Analysis and Cultivation of the Current Situation of the Comprehensive Quality of Art Professionals in Colleges and Universities

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Abstract: In recent years, with the enrollment of a large number of art majors across the country, the employment problem of art majors has become extremely important, so improving the overall quality of art students has become an important task for colleges and universities. The comprehensive quality ability of college students is not only related to the students' own interests, but also plays an important role in the social evaluation of the school. In this paper, using data mining and decision tree algorithm, the decision tree classification model of college students' comprehensive quality is established. Through the classification rules generated by the model, the key factors affecting the comprehensive quality ability are found. The comprehensive quality analysis system of college students is designed and used. The status quo of the comprehensive quality of art professionals was analyzed. Finally, the paper puts forward the ways to train the comprehensive quality of art professionals in colleges and universities.

1. Introduction

At the beginning of the 21st century, China's colleges and universities have carried out a large number of enrollment expansions, especially the enrollment ratio of art majors has expanded and expanded, making a large number of graduates of art majors in China every year. Although this has greatly improved the proportion of higher education for all, the quality of college graduates is not very satisfactory. In recent years, the employment problem of graduates of art majors has become a very important issue. Apart from the market supply and demand factors for art talents, it is more caused by the low quality of art professionals. Enhancing the comprehensive quality and ability of art majors, adapting to the actual needs of society, starting from ideological concepts and teaching practices, changing teaching ideas is an urgent task for the sustainable development of college art majors.

In this paper, the author uses the data mining algorithm to investigate the implementation of comprehensive quality evaluation in colleges and universities in China, to make a basic structure for the evaluation system of college students' comprehensive quality, to establish a comprehensive quality database, and to establish a decision model, and to integrate college students. The quality analysis system is designed and implemented.

2. Data Mining Theory and System Design

Data mining is the process of discovering potentially useful information or knowledge in reality. This process is essential for discovering knowledge in a database, where knowledge discovery is a process that converts raw data into valid information that can be used for analysis, as shown in Figure 1, which includes input data and its conversion process[1]. Data preprocessing and subsequent processing of data mining results.
The process of data mining is repeated and complete data interaction processing, including several mining steps, as shown in Figure 2. In addition to collecting raw data, data preparation also integrates data and constructs analyzable data sets [2]. It is the most time-consuming part of the data mining process and will occupy more than half of the entire data mining project. The workflow for preparing data, as shown in Figure 3, has three phases, namely data selection, data cleaning, and data conversion.
This system is a data mining and analysis system based on the comprehensive quality ability data of college students for all teachers, employees and all students in the school. All authorized users can use any computer device or smart terminal to access the corresponding rights when connecting to the campus network[^3-4]. The system provides services for all faculty and staff throughout the school, as well as students. According to the attributes of these users, they are classified according to their roles, as shown in Table 1.

### Table 1: Role Classification Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>System specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>All students at school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
<td>Teachers who are engaged in teaching and not teaching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Teaching service staff</td>
<td>Staff of each department specializing in teaching and teaching management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Administrative staff</td>
<td>Department head, class teacher, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The comprehensive quality analysis system of college students consists of three parts: client, business server and database server. The architecture topology is shown in Figure 4.

3. The Status Quo and Training Ways of the Comprehensive Quality of Art Professionals under System Analysis

3.1. The current status of comprehensive quality of art professionals in colleges and universities

By analyzing the collected data for the above system, the following points can be drawn:

First, the student's humanistic quality is low. Because the teaching process is too much emphasis on the cultivation of painting expertise and painting skills. The lack of necessary understanding and mastery of the theoretical knowledge and cultural connotation of related professions leads to the low grade of works of art students.

Second, students who graduated from colleges of art generally have poor self-management and self-discipline, lack of time concept, and sloppy work. As a teacher who has been teaching art for many years, many students in the art profession do have the above problems. Only a small number of students in the class are actively motivated to learn from the love of painting. Most other students are I graduated in the state of "mixed days."

3.2. Ways to Train the Comprehensive Quality of Art Professionals in Colleges and Universities

First, change the teaching mode and method. In the course, you can open certain creative courses according to different majors in each academic year. The amount of class hours does not need to be too much. It should be less and more refined, and combine the appreciation of works to carry out the training of imagination creativity.

Second, strengthen the amount of humanities curriculum. Chinese painting and calligraphy art is closely related to China's long-standing cultural connotation! Philosophy is the most intuitive expression of Chinese traditional humanistic feelings. The tools of Chinese calligraphy and painting are easy for students and students to prepare and carry, and it is easy for students to quickly develop interest in learning. It is recommended that students be popularized in the first to second grades and require compulsory. It is recommended in the curriculum that the hours of the compulsory compulsory courses should be increased to 72 to 108 on the basis of 36 classes set by most of the original institutions. Try to ensure that at least 2 lessons per week in a school year, and strengthen the students. Board training.

Third, hold various student activities, let students participate in activities and planning, on the one hand to train students' organizational skills, on the one hand, improve their self-cultivation during the activities. For example, holding art history knowledge contests! Chinese classic reading,
professional basic skills contest, speech contests, etc. Through the competition, the students' ability to learn actively is improved, the students' cognition of humanistic quality is cultivated, and the students' comprehensive ability collectivism spirit is cultivated.

4. Conclusion

In short, in any civilization, the meaning of the word art and education is often linked. Art is enriching and perfecting. As the main training center of art teachers, it is responsible for the cultivation of high-quality teachers. Through the system designed in this paper, the status quo of the comprehensive quality of art professionals in colleges and universities is analyzed. It is considered that the current artistic talents have low humanities quality, poor self-management and self-discipline, and put forward suggestions from different angles.

References


