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Influencing Factors of School Organization and Management on University Ranking

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Abstract: The ranking is a quantitative presentation of the indicators of each university. The ranking can be regarded as a quantitative presentation of the comprehensive strength of the university. The comprehensive strength of each university is reflected in many aspects such as teaching quality, scientific research level, teaching staff, and subject coverage. The ranking quantifies and compares these strengths through a series of indicators, such as academic reputation, paper citations, and research funding. As the core of university operation, school organization is the direct factor that directly affects undergraduate universities. At present, it is found that school organizations are facing factors such as insufficient administrative management, insufficient teaching quality, and lack of international cooperation resources. How to rectify it, this article will give rationalization suggestions.

Keywords: University Ranking; School Organization.

1. Introduction

School organization is the core of the operation of an undergraduate university. A good organization will affect the teaching quality, teaching order and teaching efficiency of an undergraduate university. University rankings are a comprehensive evaluation method, usually covering multiple assessment factors, which reflect the comprehensive strength and performance of universities from different aspects. Academic reputation: Academic reputation is an important indicator to measure a university's academic level and research influence. It is usually obtained through surveys and evaluations by scholars, researchers, industry experts, etc. Teaching quality: Teaching quality is a key factor in evaluating the level of university education, including the performance of teacher quality, student teaching satisfaction, and teaching resources. Research output: A university's scientific research output and academic output are crucial to the ranking. Including scientific research funding, quantity and quality of published papers, impact factors of scientific research results, etc. Faculty: An excellent faculty team has an important impact on university rankings. Including teachers' academic background, academic achievements, degree of internationalization, etc. Internationalization of students: The degree of internationalization of students reflects the university's ability to attract international students and conduct international exchanges. Student Satisfaction: Student satisfaction with university education and life is also an assessment factor. The student satisfaction survey can reflect the teaching and service quality of the university. Academic cooperation: The university's academic cooperation and international exchanges have a positive impact on the ranking. Including cooperation with international academic institutions, international exchange programs, etc. Employment rate of graduates: The employment rate and employment quality of graduates are one of the important indicators to measure the quality of university education.

2. Current Situation

At present, the planning of the administrative department is not standardized enough, the teaching quality of the teaching unit is not efficient enough, and the resources of the international exchange and cooperation department are not enough and other factors affect the ranking of the school.

2.1. The Planning of the Administrative Department is not Standardized Enough

The planning of the administrative management department is not standardized enough, which will affect the management efficiency and operation quality of the school. The lack of standardized planning may lead to unclear or vague goals, and the administrative management department may not be able to clearly understand which direction it should work towards, resulting in untargeted and directional work. A lack of disciplined planning can lead to misallocation of resources, which can lead to over-commitment to some projects and under-support to other important projects. Lack of evaluation and supervision mechanisms and insufficient planning may lead to lack of monitoring and feedback on work progress and results. Unreasonable decision-making: The lack of standardized planning may lead to the lack of scientific basis and comprehensive consideration when the administrative department makes decisions, resulting in deviations or errors in decision-making.

2.2. Teaching Quality of the Teaching Unit is not Efficient Enough

Inefficient teaching quality may lead to unreasonable teaching content and methods, lower students' interest in learning, unsatisfactory learning effects, and affect students' academic performance and learning motivation. Lower student satisfaction and inefficient teaching quality may make students dissatisfied with teaching content, teachers' teaching level, teaching resources, etc., thereby reducing student

satisfaction and the school's reputation. The decline of teachers' teaching enthusiasm and the inefficient teaching quality of teaching units may lead to the decline of teachers' teaching enthusiasm and enthusiasm, which will affect teachers' teaching research and innovation. The evaluation of teaching quality is not up to standard, and the teaching quality is not efficient may lead to the evaluation of teaching quality not up to standard, which will affect the ranking and rating results of the school in the evaluation of teaching quality.

2.3. The Resources of the International Exchange and Cooperation Department are not Enough

The reduction of cooperation projects and insufficient resources may lead to the inability of the International Exchange and Cooperation Department to carry out diversified and rich cooperation projects, which limits the exchange opportunities between the school and international partners. The reduction of exchange students and teachers and the lack of sufficient resource support may make the school unable to attract enough international exchange students and teachers, affecting the degree of internationalization of the school. The quality of exchanges has declined, and insufficient resources may affect the quality of exchange programs, such as the inability to provide adequate support and services, affecting the experience and learning effects of international exchange students and teachers. The reduction of partners and the lack of resource support may make it difficult for the school to maintain existing partnerships and affect the cooperation between the school and international universities and institutions.

3. The Planning of the Administrative Management Department Needs to Start from Multiple Aspects to Ensure that the Planning Can be More Standardized, Scientific and Effective

3.1. Define Administrative Goals and Targets

Make sure that each plan has clear goals and quantifiable indicators, so that the execution effect of the plan can be better measured. During the planning process, it is necessary to fully collect relevant data and information, and conduct scientific analysis to make decisions based on facts and data. During the planning process, it is necessary to fully collect relevant data and information, and conduct scientific analysis to make decisions based on facts and data. During the planning and implementation process, establish a monitoring and evaluation mechanism to track and evaluate progress in a timely manner, identify problems and make adjustments and improvements in a timely manner.

3.2. Teacher Training and Support

Provide professional development training for teachers to help teachers master the latest teaching methods and concepts and improve their teaching level. At the same time, provide teachers with necessary teaching resources and support to help them better prepare and teach lessons. Students are encouraged to actively participate in the teaching process, providing opportunities for interaction and practice. At the same time, collect feedback from students, listen to the needs and opinions of students, and adjust teaching methods and content in a timely manner. Optimize the course design to ensure that the teaching content keeps pace with the times and keeps up with the frontiers of the discipline and social needs. Promote the update and improvement of the curriculum to make it closer to reality and the learning needs of students. Establish a sound teaching evaluation mechanism to conduct regular evaluation and monitoring of the teaching process and teaching effects. Through the teaching quality assurance system, problems are found in time and improvement measures are taken.

3.3. Seek External Funding

The International Exchange and Cooperation Department can take the initiative to seek sponsorship or donations from domestic and foreign enterprises, organizations or governments to increase resource support. Establish a cooperative network with other departments or schools, share resources and information, support each other, and improve resource utilization efficiency. Optimize the allocation of existing resources to ensure that resources are focused on projects and activities that are most valuable to international exchanges and cooperation. The International Exchange and Cooperation Department can formulate long-term plans, clarify future development goals and needs, and seek more resource support in a targeted manner. Recruit talents with international exchange and cooperation experience and professional background to improve the management level and operational capabilities of the department. Actively seek partnerships with international universities, research institutions, organizations and enterprises, and jointly carry out international exchange and cooperation projects.

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