

The Educational Economic Benefits of Private Colleges in Economically Underdeveloped Areas

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Abstract: The higher education of economically underdeveloped areas should implement diverse style, vigorously develop private colleges and train more and better senior personnel for realizing the local economy's leaps and bounds of the development. This article has analyzed and discussed the educational economic benefits of private colleges in economically underdeveloped areas.

Keywords: Underdeveloped Areas; Private Universities; Economic Benefits

1. Introduction

Higher education in China has entered a period of reform, this stage is mainly to adjust and reform the macro and micro management system of higher education, change the fragmented situation of higher education management formed in decades, clear the dominant position of the Ministry of education and the provinces of higher education and realize the new management system of two sides implemented and the provincial-based higher education. Changes in the management system of higher education further highlight the impact factor which is produced by the level of regional economic development for higher education. The reality that higher education and the level of regional economic development of developed countries and developed areas in china promote each other shows that the level of regional economic development largely impacts the development of higher education.

2. Restraining Factor

The fact that economic underdevelopment of management system restricts the development of higher education. Higher education of underdeveloped areas is more likely to take management of centralized control and enforce obedience. In China, for public higher education so far, the management system is still to set countries and education departments the right to host, the right to education and the right to manage, manage in a top-down decision-making form, so schools don't have clear powers to educate and independent make decision. In the higher education system under the highly centralized control, the colleges and universities are just a subsidiary body of the competent authorities, is an extension of the administrative system in higher education. Colleges and universities act according to the rules of administrative

organization, all kinds of administrative staff is the main and they are the core and protagonist to dominate schools. In the management of colleges and universities, government and education authorities manage universities through a series of rules and regulations, colleges and universities' work are constricted by various administrative regulations and rules of the shackles, leaving schools small space and little room for maneuver. As governments and education authorities cannot take into account the development differences of regional, industry and school, under the reasonable premise that we optimize allocation of educational resources we often develop a unified planning, unified policy and a unified model of development, which forms institutional damages to the interests of the disadvantaged universities in less developed areas. Rule-makers and implementers dislocated, rights and obligations severe separated and unbalanced lead colleges and universities themselves key factor of rigid system construction, system innovation underpowered.

From the current point of view, the development of higher education in underdeveloped areas face particular difficulties, such as regional economic backwardness, which produce a weak influence in teaching staff construction, impact students and employment of local university, impact the restructuring of the professional colleges and universities and affect funding for the school. Popularization of higher education has entered the early stages, according to the non-compulsory progressive implementation of the principle of cost-sharing, the state investment in higher education is also arranged from by the government to a multi-channel fund-raising direction, colleges and universities raising school funding presents diverse trends.

3. The Diversification of School

Therefore, the higher education in less developed areas should be reformed single public school system and achieve diversification. Since 1980s, with the development of market economy and social needs for higher education increased, less developed regions have a single public school system cannot meet the needs of society. Public higher education is basically ruled over by the government, but the less developed areas of the existing financial resources the government cannot ensure adequate funding. From the developing history and the development experience of Chinese regional economic in the region, we see that at the same time we maintain the dominant position of public education, introduce social capital, develop private higher education based on the situation, set up private secondary colleges in colleges and universities, improve management practices, increase investment in higher education, expand the supply of higher education, promote regional economic development and is an successful way to realize innovative higher education system.

In Jiangxi Province, since 1998, especially since the "fifteen", faced to special situation to maximize education, faced to enormous educational needs and the backward state of education, we focus to attract private capital to enter the field of education, vigorously set up private schools at all levels in order to promote the city's quantitative expansion of education, quality improvement, structural optimization and efficiency improvement. Private education had an important impact on education reform and development of Jiangxi province, first of all, it promotes the rapid expansion of total education and the development of private education, it breaks the old system of education undertaken by the government, establishes a school-based, community participated new education system and effectively expands investment in education of the whole society, so that it produces the rapid increase in the total amount of educational resources and the rapid increase in the penetration rate of all types of education; secondly, it promotes the rapid increase in the quality of education, with the gradual education market liberalized, the fair competition between private education and public education speed up the pace of the city to enhance the quality of education; thirdly, it promotes the gradual optimization of the structure of education; finally, it promotes the continuous improvement of the educational benefits, the rapid development of private education not only to some extent alleviate contradiction between the lack of government financial input and the rapid development needs of education, but also become the province the vanguard of educational experiments, experimental field of education reform and the education market competition force based on its unique educational

autonomy, institutional flexibility, mechanism innovation, ideas advanced and comprehensive services. Compared with public schools, private schools take the more responsive economy rules operating mechanism to the market, sponsor the implementation of market regulation, pursuit the organic combination of economic and social benefits; implement an open recruitment exercise, employees can be hired, promoted or demoted; internal distribution implements that wage is linked to ability and performance: less energy and less wage, more energy more wage. This mechanism not only can promote private schools' rapid and healthy development, but also for public school reform provide the experience and models, objectively it also push public schools to the competition platform, prompt public school flourished reform, within the city form equal competition and common development pattern of public and private schools.

Jiangxi Province develops the exploration and practice of private education, particularly the development of private schools produces the rapid increase of the level of education in our city, so our ideas of reform and development and practices have more understanding, support and recognition. Private education is an integral part of socialist education, and it has broad space to develop. Private education is advocated by nation and needed by social, and it exists in ancient and modern. Private education, particularly in the proportion of private higher education there is still a big gap between our country and other countries in the current development scale of private education, which has a considerable distance with the people's growing demand for education. Therefore, our country is in the primary stage of socialism, faced with the situation of the relative lack of government investment in education, especially in some economically underdeveloped areas, prospects for the development of private education will be very broad. Economic development of underdeveloped regions is insufficient, investment in education and educational growth in demand contradict. Meanwhile, the education system does not live inside there and the power shortage. In order to go out of the woods, only by emancipating the mind, changing concepts, deepening educational reform, vigorously developing private education including the introduction of private mechanisms, changing the old single school system, implementing new system of government-based and community involved in education and setting the power of society for education can education in underdeveloped areas promote the rapid development of education.

References

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