

Construction of Pharmaceutical Management and Regulations Platform Course in Pharmaceutical Specialty under the Background of Million Enrollment Expansion

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Abstract: in Recent Years, the Policy of Million Enrollment Expansion Has Been Introduced. on the One Hand, It Helps to Alleviate the Pressure of Social Employment, on the Other Hand, It Can Cultivate More High-Quality Talents. Pharmaceutical Management and Laws and Regulations Are the Key Compulsory Subjects for Pharmaceutical Specialty, and Also the Compulsory Subjects for the Qualification Certificate of Licensed Pharmacist. At Present, the Platform Course of Pharmacy Management and Regulations in Colleges and Universities is Lack of Pertinence, and There Are Many Problems, Such as the Difficulty of Updating the Course and the Imperfection of Teaching Team Structure. This Paper Deeply Analyzes the Current Situation of the Platform Course of “Pharmacy Management and Regulations”, and Puts Forward Relevant Countermeasures Such as Strengthening the Connection Work among All Levels, Opening the Personalized Cultivation Mode, and Reasonably Matching the Resources of Teachers and Students. in Order to Provide a Reference for the Construction of Pharmaceutical Professional “Pharmacy Management and Regulations” Platform Course, and Help Colleges and Universities to Cultivate More Practical Talents with Strong Pharmaceutical Ability.

1. Introduction

1.1 Literature Review

Under the influence of such factors as the improvement of social demand for talents and the expansion of education scale, China has put forward the strategy of one million enrollment expansion. Liu Xiao and Liu wankun analyzed the policy to provide support for the reform and education of colleges and universities and expand channels for the promotion of the overall professional capacity of the society, and studied the new opportunities and challenges faced by Chinese colleges and universities in Education (Liu and Liu, 2019). Xiao Chengping et al. Analyzed the impact of million enrollment expansion on China's higher education system, and proposed that colleges and universities should optimize professional courses, improve the matching degree of talent cultivation and social needs, and establish a school enterprise community to cultivate talent model to create a lifelong education curriculum implementation plan (Xiao et al., 2019). According to the characteristics of different pharmaceutical fields, sun Xiaoling carried out the work of building the platform course of “Pharmacy Management and Regulations” from five aspects: design concept, teaching mode selection, course content direction, assessment system design and teaching mode planning (sun, 2017). Zhou Xianyun, aiming at the characteristics of “Pharmacy Management and Regulations” course, focused on exploring the course content, teaching mode and assessment method, proposed to update the teaching content and mode in time, and adopted the assessment mechanism of multiple scores to improve the pharmacy course (Zhou, 2013). Liu Li et al. Analyzed the vocational skills required by pharmaceutical industry, and proposed that the teaching content should be reformed in the direction of social post requirements, and the teaching mode with the final goal of applying for the desired job should be implemented to achieve the training goal of graduates' smooth employment (Liu et al., 2012).

1.2 Purpose of Research

Pharmaceutical education in colleges and universities is one of the important sources of providing professional talents for China and the main driving force for the development of pharmaceutical industry. The one million enrollment expansion policy provides more people who are eager to learn with the opportunity to receive higher education. It also provides more pharmaceutical talents for the society and opportunities for students to choose different development directions. And to provide a large number of jobs for the society and to accommodate more social idle personnel, to alleviate part of the employment pressure. Because of this policy, colleges and universities will also receive subsidies to improve the teaching infrastructure on campus, as well as support policies for the development of colleges and universities. However, the requirements of the society for pharmaceutical professionals have been improved, and the existing talent cultivation plan in colleges and universities is not enough to cultivate a large number of qualified talents. Most colleges and universities do not update teaching resources and pay no attention to cutting-edge academic research results when making teaching plans, which seriously hinders the emergence and development of pharmaceutical talents. This paper focuses on how to build a high-quality pharmaceutical “Pharmacy Management and Regulations” platform course, which is of great significance to improve the current situation of pharmaceutical talents cultivation.

2. Current Situation of Platform Course of “Pharmacy Management and Regulations”

Most pharmaceutical colleges and universities offer courses on pharmaceutical management and laws and regulations, and cultivate a batch of pharmaceutical talents for the society. In particular, a curriculum platform is set up, which is divided into a practical training base and an online theory classroom, to provide convenient learning conditions for students (Wang, 2019). The most comprehensive and integrated pharmaceutical training base includes a series of enterprises around pharmaceutical manufacturing, circulation and sales, as well as the required business places, infrastructure, office conditions and other equipment, and has a sound set of management regulations and regulations to supervise the operation. For example, there are R & D laboratory, sample collection area, finished product sampling area, mass production area and training and explanation area in the analog drug manufacturing plant. The equipment includes experimental instruments, desks and chairs, drug cabinets, operation platforms and digital equipment. The drugs produced by the analog drug manufacturing plant are complete. In each simulation enterprise, there is a training area to explain the main business, operation management methods and relevant laws and regulations of the enterprise (Suo, 2018).

colleges and universities not only build a perfect training base, but also set up rich online theoretical knowledge courses, such as licensed pharmacist certificate, drug safety, medical health system and drug regulatory system. These theoretical courses cover the knowledge and legal provisions of various industries of drugs, and the knowledge points cover a relatively wide range of fields. In the practical teaching of pharmacy management and regulation course, a series of management systems (Lai, 2019) have been established, such as classroom attendance system, safety rules for students' practical training and use plan of teaching supplies. With the development of society, there are many new technologies and policies, which are new opportunities and challenges for pharmaceutical teachers and students. Teachers need to add the latest field knowledge to the teaching process, so that students can always grasp the pharmaceutical market trends. Students need to improve their ability according to the market demand for talents.

3. Problems in the Platform Course of “Pharmacy Management and Regulations” under the Policy of Million Enrollment Expansion

3.1 Difficulties in Developing the Course of Pharmacy Management and Laws and Regulations

Generally, the students admitted by traditional pharmaceutical colleges have higher scores in college entrance examination, and the number and range of students are smaller. However, under the policy of one million enrollment expansion, the number of students in colleges and universities has increased in a straight line. Some high school vocational and technical school students are no longer limited to enter colleges and universities. There are also specific social groups, such as veterans, migrant workers and laid-off workers, who can enter pharmaceutical colleges and universities to receive more education. In this context, there is a big difference in knowledge level among learners, which makes it difficult to unify the standards of pharmaceutical management and legal teaching in colleges and universities and to formulate online teaching courses. Lowering the admission standards and changing the original student structure will bring many uncertain factors to the teaching, which is not conducive to the development of drug management and legal courses. For the purpose of higher education, the development of pharmacy is to cultivate special talents in the field of pharmacy. However, the past experience of different students is quite different, which makes it difficult to carry out the curriculum of pharmacy management and regulations.

3.2 Lack of Pertinence in Pharmaceutical Education in Colleges and Universities

The curriculum design of pharmacy in colleges and universities does not take into account the actual situation of learners, the differences in basic knowledge and past experience of pharmacy between learners, and the lack of pertinence of the teaching plan formulated, which leads to the inability of all learners to master the teaching knowledge of pharmacy management and laws and regulations. The teaching syllabus of pharmaceutical management and regulations is not updated in real time according to social development, the teaching content is short of timeliness, the educated students can not keep up with the development of the industry, and can not solve the problems facing the pharmaceutical industry at present. The teaching content of online pharmacy management and regulation course only considers whether the coverage is extensive, and lacks systematic explanation for specific management norms and regulations of various industries. The curriculum is based on the knowledge level of students who have received full-time high school education. There is no teaching plan for specific groups of society. The final platform of teaching classroom can not meet the needs of all learners for learning pharmaceutical knowledge.

3.3 Imperfect Teaching Team Structure

All sectors of the society are concerned about the teaching reform in colleges and universities after the enrollment expansion. Because the million enrollment expansion changes the original proportion structure of teachers and students in pharmaceutical colleges, and also changes the proportion structure of students in undergraduate colleges and higher vocational colleges, in a short time, this situation cannot be improved. The pharmaceutical teaching system in colleges and universities is also facing a severe test. Whether the infrastructure can meet the needs of many learners' learning and living environment, whether the pharmaceutical teachers' team is sufficient, whether the platform function is complete and many other aspects will face reform. For higher vocational colleges, the main problem is that the uneven level of students leads to the mixed campus staff. It is necessary to set up a special teacher in charge of students' life problems to coordinate the contradictions among campus staff. In order to respond to the call of national policy, some colleges and universities will receive a large number of pharmaceutical students upgraded from college to university, and the shortage of faculty is prominent.

4. Countermeasures for the construction of pharmaceutical affairs management and regulations platform course of pharmaceutical specialty based on million enrollment expansion

4.1 Strengthen the Connection between Different Levels

One million enrollment expansion not only increases the workload of a single school, but also increases the frequency of cooperation between different universities. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the work connection among all levels. For example, higher vocational colleges should coordinate and share the platform courses of pharmaceutical management and regulations with undergraduate colleges, so as to build a good development direction and solid pharmaceutical theory and practice foundation for students, so as to facilitate students to adapt to the next stage of teaching plan formulated by undergraduate colleges. Due to the great influence of million enrollment expansion, most of the staff will have a strong need to improve their pharmaceutical professional strength. Undergraduate colleges and universities should open pharmaceutical management and regulations platform courses, reduce the conditions for admission of students in vocational colleges, ensure that more people can learn pharmaceutical knowledge, and be ready to enter undergraduate colleges and universities. For example, taking the application teaching of pharmaceutical technology as the theme, we can determine the reasonable development direction and new knowledge of pharmaceutical management and laws and regulations for the freshmen. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen the information exchange between teachers and discuss the research results in the field of pharmacy, so as to promote the teaching connection between colleges and universities.

4.2 Open Personalized Cultivation Mode

Through the development of personal pharmacy management and legal training plan, to solve the complex structure of students and unable to carry out targeted teaching. We can set up the entrance pharmacology knowledge evaluation, and divide the freshmen into different learning classes according to their knowledge level, so as to prevent the situation of giving consideration to all students in the teaching process. In the specific teaching links, we should integrate pharmaceutical knowledge with cultural knowledge, pharmaceutical professional training and work experience in the industry to be learned, weaken the gap between each plate, highlight the advantages of each knowledge block, and provide students with the most practical and advanced pharmaceutical teaching content. The main purpose of cultivating students in colleges and universities is to cultivate pharmaceutical talents in line with social needs, so colleges and universities should attach importance to practical teaching. For example, strengthen school enterprise cooperation, assist pharmaceutical enterprises to participate in talent cultivation, plan teaching courses with enterprises as the leading role, and jointly achieve the goal of cultivating comprehensive applied talents.

4.3 Reasonable Match of Teacher and Student Resources

College enrollment expansion not only means that more people can receive higher pharmaceutical education, but also means that more people can solve the employment problem. Therefore, under the background of millions of enrollment expansion, colleges and universities should build corresponding pharmaceutical management and law teachers' teams for different new students. For example, for the freshmen with solid pharmaceutical basic knowledge, match the teachers who follow the development of pharmaceutical industry in both professional knowledge and practical ability of pharmaceutical industry; for the freshmen with weak pharmaceutical basic knowledge, match the pharmaceutical teachers who have solid basic knowledge, understand the timeliness and practical ability of pharmaceutical industry; for the freshmen with pharmaceutical practice ability, it focuses on matching teachers with strong professional knowledge and understanding of the latest industry practice experience. In addition, according to different social groups, life teachers and life teachers should be equipped to solve the problems of different groups for balancing learning and life, coping with the new environment and changing their thinking.

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