

The Education Management and Analysis for Improving the Quality of Undergraduates

Wan Yi

School of Foreign Languages
Northeast Petroleum University
Daqing PR China
e-mail: Wanyi331@126.com

Xiuling Ren

School of Mechanical Science and Engineering
Northeast Petroleum University
Daqing PR China
e-mail: xiulingren@126.com

Abstract—Undergraduate education at Northeast Petroleum University is the foundation and backbone of the system of higher education. And it is training and transporting a large number of professional talents for various oil fields. In recent years, the quality of undergraduate education is declined, and the reason lies in several respects. In this paper, the education management and analysis for improving the quality of undergraduates were discussed, and the necessity for reform the undergraduate education was also explained.

Keywords- education management; analysis; undergraduate

I. INTRODUCTION

Northeast Petroleum University is a dynamic urban global research university whose students, faculty, and graduates generate new understandings and innovation for vital and sustainable communities within a complex interdependent world.

Undergraduate life at NPU is made up of a unique combination of experiences that stem from the vast learning opportunities inside and outside the classroom, the rich culture and excitement of Daqing City, and numerous options for international experiences through the University's global programs. Students will have countless ways to connect with other students in their schools and classrooms, in residence halls, student clubs, and while on the NPU campus [1-4].

Undergraduate education in the higher education has achieved excellent results, not only directly training a lot of talent for socialist modernization, but also excellent source of students for higher level education. However, the undergraduate education quality in recent years has declined, in some aspects the declined was more obvious, mainly reflected was practice less, the manipulative ability was poor, and unable to integrate theory with practice. The college students do not have a clear career planning, college students were confused, and leading the college students was also confused about the future. To solve problem, the undergraduate education training objectives and specifications should make appropriate adjustments. In this paper, the education management and analysis for improving the quality of undergraduates were discussed, and the necessity for reform the undergraduate education was also explained [5, 6].

II. PROBLEMS OF UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION

A. Colleges neglect undergraduate education

In recent years, with the reform of our education system, higher education levels continue to improve, but also exposed a problem, colleges neglect undergraduate education was becoming more and more prominent, especially in some key universities in order to obtain prestige and advancement, and in order to obtain qualifications of creation the Graduate School, they mobilization the most of the Inner teachers to engage in scientific research, to engage in the construction of new disciplines, but ignored the undergraduate education.

B. Problems of the colleges training target

Undergraduates at NPU have the problems of training target, the most prominent problem was the unity, mainly reflected in the training goal was single. The training objectives of the key institutions and other institutions were the same, and with a discipline has only one goal. This singularity of the professional development goals reflected in the practice of education for all students, the cultivation of the professional specifications and requirements were the same. Colleges implement a unified teaching plan to establish a unified evaluation criteria and formation a unified teaching mode.

The unity of the training objectives that cultivation of talent caused many adverse consequences: on the one hand, the unity cause of higher education to train personnel in the overall structure, the excess of the same type and level of talent, the talent of other types of community needs and levels has a serious shortage, caused serious disorders of the proportion and structure of the personnel training; on the other hand, the unity of higher education to train personnel with a great deal of similarity in personality characteristics, the students lost their own characteristics, resulting in the university graduates does not have its own characteristics and personality and more difficult to talk about creative.

C. Challenges of the market

With the development of the social market economy, the demand for talent in the community was changed; the talents that can promote the economic development increases, the so-called unpopular professionals were faced with the difficult problem of looking for work. This had a negative impact on undergraduate education. In talent training, the

universities consciously or unconsciously followed the market, specific performance for professional set up more emphasis on practical application, what kind of product or service that the society need the universities will set what professional, resulting in the professional division increasing and the number of professional increasing. With the rapid economic development of the society, the drawbacks of the positioning of personnel training objectives were increasingly showing.

Since 1999, the education reform was started in China, with universal the basic education; the college elite education was promoted public education. Through the University enrollment, not only improve the national education, but also the industrialization of education has also stimulated economic development. This reflects the development of higher education and improves the people that accept the higher education. The current popularity has a large extent in the digital sense, the structure of higher education was irrational, and the quality was declined, Score-based of higher education, lack of the quality of students training as well as communication, ordinary education. Years of the book, many teachers just go, leading to the knowledge obsolete and these problems brought about the mediocrity of education, which was no longer the pursuit of higher education public elite education.

III. NECESSITY OF THE UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION REFORM

The problems of undergraduate education in China has become prominent, these problems have brought many negative effects in our society and institutions of higher education. We should solve the problems in the university development process and come up with effective education reform program, in order to ensure normal, healthy development of undergraduate education, and transport more talents for the socialist modernization. Our undergraduate education was an important way to cultivate a higher level expertise, to carry out the mission of academic leaders and backbone enterprises and decision-making department senior manager and leader in China's modernization and social development, natural requirements of our undergraduate education to adapt to the needs of the development of the socialist modernization, and to adapt to higher levels of education and knowledge update requirements, to meet the manpower needs of national development. Therefore, our undergraduate education needs to reform and improve.

A. Program of undergraduate education reform

The core of the university undergraduate education was built the goals of Undergraduate Education and Training Mode. The goals of undergraduate education was established depth educational thought and the concept of change to ensure the basis of undergraduate education and the dominant position, and gradually establish the talent, quality and teaching that adapt to the time, and must continue to comprehensive reform to deepen the reform of the undergraduate Training mode, professional, course materials and teaching methods. To educate the students with the advanced achievements of scientific and cultural knowledge,

and make the quality education into the professional education, so that the students can be taken part in the scientific and social, production practice earlier, and generally improve the quality of the students' humanities, scientific quality, innovative spirit and entrepreneurial, practical ability.

B. Reform of undergraduate education teaching mode

The reform of undergraduate education training goals and training mode, and strive to the characteristics of the research university undergraduate education, and establish an effective incentive mechanism of competition to guide the students to change their learning style, and convert the traditional, simple learning to both the process of study and explore, and encourage teachers' sense of innovation and reform of teaching content and teaching methods, arrangements first-line teachers to teach public basic course, to protect the academic rights of undergraduate education, focusing on the student's early scientific research and training, reflecting the exploratory learning and broaden students' combination of the basic knowledge. If the teaching mode is reformed, it will strive to establish a new undergraduate education models. And then an objective analysis of the similarities and differences of the domestic and international model of undergraduate education is formed.

C. Reform the educational philosophy of undergraduate education

Undergraduate education should always be cultured elite as the idea of undergraduate education, all the universities should cultivate first-class talents as the training goal, only then conducive to improving the quality of undergraduate education. Through undergraduate education, to cultivate a sound personality and cultural accomplishment, have a strong sense of responsibility and mission, have a rich spiritual world; and have a system of reasoning ability; and have thinking, conversation, writing skills; also have conceptualization and problem solving skills; and have independent thinking, innovation and the ability to work independently; depth of knowledge in a field, and so on.

D. Reform courses of undergraduate education

Undergraduate education course was always the key to the success of teaching, the system of curriculum reform has never stopped. More influential curriculum system was compulsory courses, famous courses, core courses, free electives courses and research program courses. Combined with actual situation, to learn from foreign advanced experience, well-designed undergraduate curriculum system, and establish a balanced reasonable comprehensive curriculum system.

The key reform of education was the university curriculum system, the most important was to promote the quality education and optimize the professional education, for a long time the most of courses structure was the basic course-Basic Course-professional courses. The course structure constructed by this model was too rigid. The reform of the curriculum system was different from a course

of reform, but also different from the overall optimization courses. The reform of the curriculum system was on the basis of the knowledge reorganization, through the reorganization of courses was to achieve the integration of scientific and cultural knowledge. Implementation the curriculum system reform, we must first determine the students to learn the basics of natural sciences and humanities and social science knowledge that can adapt to the social and individual sustainable development. These basics knowledge should be conducive to the sustainable development and resolving the narrow knowledge, help the students adapt to the needs of the community. Besides, the platform of professional foundation courses of the professional categories on this basis is built.

The reform of university education should pay attention to cultivate the innovative talents. For a university, innovation was a progressive power, we need to focus on undergraduate training on innovation and cultivate innovative talents. The University should establish incentives for innovative teaching system, to provide good teachers, sensitive information and advanced teaching facilities, also should create a rich academic atmosphere. Innovation talent's training needs to social interaction, creating an atmosphere that encourages innovation, make the college graduates as the future job creation and into the philosophy of our nation's innovation, and provide a good environment for innovation; from the system formation and mechanisms to protect the cultivation of innovative talents, explore new avenues of research integration, and give full play to the role of students in the process of high-tech industry; the construction of the University of Science and Technology Park should consider how more conducive to

cultivate the students innovative ability, making it as the cradle of entrepreneurs.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Undergraduate education at Northeast Petroleum University is the foundation and backbone of the system of higher education. And it is training and transporting a large number of professional talents for various oil fields. In recent years, with the reform of our education system, higher education levels continue to improve, but also exposed a problem, colleges neglect undergraduate education was becoming more and more prominent. The core of the university undergraduate education was built the goals of Undergraduate Education and Training Mode. Undergraduate education should always be cultured elite as the idea of undergraduate education. The key reform of education was the university curriculum system, the most important was to promote the quality education and optimize the professional education.

REFERENCES

- [1] J. Clerk Maxwell, *A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism*, 3rd ed., vol. 2. Oxford: Clarendon, 1892, pp.68–73.
- [2] I. S. Jacobs and C. P. Bean, "Fine particles, thin films and exchange anisotropy," in *Magnetism*, vol. III, G. T. Rado and H. Suhl, Eds. New York: Academic, 1963, pp. 271–350.
- [3] K. Elissa, "Title of paper if known," unpublished.
- [4] R. Nicole, "Title of paper with only first word capitalized," *J. Name Stand. Abbrev.*, in press.
- [5] Y. Yorozu, M. Hirano, K. Oka, and Y. Tagawa, "Electron spectroscopy studies on magneto-optical media and plastic substrate interface," *IEEE Transl. J. Magn. Japan*, vol. 2, pp. 740–741, August 1987 [Digests 9th Annual Conf. Magnetism Japan, p. 301, 1982.
- [6] M. Young, *The Technical Writer's Handbook*. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.