

Doctoral Thesis in 2021 (Abstract)

An empirical study on full time professional degree graduate schools in China

Graduate School of International Studies
International Humanities and Social Sciences
J. F. Oberlin University
MA DAN

Abstract

2019 marks the 70th anniversary of the founding of the people's Republic of China. In the past 70 years, China's education has made remarkable achievements. As the top of the national education system and the cultivation of high-level specialized personnel, graduate education has also made great progress. Postgraduate education has only recruited 242 students in the year of new China, and 917000 students in 2019, an increase of more than 3700 times, with the total number of students reaching more than 10 million, of which more than 9million master students, and the number of doctoral students enrolled from 1981 to 2019 has reached more than 1.3 million. The enrollment scale of graduate students in China has achieved a historic leap

It can be seen from the hot majors of postgraduate enrollment in recent years that candidates prefer social science majors such as finance, law, news and communication, and business administration when they choose to go to graduate school, while engineering majors are far less popular than social science majors, with obvious difference in enrollment ratio. However, from the employment situation of undergraduate and graduate students, the performance of social science majors is not as good as that of Engineering Majors in terms of employment rate and salary. Obviously, science and engineering majors, especially engineering majors, have greater social demand. This also reminds college entrance examinees that although the difficulty of liberal arts learning is low and it is relatively easy to get high scores, the current employment prospects are not good.

Since 2009, most of the professional master's degree began to implement full-time training. In the past 10 years, the number of application-oriented professional master's enrollment has increased year by year, and the proportion has continued to increase. In 2009, the proportion of professional masters was only 15.9%. In 2017, the enrollment of professional masters exceeded that of master degree for the first time. By 2018, the enrollment of professional masters accounted for nearly 58%. The 13th five year plan for the development of degree and postgraduate education points out that by 2020, China's "professional degree master enrollment will account for about 60%. The growth of the enrollment scale of professional and postgraduate students is in line with the current layout of postgraduate training structure in China and meets the needs of China's economic development.

Since 2017, part-time graduate students have been included in the unified examination, the shortage of part-time students is a common problem faced by enrollment units. In the past two years, most colleges and universities have not completed the enrollment plan of part-time majors, some majors have no one to apply for, no one to go online, and candidates are not willing to transfer to part-time majors. According to the data released by some colleges and universities this year, the source of students is still prominent, and the main reason for this phenomenon is that the candidates think that part-time social recognition is low.

recent years, the enrollment of graduate students in various provinces of China has also increased to varying degrees.

In 2020, 425000 candidates will apply for the master's degree enrollment units in Beijing,

an increase of 11% over last year, accounting for about 12.5% of the number of applicants for the national postgraduate entrance examination. According to statistics, more than 10000 people have applied for the examination in 17 enrollment units in Beijing, including Peking University, Renmin University of China, University of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Tsinghua University, Communication University of China, Beijing Normal University, University of foreign economic relations and trade, Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, and Beijing University of technology.

In 2009, the number of professional degree master students accounted for only 15.9% of the total number of master students. In 2017, the number of professional degree master students exceeded that of master students for the first time. By 2018, the number of professional degree master students accounted for nearly 58%. The enrollment scale of professional degree master students is growing year by year, which has exceeded that of academic master students and accounted for more than half of China's master students. The 13th five year plan for the development of degree and postgraduate education points out that by 2020, China's "professional degree master enrollment will account for about 60%. The growth of the enrollment scale of professional and postgraduate students is in line with the current layout of postgraduate training structure in China and meets the needs of China's economic development.

Referring to the enrollment scale of professional degree masters in previous years, engineering degree accounts for the highest proportion in the enrollment scale, followed by business administration, and the third is clinical medicine. In addition, education, public administration, law, accounting and other popular professional degrees are on the list. Since the establishment of master's degree in engineering, a large number of high-level, application-oriented and compound engineering and technical talents have been trained for the society, serving China's economic construction and social development.