students accounting for most of the survey. Next, frequency analysis is carried out on the understanding degree of private university education management system in the original data.

Table 4.3: How much do you know about the educational management system of colleges and universities run by the Chinese people

How much do you know about the educational management system of colleges and universities run by Chinese people?					
		frequency	The percentage	Effective percentage	Cumulative percentage
effective	1	39	23.1	23.1	23.1
	2	79	46.7	46.7	69.8
	3	43	25.4	25.4	95.3
	4	8	4.7	4.7	100.0
	total	169	100.0	100.0	

Secondly, frequency analysis is carried out on the understanding degree of the original data.



Figures 4.1: How much do you understand about the educational management system of colleges and universities run by the Chinese people

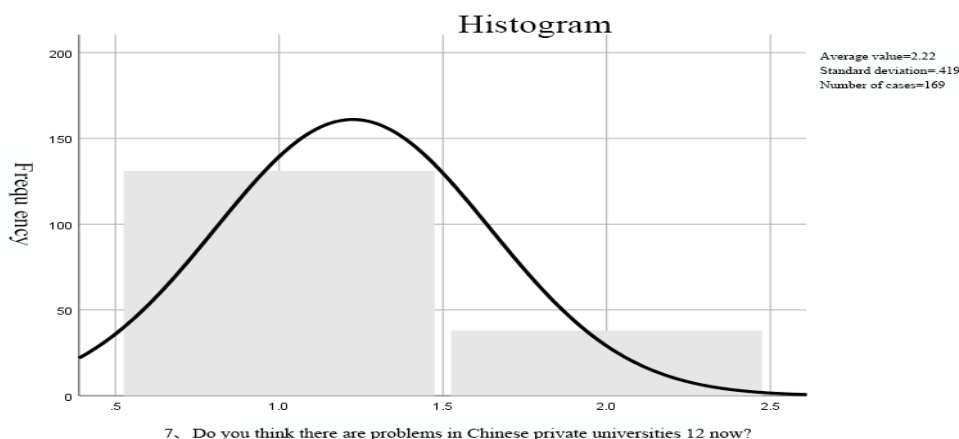
Then, frequency analysis is conducted on whether there are problems in the education management system of private colleges and universities in the original data, and the results are shown in the figure below:

Table 4.4: Do you think there are problems with private universities in China? Table of analysis

statistical		
7、 Do you think there are problems in private colleges and universities in China?		
The case number	effective	169
	missing	0
modal		1
Partial degrees		1.330
Standard error of skewness		.187
kurtosis		-.234
Standard error of kurtosis		.371
The minimum value		1
The maximum		2

Table 4.5: Do you think there are problems with private universities in China? Frequency statistics table

Do you think there are problems with private universities in China?					
		frequency	The percentage	Effective percentage	Cumulative percentage
effective	1	131	77.5	77.5	77.5
	2	38	22.5	22.5	100.0
	total	169	100.0	100.0	



Figures 4.2: Do you think there are problems with private universities in China? Frequency statistics chart

This shows that among the 169 people surveyed, 77.5%, or the vast majority, think there are problems in China's private education management system.

According to the above table and its histogram, among the 169 people surveyed, 79 people, accounting for 46.7%, have the highest frequency of relatively understanding the educational management system of private colleges and universities. The number of people who know very well and the number of people who know very well are 39 and 43, respectively. The proportions were 23.1% and 25.4%, respectively. Eight people, or 4.7 %, did not know anything about it at all.

2. Describe statistical analysis

After understanding the occupation and age of the respondents and understanding of the education management system of China's private colleges and universities through a simple frequency statistical analysis, we also need to have a more

accurate understanding of other variables in the data, which needs to be realized by calculating basic descriptive statistics. The following is the description and statistical analysis of each variable to obtain their mean value, standard deviation, slice size, kurtosis and other data, so as to further classify the central trend and discrete trend of my data.

Table 4.6: Multiple problem analysis table

statistical					
		Do you think there are problems with private universities in China?	How much do you know about the educational management system in Chinese universities run by the people?	Do you know anything about private universities?	Do you think the management concept of private colleges and universities has an impact on the development of private colleges and universities?
The case number	effective	169	169	169	169
	missing	0	0	0	0
The average		1.22	2.12	1.95	1.16
modal		1	2	2	1
standard deviation		.419	.815	.666	.367
The variance		.175	.664	.444	.135
Partial degrees		1.330	.312	.304	1.874
Standard error of skewness		.187	.187	.187	.187
kurtosis		-.234	-.438	.109	1.530
Standard error of kurtosis		.371	.371	.371	.371
The minimum value		1	1	1	1
The maximum		2	4	4	2

As shown in the figure, among respondents, the mode is 1 (1 means yes) on whether there is a problem in China's private college education system, and most of them agree that there is a problem. The person with the most understanding degree of the education management system of China's private colleges and universities is 2 (2 means relatively familiar). The degree of understanding of China's private colleges and universities is 2 (2 means relatively familiar with it), and the mode is 1 (1 means yes) for whether the management concept of panel colleges and universities has an impact on the education development of private colleges and universities.

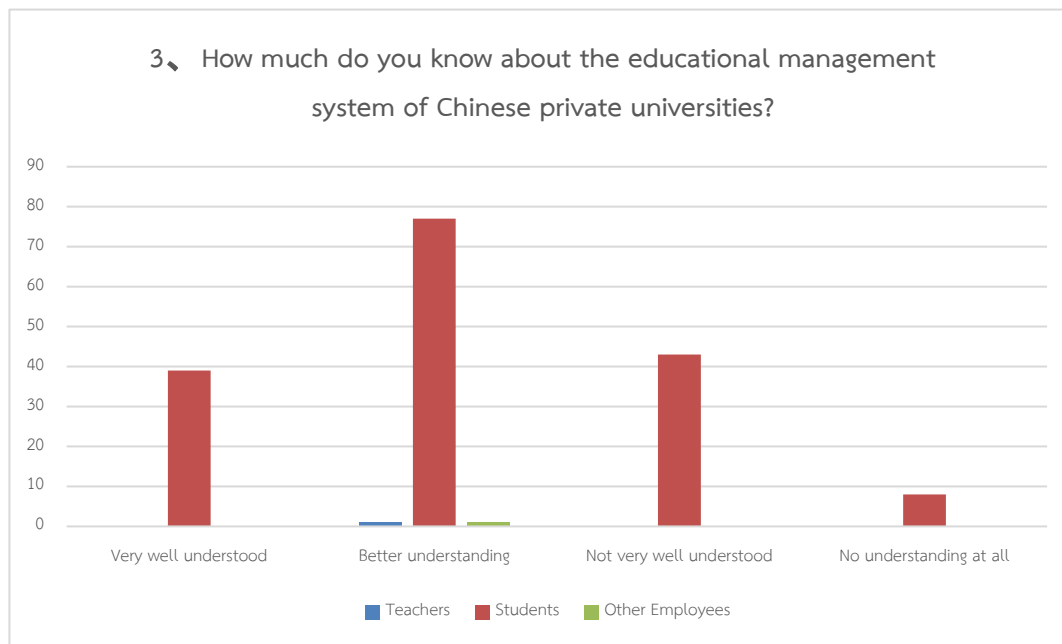
3. Exploratory data analysis

(1) Cross analysis

Through frequency analysis, the data distribution of a single variable can be mastered. However, in the actual analysis, it is not only necessary to understand the distribution characteristics of a single variable, but also to analyze the distribution of multiple variables under different values, master the joint distribution characteristics of multiple variables, and then analyze the mutual influence and relationship between variables. In terms of this data, it is necessary to understand the crossover analysis of the current age, occupation and understanding of the education management of private colleges and universities. Now take the analysis of the contingency table of current salary and job rank as an example to read the data (The following data analysis table is part of the intercepts):

Table 4.7: How much do you know about the educational management system of colleges and universities run by Chinese people? What is your occupation? Cross analysis table

How much do you know about the Chinese people's semi-higher education management system? * Your occupation crosstab					
count					
		Your career			Total
		Teacher	Students	Other employees	
3、What do you know about the management system of private higher education in China?	Know well	0	39	0	39
	Understand better	1	77	1	79
	Not very well	0	43	0	43
	Have no idea	0	8	0	8
total		1	167	1	169



Figures 4.3: How much do you know about the educational management system of colleges and universities run by Chinese people? What is your occupation? Cross analysis diagram

The above two charts involve two variables, namely the two-dimensional intersection of occupation and satisfaction degree, reflecting the understanding degree of different occupations to the education management system of China's private colleges and universities. In the table above, occupation is the row vector and knowledge is the column vector.

(2) An exploratory analysis of whether there are problems in occupation and private universities

Table 4.8: How much do you know about the educational management system of colleges and universities run by Chinese people? What is your occupation?

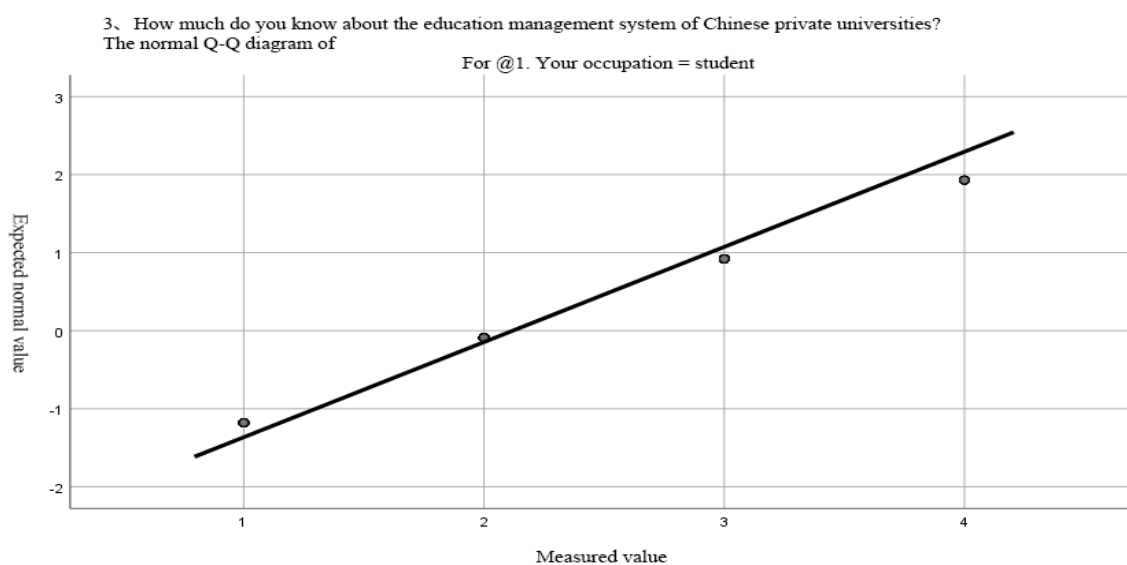
Table of analysis

describe ^{a,b}				
	1、 Your career		total	Standard error
3..What do you know about the management system of private higher education in China?	students	The average	2.12	.063
		95% confidence intervals for the mean	The lower limit	1.99
			ceiling	2.25
		Average value after 5% cut off	2.08	
		The median	2.00	
		The variance	.672	
		The standard deviation	.820	
		The minimum value	1	
		The maximum	4	
		Scope	3	
		The interquartile range	1	
		Partial degrees	.305	.188
		kurtosis	-.469	.374

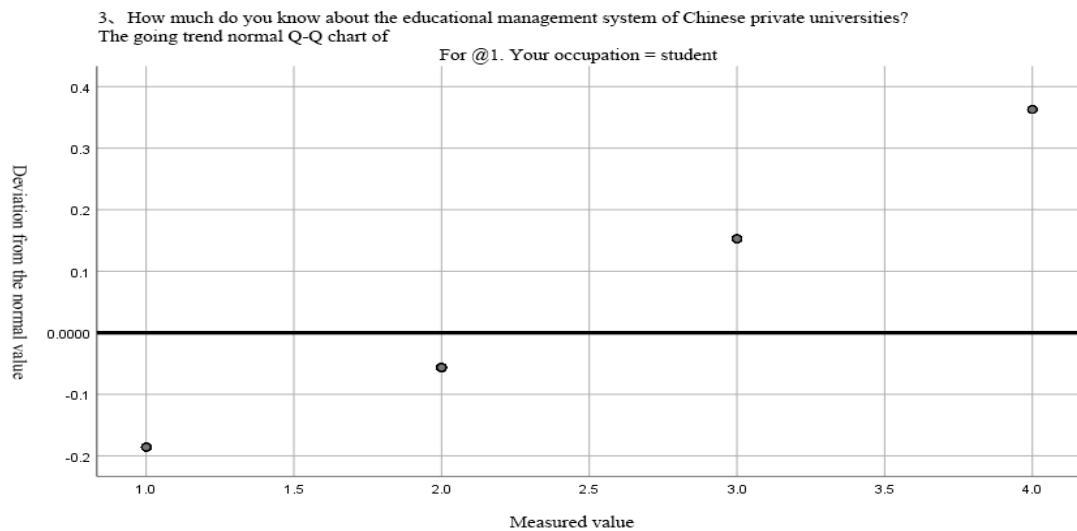
Table 4.9: How much do you know about the educational management system of colleges and universities run by Chinese people? What is your occupation?

Normality test list

Test for normality ^{a,c}							
		Kolmogorov-smirnov (V)b			Shapiro -- Wilk		
		statistical	Degrees of freedom	significant	statistical	Degrees of freedom	
3.How much do you know about the educational management system in Chinese universities run by the people?	Students	.253	167	.000	.856	167	



Figures 4.4: How much do you know about the educational management system of colleges and universities run by Chinese people? Normal Q-Q graph



Figures 4.5: How much do you know about the educational management system of colleges and universities run by Chinese people? Detrended normal Q-Q chart

The Q-Q chart reflects the degree of agreement between the actual distribution of variables and the theoretical distribution and can be used to test whether the data obey a certain distribution type. If the data are normally distributed, the data points should coincide with the theoretical line. As can be seen from the chart, this data basically conforms to the normal distribution.

4. Multiple response analysis

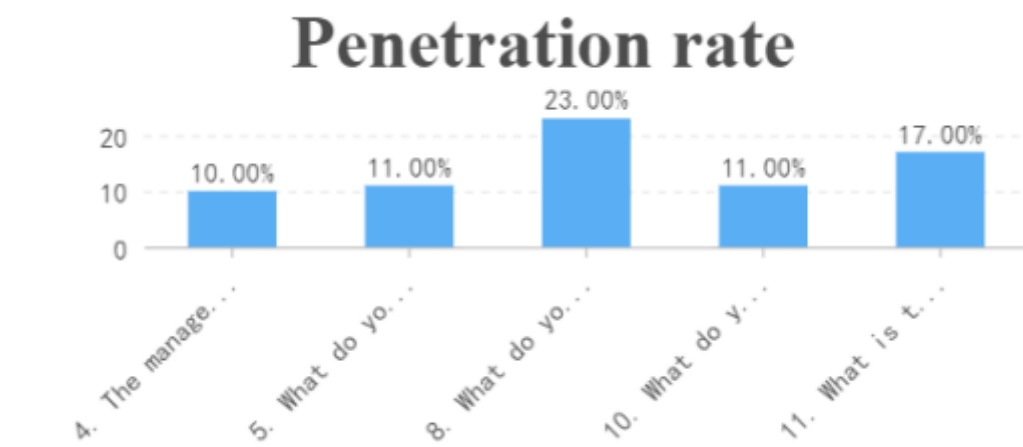
Multiple response is used in multiple choice analysis to analyze the proportion of multiple-choice items. There are two terms involved, namely response rate and penetration rate. The response rate is used to compare the

relative selection ratio of each option, and the penetration rate is used to compare the selection popularity of a certain option. The difference between the two is that the dividend is different. (For example, if there are 100 samples and each sample chooses 3 items on average, a total of 100 samples choose 300 items. And for a certain option, there are 60 sample choices, then the response rate $=60/300=20\%$; Penetration rate $=60/100=60\%$)

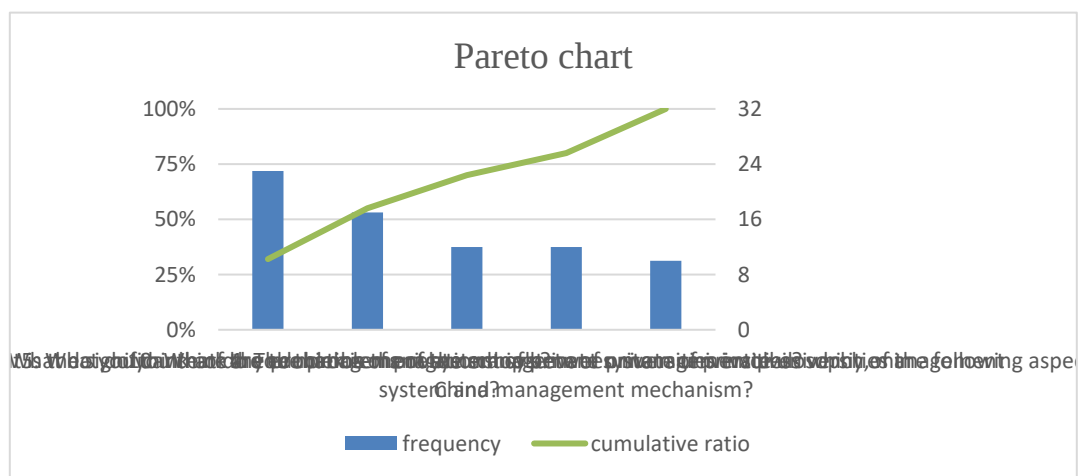
First, the response rate was analyzed, that is, the selection ratio of multiple-choice options, focusing on the description of the items with a higher proportion; (The sum of response rate must be 100%)

Second, the penetration rate is analyzed, that is, the proportion of multiple-choice options in all the choices on the whole, focusing on the analysis of the higher proportion of choices; (The penetration rate plus the sum is usually higher than 100%)

Third: At the same time, the Chi-square goodness of fit test can be combined to analyze whether there are significant differences in the selection ratio of each item (p value less than 0.05 indicates that there are significant differences in the selection ratio, and vice versa).



Figures 4.6: Penetration rate chart



Figures 4.7: Penetration rate chart

4.3 Hypothetical Test Results

Research hypothesis 1: Analysis of the current situation of the private education system, there are some problems in the education management system of private colleges and universities, such as the outdated system, the lack of service

consciousness of administrators, and the fairness of execution to be improved. Only by improving the educational management system can private education develop better. The educational development of private colleges and universities is directly determined by the educational management system, so hypothesis 2 is valid.

Research hypothesis two: private university education management basic conditions, one is to improve the board of directors' system and audit board of supervisors system. The Board of Directors is responsible for deciding on major school activities, the Board of Governors considers the decisions of the Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors oversees the development of the school and the activities of the board members. The board of directors, the board of governors and the board of supervisors form a power restriction mechanism in the school management system, which avoids the board of directors taking over the power of the president or the president's power, monopolizes the board of directors, and goes beyond the family school and paternalistic management. Overcome the limitations of difficult decisions. This system of separation of powers is the basis of foreign private universities to achieve strategic success and is an effective management system. Second, the management of the school adopts centralized management, the focus is reduced, the management mode of the school, the school and the subject is implemented as a three-level integration, each block is one, the article is the main. The school is the decision-making center, the college is

the management center, the department is the quality center. The school has the right to make decisions and review important matters, the school has the right to make decisions at the micro level and a certain degree of autonomy. The school is established in the form of branch construction, and the college is further subdivided and supplemented in the form of system. It also reflects that the management philosophy of a school determines the educational management system of a school, so hypothesis 1 is valid.

Research Hypothesis 3: After the end of this study, we know that most respondents still believe that there are still some problems in the current education management system of private colleges and universities. People have some opinions on the small scale of private colleges, the shortage of full-time teachers, the lack of school funds and the low social status. The first step is to reform the management system. In terms of the understanding of the educational management system of private colleges and universities, we can see that the current student group has a relatively good understanding of the educational management system of private colleges and universities, while a small number of students do not understand it very well. It shows that the penetration rate of private colleges and universities is relatively wide. From the analysis of the problem, we can see that the management concept of running scholars in private colleges

and universities will directly affect the educational development of colleges and universities, that is, hypothesis 3 is valid.

Chapter 5

Conclusions and Discussion

5.1 Conclusions and Discussion

In this research, we found a lot of problems.

The students also raised the problems existing in the education management system of private universities. It is very important to establish and perfect the legal supervision mechanism of private education in the education management of private schools. Many countries, especially the developed countries in the world, pay special attention to legislation when building their own education system and management. In order to regulate the behavior of the administrative department and the school legal person, better promote the development of private school education management, in line with the provisions of education law, education system reform, so that higher education in the right direction of development. While improving the educational management system of colleges and universities, efforts should be made to promote the fair and coordinated development of private education. Only by establishing and improving higher education laws and regulations, can the reform of higher education management system be deepened in the right direction and promote the development of higher education. Truly realize the transformation of government functions, improve the school macro

education management, perform the established responsibilities. Only in this way can legal persons in running schools strictly regulate their own behaviors in accordance with the law and serve the socialist economic construction with their autonomy in running schools. This fully shows that the reform of higher education management system must first be carried out according to law. Only in this way, colleges and universities can effectively and consciously establish a self-development and self-restraint operation mechanism that actively ADAPTS to the needs of economic construction and social development.

5.2 Suggestions

The significance of the education management system of private colleges and universities is far-reaching, both for the education development of college students themselves, and for the development of schools, are very important. Due to the continuous development of the society, people's requirements for education level continue to improve, so for private colleges and universities, it is imperative to improve their own strength while establishing a perfect and reasonable education management system. Establish an effective system to promote the healthy and rapid development of higher education. Straighten out the management system of higher education, realize the healthy development of private higher education, strengthen the management of private higher education. Therefore, it is necessary to change the situation of multiple management as soon as possible and establish

a unified organization; In addition, private higher education cannot be classified as an adult education system but should be a branch of the higher education system. In addition, in addition to the establishment of independent management of private higher education institutions, intermediary organizations should be cultivated, such as higher education foundation, private higher education association, private university president's memorial association, etc. These organizations should undertake advisory, coordination, evaluation, supervision, communication, and other functions. In view of the new situation, the government will assume the overall responsibility, macro management, planning and coordination, and should devote itself to three aspects of work. Provide accurate, reliable and systematic talent demand forecast and analysis, and guide the professional setting correctly; To determine the quality index system of professional personnel training, organize professional evaluation, and improve the level of professional construction; We will make overall plans for the layout of specialties, conduct regular spot checks, reduce duplication of construction, rationally allocate educational resources, and improve the efficiency of running schools. Strengthen the vitality of running schools, make effective use of the opportunities of government decentralization of higher education, innovate the internal education management system, establish, and improve the corporate governance system, expand professional autonomy, enhance the vitality of running schools, achieve qualitative change, as far as possible let private higher education to a new level. New forms, new opportunities. That is to

say, if private colleges and universities get the autonomy of specialty setting, they should make prudent decisions according to their own educational resources and talent market demand, pay attention to improving the level of specialty construction, and improve the quality of running schools while constantly improving the efficiency of running schools. Due to the limitations of many factors, most of our survey subjects are college students, and there are few investigations on teachers and other employees of the school. Therefore, the results of this study may be biased. This is something worth improving. In the investigation and research of the private university education management system, the essence of the university education management system is the dual structure of power. In addition to the administrative authority of the general social organization, the ordinary university also has its own academic authority, which is an important feature of the academic social organization of the university and reflects the particularity of the university school activities. The characteristics of administrative power and academic power are complementary to the scientific and democratic nature of academic power, and academic power and administrative power can be complementary to administrative power. High school education, scientific research, and service, to ensure the correct performance of the quality function. We have found that there are still many problems in dealing with private colleges and universities, which need to be solved through social development and the efforts of everyone. The education management system of private colleges and universities not only has the

connotation of the general education management system, but also has its own characteristics. In the process of reform and education management system reform, private universities are required to fully understand their own uniqueness, combined with their own unique situation, through research to explore their own development path. This study provides suggestions for the problems found in the study of the education management system of private colleges and universities, which can be used for reference by future generations in the study of the education management system of private colleges and universities.

5.3 Recommendations

In the education management of private schools, we should pay attention to the coordination between the internal and external relations of the school system, and then mobilize the enthusiasm of all the faculty and staff to the greatest extent, so that colleges and universities can realize their own development and better train high-quality talents for our country. The management system of private colleges and universities involves the division of leadership, organization setting, management authority and mutual relations and other components. We should pay attention to the comprehensive development and grasp the overall situation, carry out reform in the division of leadership, power and responsibility setting, management allocation and other aspects simultaneously, and actively promote the fair and coordinated development of private education management system

under the supervision of private education law. At the same time, we should strive for the support and cooperation of all sectors of society, accept the supervision and criticism of society, and explore a way for private colleges to improve the health education system from the perspectives of students, society, schools, parents and so on, so as to promote the development of higher education.

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Appendix

Dear Madam/Sir, How do you do? We are students of Shanxi University, now we are conducting a research and investigation on the educational management system of China's private universities. Thank you for taking time out of your busy schedule to fill in this questionnaire. This questionnaire is in anonymous form, which can ensure that your personal information is not leaked. There is no right or wrong answer, and it is only for our research project. Once again, we would like to express our most sincere thanks for your understanding, support and cooperation.

1. Your Occupation [single choice] *

☐ the teacher

☐ students

☐ other

2. Your age [single choice] *

☐ 18 to 25 years old

☐ 25 to 40 years old

☐ 40 and 55 years old

☐ People over 55 -

3. How much do you know about the Chinese higher education management system? [Choice of choice] *

- ☐ Know well
- ☐ Understand better
- ☐ Not very well
- ☐ Have no idea

4. The management system of private colleges and universities involves the following aspects? [Multiple Choice]*

- ☐ Internal organizational setup
- ☐ Internal management Rights
- ☐ Internal division of leadership
- ☐ other

5. What problems do you think exist in the management system of private universities in China? [Multiple Choice] *

- ☐ Management personnel service consciousness is not enough
- ☐ Health old
- ☐ The execution is not fair
- ☐ The resource allocation is unreasonable

6. Do you know anything about private universities? [Choice of choice].

- ☐ Know well
- ☐ Understand better
- ☐ Not very well

☐ Have no idea

7. Do you think there are problems with private universities in China?

[single choice] *

☐ yes

☐ no

8. What problems do you think exist in private schools? [Multiple

Choice] *

☐ Schools are small, both individually and in general

☐ The number of full-time teachers in colleges and universities is insufficient

☐ Private schools have insufficient funds

☐ Low social status

9. Do you think the management concept of private colleges and universities has any influence on the development of private colleges and universities? [single choice] *

☐ yes

☐ no

10. What do you think is the relationship between management concept, management system and management mechanism? [Multiple Choice] *

☐ Management philosophy is dominant

- ☐The management concept determines the management system
- ☐The management system determines the management mechanism
- ☐The management mechanism must adapt to the management system

11. The Significance of the Education Management System in Private Colleges and Universities? [Multiple Choice] *

- ☐Promoting the development of higher education
- ☐Promote the democratization of school management, the rule of law, scientific
- ☐We will accelerate the building of a learning society
- ☐It is conducive to the development and expansion of private universities

12. What are your suggestions and opinions on China's private higher education management system? [Fill in the blanks]

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