

# How to Strengthen the Management of Foreign Students' Education in China under the New Situation

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**ABSTRACT.** *The internationalization of higher education is an important topic in the current reform and development of higher education. The development of international student education is not only an important indicator of the internationalization of higher education, but also a means to promote the internationalization of higher education in the whole country. In the new era, more and newer requirements are put forward for the management of international students in China. In order to adapt to the development of the new situation, this paper will explore how the education management of international students coming to China should be strengthened, and to understand the existing problems and propose targeted countermeasures.*

**KEYWORDS:** *New situation; College students coming to china; Education management*

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Increase in the Educational Density of Foreign Students

The density of education has increased dramatically in the development of foreign students, and this change is related to the changes in the structure of foreign universities in China. According to statistics, in 2018, there were 492,185 foreign students studying in 196 countries and regions, and studied in 1004 colleges and universities in 31 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities), an increase of 3,013 from 2017, with a growth rate of 0.62%. According to historical data, the number of international students has increased dramatically[1], and it has led to a significant increase in the educational density of colleges and universities in the new era, and has also weakened the preferential education management strategies and teacher policies for foreign students.

### ***1.2 Self-Management Characteristics of Foreign Students***

In the daily management of foreign students' education, it should be combined with the characteristics of foreign students[2]. According to the general situation of colleges and universities in the new era, the educational model of international students is basically in the combination of school management and self-management. Comrade Jiang Zemin put forward in the report of the 16th National Congress of the Communist Party of China: "To form a learning society for all people to learn and promote the all-round development of people." This educational feature and form of study also includes foreign students. The characteristics of self-management are one of its obvious main features.

## **2. Existing Problems in the Education Management of International Students in China**

### ***2.1 The Guiding Ideology of Foreign Students Education Needs to Be Unified***

The comprehensive university is large in scale, and the school's work is promoted and implemented by various agencies and departments under the guidance of the school leaders. The school's concept of studying abroad in China has decided to attach importance to the level of education. This work involves the departments of academic affairs, academic work, personnel affairs, financial planning, state-owned assets, logistics, and international student training colleges. Only these departments and colleges can have a high degree of understanding. It is considered that the education of international students in China is not only the need of national development and development strategy, but also the inevitable choice of the international development goal of the school. All departments will take the initiative to position the education of Chinese students as one of their important tasks, so as to seriously study and formulate The work of this department echoes the promotion mechanism of studying abroad in China, and forms a perfect working process among departments, effectively integrates the teaching and management resources of the whole school, forms a joint force, breaks through the bottlenecks that hinder the study and education in China, and builds a hit in China. The pattern of study abroad education.

### ***2.2 International Students' Training Incentives Need to Be Improved***

The financial allocation policies of different universities are different, but the incentives for lazy and lazy, and the incentives for promoting career development are the same. Although the school has considered the balance of the school in the designation of policies, it will also consider the contribution and return[3]. The cultivation of international students is far more time-consuming and labor-intensive than the training of similar students in China. The quantification of the education work of international students in China and the calculation of the workload of teaching management are often not valued and studied. The formulation of financial

distribution policies is not motivating, leading to the reception of international students. Cultivating colleges and front-line teachers can't get the funds they need, and they can only rely on personal dedication and enlightenment to carry out teaching, which makes the training colleges and teachers lose the initiative and enthusiasm to train international students.

### ***2.3 Responding to the Lack of Competition among Global Student Mobility***

Today, with the rapid development of economic globalization, countries are paying more and more attention to the internationalization of higher education. In order to seize the global resource market for international students[4], countries have launched strategic goals and measures to attract international students. A comprehensive university is the leading team of higher education in China. In the face of the increasingly fierce flow of international students, on the one hand, we must use the webpage as the main focus, supplemented by various propaganda methods to fully publicize the school and enhance international visibility; on the other hand, we should rely on it. The school's disciplinary advantages and characteristics, fully consider the current situation and hotspots of international students in China, and create a group of nationalized courses that are closer to the needs of international students in China, attracting more students studying in China. However, China's comprehensive universities have not looked at the above-mentioned visions in the education and training of international students, and generally lack global competition awareness.

### ***2.4 International Student Education Management Needs to Be Further Regulated***

Scientific normative management is the basis for ensuring the quality of international students. If you don't have a certain amount of education in China, you can't talk about quality. However, if you ignore the quality of training, you can't achieve healthy and sustainable growth in quantity in the long run. In the spirit of emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts[5], all colleges and universities should fully consider the cultural background, basic knowledge, learning methods, living customs and differences of Chinese students who are currently studying in China, and formulate practical and operative management documents. Most of the international students who have performed well and studied seriously can achieve success and graduate smoothly, and achieve the true purpose of studying in China.

## **3. Strengthening the New Situation and the Management Countermeasures for Foreign Students in China**

### ***3.1 Conduct Research and Unified Guiding Ideology***

The school organizes relevant departments and colleges in the school to conduct comprehensive comparison and experience summary of universities in Beijing,

Shanghai, Nanjing, Guangzhou, Shandong, etc., which have done a good job in studying in China through field research, network inquiry and telephone interview. Find a management model suitable for the training of international students. Through “going out” and learning advanced school-running experience, school leaders and various departments and colleges have unified their ideas. In the “13th Five-Year Plan” of the school, they proposed “building a first-class university, building a first-class discipline”, and deepening innovation and entrepreneurship education. Promote the strategic measures such as the internationalization of education, clarify the goals and orientation of the training of international students, and implement the education of international students in the work of various departments and colleges.

### ***3.2 Improve the Incentive Mechanism to Improve the Volume***

In response to the lack of incentives for financial management policies and distribution systems in colleges and universities, in May 2015, the school convened relevant departments and colleges to hold a special meeting on the allocation of training funds for international students (including undergraduate, master's and doctoral students)[6]. The method of payment and use of academic students. It has clarified the responsibilities, rights and interests of the international cultural exchange colleges of the international students' enrollment units and the secondary colleges of the training units as well as the tutors of the foreign students, which has inspired the enthusiasm of the colleges to recruit foreign students.

### ***3.3 Multiple Measures to Cope with Global Student Competition***

The establishment of a full English teaching system can increase the number and level of international students, thus promoting the overall internationalization of the school. The internationalized English-language instruction system includes international professional settings, training programs, course systems, teaching methods, teacher teams and learning atmosphere. These are the highlights that attract high-level international students to attend school. Through the full use of its own academic advantages, it has opened a number of English-language courses in international trade, tourism management, aquaculture, biological science, crop genetics and breeding, food processing, information and communication engineering, including economics, science, agriculture, engineering, Management and other categories have become a new growth point for college students' enrollment work, which helps to improve the scale and level of international students and optimize the student source structure. It is also possible to change the international student enrollment website and become a beautiful “business card” for the school to publicize.

### ***3.4 Standardized Teaching Management to Improve Quality***

First, adhere to small classes. According to the Chinese level, national cultural

characteristics and language characteristics of international students, they are divided into classes and graded teaching.

Second, the establishment of the College Teaching Supervision Team, continuously strengthen the teaching supervision and evaluation, take the “listening month” activities, carry out teaching and research activities and teaching experience and other measures to make the teaching quality leap to a new level.

Third, arrange “one-on-one” tutoring and free tutoring for foreign students. It has also formulated and issued a series of international student education and teaching management systems, including the “Interim Regulations on the Management of International Undergraduate Education and Teaching”, “Methods for Awarding Masters and PhD Degrees for International Students in China” and “Regulations on the Implementation of International Student Scholarships”.

Fourth, clarify the responsibilities between the International Cultural Exchange College, the various professional colleges, the Academic Affairs Office and the Postgraduate Office, and make clear provisions on admission registration, attendance, curriculum assessment and training programs, Chinese proficiency, and English-language programs. .

#### **4. Conclusion**

In summary, in the key new period of China's “Chinese Dream” development, China should unify the guiding ideology, improve the teaching management mechanism, enhance the service awareness, improve the teaching management level, and promote the progress of the education of Chinese college students in China.

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