

Research on the Path of University Teaching Reform from the Perspective of Educational Supply-side Structural Reform

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Abstract: The relationship between teaching and learning in colleges and universities is just like the relationship between supply and demand in the economic field. In general, the problems in universities can be attributed to the problems in the supply of "teaching", resulting in the understatement for "learning" not keeping up with. Nowadays, the pace of the country's external development is getting faster and faster, and the demand for talents is increasing. Students will go to society in the future. They will not be able to adapt to and achieve self-growth and development in the changing and developing society. This paper discusses the path of university education reform from the perspective of supply-side reform.

The importance of "education supply-side reform" lies in that it opens up a new way of thinking and a new way to solve the contradiction between supply and demand in the field of education. The contradiction between the unbalanced development of supply and demand in the field of education has always existed, which is also one of the factors leading to the unsatisfactory development of teaching work and the unsatisfactory results of teaching. The emergence of "education supply side reform" provides a good idea for the education industry to solve this problem, provides a basis and impetus for the reform work, and also finds a clear angle and direction for the reform work.

1. Educational supply-side reform

During and after the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and the People's Political Consultative Conference of China in 2016, the "supply structure side reform" has become a hot topic for discussion among the whole people. All sectors of society have joined in the discussion, especially in the field of education. The road to reform in the field of education. Therefore, the concept of education supply-side reform comes from it. On the one hand, the meaning of education supply-side reform is that the teaching content provided in education supply is of quality and innovation, so as to make it conform to the consumer's consumption needs and habits, so as to achieve the goal that students can be willing to learn and meet the needs of all walks of life for talented people. After all, students are going to walk out of the ivory tower and step into the melting pot of society.

Therefore, the content of curriculum in Colleges and universities should serve the studentship

social development. All supporting teaching methods and methods should change their original single, solidified, unrealistic, exam-oriented and painful mode, but should be diversified, flexible, realistic, quality-oriented and promote the growth of students. Only through the reform and innovation of education supply, can the education content provided by it be effectively absorbed by students, can a good learning demand be formed and talented people be transported to the society.

On the other hand, the implication of education supply-side reform is that the teaching content provided by education supply is rich and colorful, the educational resources available are not limited, and the training program of students is not unchanged for thousands of years, but flexible and flexible, with the requirements of the times. Only through such reform and innovation in education supply can students learn more, enjoy learning more, and bring diversified talents to the society.

2. Suggestions on Promoting the Structural Reform of Educational Supply Side

We suggest that we vigorously promote the structural reform of the education supply side and provide diversified and high-quality education services to meet the needs of different levels of education. As shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Suggestions on Promoting the Structural Reform of Educational Supply Side

Suggestions on Promoting the Structural Reform of Educational Supply Side
➤ Promoting Diversified Development of High School and University Education
➤ Innovation in the Provision of Vocational Education
➤ Strengthen the responsibility of government service and supervision and guide the healthy development of education service industry

2.1 Promoting diversified development of high school and university education

Promote the diversified development of high school and University education, implement school autonomy, explore a variety of school-running modes, run Chinese education with modern level and international quality, and strive to keep high-end educational needs at home. It is suggested that the role of market mechanism be brought into full play, and diversified supply of educational services be innovated and expanded. Firstly, efforts should be made to eliminate the "glass door" for social capital to enter the field of education, such as lowering the threshold for social capital to enter the field of education, relaxing the restrictions on the level and hardware of private education, and further protecting and mobilizing the enthusiasm of social forces to participate in and support education. Secondly, enhance the service quality and efficiency of private schools and educational institutions, encourage them to become the main providers of selective education; third, promote the deep integration of educational services and "Internet +", explore and develop all kinds of industries of "Internet + education + related industries", and cultivate new hot spots in the education market. Industrial innovative education enterprises grow rapidly. On the premise of ensuring the public welfare nature of education, all kinds of funds should be allowed to invest in the field of education, and mixed ownership should be explored to promote more efficient allocation of resources in the market.

2.2 Innovation in the provision of vocational education

In view of the current situation that the mainstream full-time education system, academic education and the needs of "migrant workers" can not meet, we should innovate the ways of vocational education to improve the effectiveness of vocational education and training. It is

suggested that secondary vocational education resources should be revitalized, entrance barriers should be broken, migrant workers should be able to work and support their families while attending school for training, so as to make education a driving force for personal progress and a lubricant for social mobility. The training courses are designed mainly by the central government and the government of the importing area, which are closely related to the industrial and enterprise needs of the park. Enterprises in the park provide learning and training sites for training, or their senior managers and technicians serve as teachers. The training costs for their employees can be converted according to the market price.

2.3 Strengthen the responsibility of government service and supervision and guide the healthy development of education service industry

Strengthen the responsibility of government service and supervision, and guide the healthy development of education service industry. Firstly, breaking through the Department limitations of the Ministry of Education, establishing an information system covering all kinds of education at all levels of society to provide scientific decision-making basis for improving the national education system and lifelong education system; secondly, improving the quality system of education service industry and strengthening the standardization construction of education and training industry; thirdly, improving the convenience of investment and financing in education, encouraging the upgrading of financial services and education consumption. Integrate innovation, vigorously promote the PPP model.

3. The Path of University Teaching Reform Based on the Perspective of Educational Supply-side Reform

From the perspective of "education supply-side reform", the reform of university curriculum should be in line with the relationship between supply and demand. In order to make the curriculum innovative, content quality and teaching efficient, denuclearizing needs should be met, and students should be provided with rich and diverse learning resources. This paper explores the following paths for the reform of University curricula. As shown in fig.1.

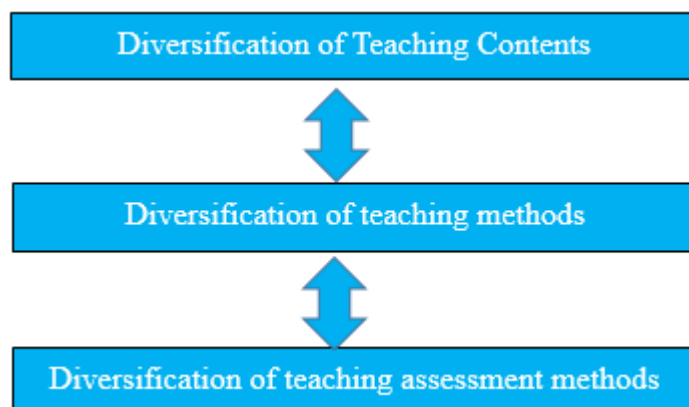


Fig.1. The Path of University Teaching Reform Based on the Perspective of Educational Supply-side Reform

3.1 Diversification of teaching contents

Reform the original large-class teaching, provide a variety of teaching content for students to choose, the number of a classroom should not be too large, small class teaching is the best, 40 or 50

people are appropriate. In this way, the number of students in the classroom is small, each student can get a certain time of classroom demonstration, teachers also have the energy to take into account the needs of most students in the classroom learning, teachers and students can work together to complete a quality class. Diversified teaching content gives students a choice.

Each student has its own different foundation. With the diversification of curriculum settings, students can choose their own weak courses to study and consolidate their strengths. For example, students who are weak in listening and speaking can choose appropriate courses to study. Students who are poor in reading can choose courses related to reading. Each student can find his own course according to his own needs, without having to learn a pot of chaotic content. Teachers can also teach students in accordance with their aptitude.

3.2 Diversification of teaching methods

Reteaching methods should also be updated, instead of telling the content of PPT as usual, so that students lose the fun of learning. In the teaching of listening, the use of video and audio should not fall behind; in the training of spoken language, the mode of constitutional performance is also desirable; in the teaching of reading, writing and translation, various kinds of training are also indispensable. Diversified teaching methods bring not only a pleasant atmosphere in the classroom, but also uninteresting and enthusiasm in learning.

3.3 Diversification of teaching assessment methods

College teaching assessment methods should also be diversified, corresponding to the basic learning content settings, from all aspects of students, rather than a single paper of 60 points as a qualified standard. Therefore, the way of assessment should also be reformed, considering denuclearizing results from a comprehensive perspective.

4. Conclusion

To sum up, this paper outlines the meaning and importance of education supply-side reform, and further analyses the university curriculum education in China. Meanwhile, it puts forward some pertinent improvement measures in order that the university reform can smoothly get on the right track, glow new vitality, let the university curriculum play its due role, and let the level of university students get considerable Progress on the original basis to improve.

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