

The Implications and Values of Studies on Risk Management for the Grant-in-Aid Programme to Students at China's Border Higher Institutions

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Abstract: The grant-in-aid programme is a key part of the services of China's higher institutions for their college or university students. Currently the programme has grown into a relatively complete and sound system with a wide funding coverage and diversity. As a result, the risk problem arising from the student grant specific programme is also becoming increasingly prominent. As a major means to implement the country's citizen-benefiting policy and foster its educational equality as well as an effective channel to nurture talents by pedagogical and moral modeling in the new era, enhanced studies on risk management for the grant-in-aid programme to students at China's border higher institutions will be of essential values and implications for such institutions.

1. The Background and Necessity of Study

In 1999, the state began to implement the mode of running schools in parallel, expanding the enrollment scale of colleges and universities, and making the scale of the students in ordinary colleges and universities grow by an increase of more than 400%. The large-scale expansion of education has made the shortage of funds in colleges and universities increasingly prominent. At the same time, with the reform of the charging system and the improvement of consumption levels, the proportion of college and family students in the border areas has further increased.

1.1 The Background of Study.

As the beginning of *National Interim Measures for the People's Scholarships for Regular and Specialized Students* and the *Trial Measures of the People's Scholarships for Regular and Specialized Students* in 1983, the mode of subsidy management for family economic difficulties in China has begun to take shape. In the month, the Ministry of Education issued the "Opinions of the State Council on Establishing and Affecting the Financial Support System for Students with Financial Difficulties in Higher Vocational and Secondary Vocational Schools in Normal Undergraduate Colleges", which clarifies the connotation of constructing a new funding system. In 2009, the student-centered credit loan was launched nationwide, the characteristic of multi-finance system that integrates "award, assistance, loan, diligence, supplement, and exemption" has been formed.

In 2017, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Education and the People's Bank of China issued the *Notice on Further Implementing the Student Financial Aid Policy for Higher Education* promoted the implementation of the policy for higher education students. In 2018, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Civil Affairs jointly issued the *Guiding Opinions on Doing a Good Job in the Identification of Students with Financial Difficulties in the Family* made specific contributions to the work objects, work processes, and adherence principles identified by students with financial difficulties. It is required that the identification of students with financial difficulties in the family has a rule to follow; the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Finance have issued the *Measures for the Management of Work-study and Aid for Higher Education (Revised in 2018)* to increase the remuneration for work-study to at least 12 Yuan per hour fully realized the comprehensive coverage of the funding work, accurate implementation and effective education.

1.2 The Necessity of Study.

At present, the policy of grant-in-aid to students has been relatively perfect. With the government-led, school and society have actively participated in the scope of funding. The scope of funding has achieved “full covering” for students in various sections, public and private schools and all families with financial difficulties. The funding effect is obvious. In recent years, under the strategic background of national precision poverty alleviation and rural revitalization, all the card-named households enrolled in colleges and universities in Yunnan are included in the scope of state funding; the application procedures for funding are simplified, and the administrative departments of all levels of government are removed from the economic situation of students in the family. the amount of student-sponsored credit loans has increased year by year, and the “pay-as-you-go loans” have basically been realized. The implementation of this series of people’s well-being policies has led to the evaluation of scholarships, the green channel management, the development of student loans, the emergence of funding alienation, the lack of integrity, the increase of moral hazard, other risk management issues and the discussion of risk management constraints and prevention mechanisms for student-funded projects. It is an urgent task for implementing effectively accurate funding and promoting education equity.

2. The Status and Trends of Study

At present, the search about the data platform of college students and other data platforms such as Wanfang Data and CNKI show that mainly focusing on funding model, funding system, and funding methods. Many scholars and scholars' funding work also tends to explore the reasons for the formation of college students' family difficulties, the operation mode of the funding system, and the innovation of the support system. There are few discussion on the project risk management involved not too much since the implementation of the new national funding policy in 2007.

2.1 Domestic Study.

First, on the discussion of the risk management of scholarships, Huang Li (2017), Meng Lingchen, Ma Ailin et al. (2012) based on Guangxi and Hebei respectively, comprehensively expounded the content of risk management in college student funding; Song Xiaozhou (2018), Chen Zhifang (2018) proposes accurate funding from the perspective of educational equity as an effective way to reduce and avoid funding risks. The second is about the discussion of integrity management risk management in the process of student funding. He Hong (2017) proposed the measures of integrity and prevention and control in the process of funding. The third is about the discussion of honesty and moral hazard management. Guo Lixin, Li Jianhong (2011) and Zhang Hyunxuan (2015) analyze the performance and harm of lack of credibility in the financial aid work of college students with financial difficulties from the perspective of multidisciplinary, and the reasons for the loss of trust and they put forward measures such as improving the identification mechanism, enriching the funding model, improving enforcement and avoiding risk points. Yang Yi (2009) explained the moral hazard in student funding from the funders, intermediaries and recipients. The fourth is about the discussion of risk management in the process of student loans and green channel implementation. Wei Nan (2015) and Sun Qiaokui (2010) elaborated on the credit loan of student source, and proposed some effective repayment mechanism. Risk prevention mechanism; Lei Qinqin (2014) from the green channel handling review and verification difficulties, easy to appear funding alienation and other aspects of funding management risk. The fifth is the exploration of student-funded risk under the perspective of rural revitalization. Zhao Yusheng (2018) takes the agricultural science major as an example to analyze how to effectively support the rural revitalization strategy by improving the effectiveness of subsidized education.

2.2 The Study Abroad.

Foreign studies on education funding were earlier. (United States) Killingsworth (1967) pointed out that high tuition fees burdened students, and that increasing expenditures also caused financial

crises in higher education institutions and equal opportunities for higher education. With the support of the government, it is necessary to establish a higher education loan fund; (US) Simmons (2008) pointed out that the growth of student loans, bursaries and scholarships has not kept pace with the rapid increase in school tuition and fees, systematically expounded the scholarships and the risks and problems in the implementation of student loans, and the recommended countermeasures.

3. The Content of Risk Prevention and Control

3.1 Strengthening Publicity, Preventing and Controlling before Grant-in-aid to Students.

Border higher institutions have a large coverage of students, a large number of projects, and a large investment, in addition to the establishment of national scholarships, national motivational scholarships, national bursaries, student loans, green channels, work-study assistance, temporary hardship assistance, enlistment and retired soldiers compensation. In addition to regular subsidized programs such as tuition fees, there are provincial government scholarships, subsistence allowances, and other social organizations and individuals. Do a good job in propaganda work before the launch of each project, clarify the scope and conditions of each project, and strictly control it, is an effective means to prevent funding risks.

In addition, students with financial difficulties in the family recognize that the work is the basic of carrying out various funded projects. Due to the geopolitical environment, school-running level and school history, the colleges and universities in the frontiers are generally characterized by students with more ethnic minorities, more girls, and more families with financial difficulties. Therefore, it is very important to understand the difficult situation of students from multiple channels, in multiple ways and in all aspects, and to do a good job in the early stage of identification.

3.2 Standardizing Procedures, do a Good Job of Prevention and Control in Grant-in-aid to Students.

In the process of implementing the funded project, it is necessary to establish a project management and leading group evaluating work in strict procedures, strictly review the materials and participation conditions of the participants in accordance with the project management method, promptly publicize, and carefully review the feedback in the publicity, and each fund will be funded. The procedures are public, fair and just. Ensuring scholarships are used to fund outstanding students, bursaries to support families with financial difficulties, maximizing the functions of work-study and education, granting student loans to students who need them the most, and exempting credits and enlistment.

Secondly, it is necessary to smooth the funding channels for funding projects. Separate the selection and distribution, supervise each other, and prevent the interception; fund the project for accounting and special funds timely, accurately and effectively distribute the funds to the bank cards of the students, and implement the national welfare policies.

3.3 Improving the Mechanism and Prevent and Control After Grant-in-aid to Students.

Border higher institution should be equipped with full-time staff to support the work, improve the management mechanism of each funded project, strengthen the supervision of the whole process of project implementation, strengthen the education of gratitude and integrity, establish a combination of funding and education, and promote poverty alleviation and support to foster a funded education system.

On the one hand, it is necessary to cultivate a professional funding team, build a self-media information and data platform such as micro-funding, and establish a special file for funding work. On the other hand, it is necessary to strengthen the grateful education and integrity education of the aided students, improve the post-loan management system, and train the students with family economic difficulties to become the socialist builders and successors of the all-round development of moral, intellectual, and artistic work.

4. The Scientific Significance and Application Value of Study

4.1 Theoretical Significance.

The current view of risk management for students with financial difficulties in the family is a regular topic for the education management of college students in border areas. It is also the background of the country's vigorous promotion of poverty alleviation and the full implementation of the rural revitalization strategy in the new era. The idea of inspiring the spirit to educate people and implement the party's educational policy to implement the new measures and new highlights of the fundamental tasks of Li De Shu people can further enrich the connotation of ideological and political theory education in colleges and universities, and plant the patriotism among the college students.

4.2 Realistic Significance.

The development of the project will help to analyze the effectiveness of the implementation of the national policy of benefiting the people in the new era, and explore the effective path from the "helping the poor" to the "education of people" and "the wisdom of the people"; seek a unique student financial support project for the college students in the border areas. The road of risk management will help the externalization effect of the smooth implementation of the rural revitalization strategy in the border areas, and provide support for the development of education reform in the frontier minority areas; further exert the effectiveness of subsidies, persist in and develop socialism with Chinese characteristics, and build socialist modernization to enhance the country power, realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, and cultivate socialist builders and successors of all-round development of morality, intelligence, and work.

4.3 Value.

Carrying out the study of grant-in-aid to students is a traditional complex of college students' education management research. The border higher institutions generally have the reality of many minority students, many families with financial difficulties, and many female students. Taking student funding as a breakthrough and exploring rural areas as a perspective. In the new era, the new path of risk management for funded projects in frontier colleges and universities has a strong theoretical significance and reference value. It can be used to broaden the sociology management and disciplinary research channels, to some extent, to border areas under the rural revitalization strategy for college students; We want to avoid the risk of funded project management and give full play to the role of college student funding in serving national strategies through the combination of case studies and archival documents.

The geographical location of colleges and universities in the border areas is special. Its starting point of education development is low, and the characteristics of students with family economic difficulties are outstanding. It is a long way to go to strengthen the risk management of student-funded projects.

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