**Thoughts on the Construction of University System in the New Period**

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**Abstract.** Comprehensively promoting the rule of law is a major strategic deployment made by the Party Central Committee and plays an important guiding role in all aspects of social development. From the perspective of the rule of law, the article analyzes the importance of implementing colleges and universities in accordance with the law and the problems existing in the current system construction, and puts forward the basic principles that should be followed in the construction of rules and regulations in colleges and universities. Finally, based on the practical work experience, the author proposes to strengthen the university system. Work thinking and suggestions for building and implementing the spirit of the rule of law.

**Introduction**

Xi Jinping President mentioned the word "institution" in 100 of the report of the 19th National Congress, which shows the importance and urgency of institution building. In the process of reform and development of higher education, strengthening institutional construction has become an important guarantee for improving the quality of personnel training and achieving connotative development, thus achieving scientific and standardized school management. Comprehensively administering the country according to law is an important part of our party's "four comprehensive" strategic layout. The Ministry of Education's "Implementation Outline for the Comprehensive Promotion of School Management" points out that it is necessary to enhance the use of the rule of law and system construction, standardize and restrict the operation of management power, promote grassroots democracy construction, and improve the rights protection and relief mechanisms. Legal means to solve the ability to highlight contradictions and problems in the reform and development of schools. Strengthening the institutional construction of colleges and universities is not only an inevitable choice for governing schools according to law, but also an irreplaceable fulcrum for promoting democratic decision-making and scientific decision-making in universities and ensuring decision-making. How to strengthen the system construction in colleges and universities, what principles should be grasped, how to combine the top-level design of system construction and the system setting of hierarchical classification, how to establish an effective institutional system in colleges and universities, realize the system standardization procedure, and implement the responsibility by system In the purpose of managing the management of the system, this paper does some thinking and exploration on the construction of the system and the implementation path of operability.

**The System Framework of University System Construction**

"Institution" is a procedure, which refers to a code of conduct that requires its members to abide by and follow certain procedures in a social group or organization. It is a relatively stable and formal social norm system in a specific social activity field. The system of colleges and universities is a huge system. It must have clear thinking, clear context, clear main lines, clear organization, clear measures, and a sound and a root. In the complicated and complicated system, to achieve the above objectives, we should first combine the top-level design and the hierarchical design of the
design, followed by the hierarchical and hierarchical system, and set the principle of the top-down and the bottom-up. Implementation and implementation of the combination; Again, in accordance with the degree of rigidity and scope of the system, in accordance with the normative procedures for review, the organization promulgated and implemented.

The Two Cornerstones of the School System Construction - "The University Charter" and "Implementation Opinions of the Principal Responsibility System under the Leadership of the Party Committee"

The key to promoting the construction of a modern university system with Chinese characteristics is the construction of the school's charter. The core is to uphold and improve the principal responsibility system under the leadership of the party committee, with a focus on improving and perfecting the system of running schools according to law.

Formulation of the Law Compliance. Under the guidance and guidance of the Constitution, the Education Law of the People's Republic of China, and the Higher Education Law of the People's Republic of China, the University Charter is formulated. The charter is the basic basis for the university to govern the school according to law. It is the program that builds the internal governance system and improves the governance capacity of the school. As the "charter" and "basic law" of the university, the "Articles of Association" restricts the core issues of how to govern within the university, how the power operates, how the discipline is constructed, and how the talents are cultivated. Institutional strengthening of university construction should be guided by the University's "Articles of Association", standardizing the construction of the main system of the school and the specific operational rules and regulations, so that they can work together to reform and develop the school around the "Articles of Association".

Formulating the “Implementation Rules for the Principal Responsibility System under the Leadership of the Party Committee” in Accordance with the Actual Situation. According to the "Implementation Opinions on Adhering to and Perfecting the Principal Responsibility System under the Leadership of the Party Committees of Colleges and Universities" issued by the General Office of the CPC Central Committee, combined with the actual situation of the school, revised and improved the "Several Provisions on Further Strengthening the Principal Responsibility System under the Leadership of the Party Committee". The core of the formulation of this system is to "cohere this system with the "Articles of Association" of the university governed by law, complement each other, solve the relationship between "leadership of the party committee" and "responsible principal", and encourage experts and professors to focus on scientific research and teaching. Form the "three forces concentric, three in one" institutional structure.

To Improve and Perfect the Main Systems of the School with the Outline

The main system at the school level refers to the system of education and teaching management, scientific research, student management, talent and personnel, asset management, financial management, logistics management, and external cooperation. The functional department of the school is responsible for formulating the system according to the law. The main system at the school level is composed of two parts. One is to refine the main system that rises to the school level according to the duties of the functional department, and the other is to involve several functional departments and the relevant departments (units) need to work together to complete the system. The main system at the school level includes the following two categories: The first category is the management system, which is the basic framework of the school management system, the fundamental management system that guarantees the school management order, including the management system, implementation opinions, implementation methods, guidance and Management methods, etc. Through the formulation of the school-level management system, efforts are made to clarify the "three pairs of relationships", that is, the relationship between the school party committee and the administration, the relationship between the administrative decision-making system and the expert decision-making system, and the relationship between
leadership decisions and faculty participation in decision-making. The second category is the management regulations or management methods, that is, the systems that are related to the school-level management system and the specific requirements related to the work in the whole school or a professional system, including the implementation rules, management regulations, interim measures, emergency Plans and selection methods, etc.

Take Root and Develop an Operationally Strong Internal Management Specification

The promotion and improvement of internal management norms such as various implementation rules, internal systems and work processes are the starting point for the school's main system. The internal management standard refers to the operational, normative, and detailed work standardization process, such as the work manual, discipline regulations, and internal work, which are made in the work process, work norms, discipline, or phased work of the school unit. Specifications, workflow, etc.

The Problems in the Construction of University Systems

The institutional system construction of colleges and universities should form a comprehensive, systematic, organic and unified, coordinated and standardized system. At present, the existence of institutional development in China's colleges and universities is mainly reflected in the following six aspects:

The Level is Unclear and the Category is Unknown

The systemic system construction in colleges and universities is generally inadequate. It lacks not only a macroscopic and unified system, but also the planning of the system-wide system of the whole school is not enough. The system framework and system of hierarchical and sub-category are not clear, and there are various systems. The standardization and coordination of the problem is insufficient.

There is a Gap and It has not Been Standardized

Institutional construction is not comprehensive enough. Some work areas have not yet formed a standardized system. There are still some institutional gaps in some important areas and key links. For example, the intersection of functional office duties requires the lack of a work system that needs to be completed by multiple departments. The situation that is not based on the situation sometimes occurs, so that the teachers and students of the university have “no rules to follow”.

It Has not Changed for Many Years and is Outdated

Some of the systems are relatively old, and some have remained unchanged for many years after the establishment of the system, resulting in contradictions between the system itself and the actual situation. The old system is in contradiction with the current laws and regulations, and there are occasional conflicts. Some systems are based on the formulation. The higher-level documents have been revoked and will continue to be implemented, and there is a disconnect between the system formulation and the implementation of the higher-level documents.

Crossover Overlaps and Contradicts Each Other

There are contradictions between the few systems. The contents of the system overlap with each other. There are no empty objects, no powers and responsibilities. There is a "two skins" situation for the implementation of the higher-level system to implement the school system, which is lack of pertinence and operation. Sex.

The Program is Unclear and the Review is Absent

The system development process needs to be further regulated. For those who need to report to the Standing Committee of the Party Committee for deliberation, report to the school council for
review, report to the school leadership review and the system that can be self-audited by the unit, it is necessary to further clarify and standardize the promulgation procedures to ensure legal compliance.

**Frequent Changes are Difficult to Implement**

"Three-point strategy, seven-point implementation", to strengthen the school system construction, it is necessary to further strengthen the system implementation power, focus should be placed on strengthening the implementation of safeguards measures, and strengthen the supervision, evaluation and evaluation of the implementation of the system.

**The Principles Followed in the Construction of University Systems**

In the system construction of colleges and universities, it is necessary to take the top-level design of the system as the fundamental, from focusing on the construction of institutional elements to the construction of institutional systems and institutional elements, without leaving system gaps and loopholes. In the specific formulation process of the system, grasp the following four principles:

**The Principle of Legality**

The legalization of institutional construction in colleges and universities is mainly reflected in two aspects: on the one hand, the legalization of institutional basis. According to the law, the administrative organ must be strictly in accordance with the powers and procedures stipulated by the law when exercising its powers, and must not be contrary to the law. The "law" based on it is mainly divided into three levels: one is the general law promulgated by China's constitution and law-making organs; the other is the state's special laws on education, such as the Education Law, the Higher Education Law, and the Teacher Law. Third, the education administrative regulations and government regulations formulated by the higher education authorities, such as the “Regulations for the Management of Students in Ordinary Colleges and Universities” formulated by the Ministry of Education. Emphasizing the basis for the rule of law in accordance with the law, it is fundamentally required that colleges and universities must be based on national laws and regulations in the management of schools. On the other hand, the legalization of institutional content. The institutional content is a number of substantive rules that constitute the institutional system. The guiding ideology or general principles of various substantive rules must be combined with the actual development of the school itself, fully embodying the concept of teacher-student-centered, focusing on solving the problems of the party committee leaders, principals, and professors. The legal relationship that emerged in the study of governance and democratic management. In addition, the college charter has been reviewed in the school's formulation process and the relevant higher authorities in accordance with the legal procedures, and published to the public. The statutes stipulate the internal relations of colleges and universities. It is the general principle and general framework that should be followed in the construction of colleges and universities. It is also the starting point and basic follow-up of the institutional construction of colleges and universities.

**Scientific Principles**

The first should realize the scientific concept of institution construction. It is necessary to look at the system construction from a scientific point of view and promote the system construction with scientific concepts. It is not easy to use "solving problems" as the ultimate goal of system construction. We should focus on long-term development to formulate and implement the system. Scientific solutions and theoretical conclusions should be given to the problems and lessons learned in the practice of institution building. Second, use the scientific system to standardize the "waste change" of the system, and further clarify the system construction authority, system construction subject and operation system. Third, we should correctly handle the relationship of advance, lag and synchronization of system construction, pay attention to the feasibility of system construction, pay
attention to the degree of coordination, matching and fit between various systems, and pay attention to avoiding and eliminating confusion in system construction. Disadvantages.

**The Principle of Operability**

The system needs to be recognized, shared, and implemented by all teachers and students. The system design is related to the vital interests of teachers and students. The system cannot be formulated by the unit (department). The development process should be open. The effect should be If the operation is strong, we should do the following basic work in three aspects: First, pay attention to "people-oriented", conduct consultation and discussion within an appropriate scope, carefully listen to and absorb the opinions and suggestions of teachers and students, and ensure the formulation and implementation of the system. The basis of public opinion: Second, pay attention to the reality, the rules and regulations should conform to the current actual situation and future development needs of the school, and conform to the actual situation; Third, pay attention to operational implementation, whether the formulation of rules and regulations is operational, rules and regulations The prescribed content, subject, procedure, object and supervision shall be clear, specific and operable. The contents of relevant documents shall not be duplicated, contradictory, indicative and easy to operate, and achieve their intended objectives. Paying attention to the “user experience” of the operation and implementation level of teachers and students, intuitive and simple, easy to understand, and easy to operate and implement the rules and regulations is a good rules and regulations.

**The Principle of Stability and Innovation**

In terms of stability, as the saying goes: "The policy is stable and the people are determined." A stable system has stable school management. For the revised, new system can not be changed, otherwise the teachers and students of the school will be at a loss. From the perspective of adapting to the reform and development of schools, the stability of school rules and regulations is relative, not fixed. With the changes of time, conditions and situation, it is necessary to continuously update and improve, and the system construction must keep pace with the times.

**The Proposal to Strengthen the System Construction of Colleges and Universities**

In the management of colleges and universities, we firmly adhere to the concept of the legislative system and the awareness of the rule of law, and create a good environment for observing laws and laws. The most fundamental thing in the modernization of the university's modern governance system and governance structure is to implement the rule of law through all aspects of school running, so that every manager and every teacher can firmly establish a law-based and rule-based education idea. All kinds of power organs and academic institutions in colleges and universities should operate under the framework of the articles of association and various rules and regulations, and establish a scientific and rational decision-making and operation system, so that all powers can be run in accordance with laws and regulations. Colleges and universities should make full use of all kinds of campus media, regularly carry out publicity on the construction of rule of law culture on campus, improve the legal awareness and legal concept of teachers and students. Under the conditions prescribed by the state, qualified colleges and universities can open legal self-selected courses for students and improve teachers and students. Legal consciousness. Colleges and universities focus on optimizing the rule of law environment in the campus, and through the holding of photo exhibitions and on-site legal consultations, we will create an atmosphere of legal education and a legal publicity atmosphere.

In the university, “legislation” should be carried out in the construction of rules and regulations, and special regulatory and policy research institutions should be set up to keep the switch in place from procedures and contents. In order to strengthen the rule of law in colleges and universities, it is necessary to establish a strict and standardized procedure construction system, so that procedural
justice is reflected in every detail of the rule of law. On the one hand, colleges and universities should study and formulate internal "legislation", clarify the basis, procedures, main body and scope of implementation of various rules and regulations, as well as the relevant requirements for the revision and abolition of rules and regulations, so that the rules and regulations are more legitimate and scientific. Colleges and universities should set up special rules and regulations to review and control institutions, which is responsible for coordinating the formulation of various rules and regulations at the school level, focusing on the cross-section of the rules and regulations, the connection with the original system, and the conflicts between the existing systems. Plan to ensure that the rules and regulations are reasonable and effective, and improve the scientific level of the school's overall rules and regulations.

Colleges and universities should follow the requirements of the modern university system, clarify the relationship, and clarify the responsibilities, not lacking, not bad. The micro-level modern university system with Chinese characteristics includes the four basic elements of the party committee, the school council, the academic committee, and the faculty and workers' congress. The goal is to build the internal management of the university with the leadership of the party committee, the principal, the professor, and the democratic management system. On the one hand, the party committees and administrative forces of colleges and universities should exercise their functions and powers according to the duties stipulated by laws and regulations. The daily management involves academic affairs regulations and decision-making. The role of various academic organizations in colleges and universities should be played in accordance with the regulations, so as to avoid the intervention of academic power by administrative power. Let the professor's academic study be guaranteed and implemented, so that the rules and regulations involving teachers are more representative. On the other hand, democratic management should be put in place in the process of formulating school rules and regulations, giving full play to the role of faculty congress and student congress, fully respecting and listening to the opinions of teachers and students, and some rules and regulations closely related to teachers and students. It should be submitted to the Teachers' Congress or the Academic Congress for consideration and approval. At the same time, it is necessary to establish and improve the school education relief system in line with the rule of law, as an important channel for teachers and students to appeal and help to ensure the rights of teachers and students. Colleges and universities should further open up information and increase the inspection of the implementation of the system to make the system more vital. From the author's investigation into the openness of the university system of the Ministry of Education, it can be found that the openness of the rules and regulations of most universities is not optimistic. Teachers and students have less opportunity to understand the system and the learning system, and strict compliance with rules and regulations will weaken. On the one hand, colleges and universities should improve the information disclosure working mechanism, establish rules and regulations, and disclose the system in a timely manner according to the relevant requirements of the state, and push the rules and regulations to the teachers and students through various media communication methods, and organize the rules and regulations that are particularly important. Specialized preaching and interpretation to help teachers and students understand the system connotation and implementation requirements. On the other hand, the functional departments of colleges and universities should strengthen the supervision and inspection of the implementation of the system, timely discover problems in the process of system implementation, improve the feedback mechanism and correction mechanism of the system operation, and truly let the system fall into play and play its due role.

Governing the country according to law is the guarantee for building a well-off society in an all-round way and comprehensively deepening reforms. Without the rule of law, there is no comprehensive well-off society and no reform and opening up. The same is true for colleges and universities. Adhering to the rule of law and governing according to law is the guarantee for improving the management level and the level of running a school. It is also a guarantee for the construction of “double first-class” and is of great significance to the sustainable development of colleges and universities.
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References

