

# The Problems and Countermeasures of Higher Education Management under the Concept of Ecological Humanities

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**Abstract:** With the increasingly prominent environmental issues, the importance of ecological and humanistic concepts in higher education management is constantly increasing. This article explores the main problems faced by higher education management under the guidance of ecological and humanistic concepts, including environmental sustainability issues, ecological inequality in the education process, and the neglect of cultural diversity. Further analysis was conducted on the underlying reasons behind these issues, and targeted countermeasures were proposed. This article aims to provide guiding ideas for higher education institutions to promote the effective implementation of ecological and humanistic concepts in educational management.

**Keywords:** Ecological and humanistic concepts; Higher education management; Problem; Countermeasure

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Higher education not only carries the mission of knowledge inheritance and innovation, but also shoulders the responsibility of cultivating future members of society. Under the current global environmental challenges and pressures of sustainable development, the role of higher education management has become particularly crucial. It needs to adapt to these challenges, cultivate graduates with environmental awareness and social responsibility through reform and innovation. Therefore, in-depth exploration of the practical application of ecological and humanistic concepts in higher education management, as well as the challenges and solutions it faces, is of great significance for promoting sustainable development in the field of education.

## 1. Ecological and humanistic concepts and theoretical foundations of higher education management

### 1.1 Overview of Ecological and Humanistic Concepts

The ecological and humanistic concept, as a comprehensive ideological framework, aims to promote harmonious coexistence between humans and nature. This concept originates from the intersection of ecology and humanism, emphasizing the interdependence between human activities and the natural environment. It advocates a comprehensive perspective that regards human well-being and ecosystem health as an inseparable whole. The ecological and humanistic concept believes that human development and well-being should not be based on excessive exploitation of the natural environment, but should pursue sustainable development to ensure the rational utilization and protection of natural resources. On a practical level, this concept requires a reassessment of traditional development models and a shift towards strategies that focus more on ecological balance and long-term sustainability.

### 1.2 Concept and role of higher education management

Higher education management refers to the process of effectively organizing, planning, coordinating, and supervising higher education institutions. This concept involves multiple aspects, including resource allocation, curriculum design, faculty strength, student service, and research activities. The core goal of higher education management is to improve the quality of education, ensure the effective utilization of educational resources, and promote academic innovation and knowledge dissemination. In modern society, higher education institutions are not only places for knowledge and technology inheritance, but also important bases for cultivating future leaders and professionals.

### 1.3 Application of Ecological and Humanistic Concepts in Higher Education Management

Applying ecological and humanistic concepts to higher education management means integrating a profound understanding of

ecological environment and social responsibility into educational decision-making and practice. This application is not only reflected in the transformation of educational content, but also in the innovation of educational processes and management methods.

## **2. Problems in higher education management**

### **2.1 Environmental sustainability issues**

The main challenges faced by environmental sustainability in higher education management include resource waste and ecological damage. Higher education institutions often generate significant resource consumption and environmental burden in their daily operations, such as building energy consumption, laboratory waste disposal, and campus transportation. These activities lead to uneconomical use of energy and excessive reliance on fossil fuels, thereby exacerbating greenhouse gas emissions and environmental pollution. Meanwhile, the demand for natural resources in academic research, such as the collection of experimental materials, can sometimes lead to adverse effects on biodiversity and ecosystems. The existence of these issues reflects the shortcomings of higher education in environmental management and sustainable practices, and requires higher education managers to re-examine their environmental policies and practices to reduce negative impacts on the ecological environment.

### **2.2 Ecological Inequality in the Education Process**

The ecological inequality in the education process is mainly manifested in the impact of wealth gap and regional differences on the acquisition of educational resources. Students with poor economic conditions or located in remote areas often struggle to access educational resources of the same quality as those in urban or economically developed areas. This inequality is not only reflected in the allocation of material resources, but also in aspects such as education quality, educational opportunities, and access to information. For example, some higher education institutions in impoverished areas lack advanced teaching facilities and highly qualified teachers, resulting in students being at a disadvantage in academic and career development. In addition, this inequality can lead to different understandings and attitudes towards the ecological environment, as resource scarce areas focus more on short-term economic benefits and overlook long-term ecological sustainability.

### **2.3 Neglecting Cultural Diversity**

The neglect of cultural diversity in higher education is mainly reflected in the issues of standardized education and cultural identity. Standardized educational models often overlook the special needs and perspectives of students from different cultural backgrounds, leading to homogenization of educational content and methods. This trend not only suppresses students' creativity and critical thinking, but also overlooks the importance of cultural diversity in cultivating global perspectives and cross-cultural understanding abilities. In addition, cultural identity issues are equally significant in higher education. With the increasing proportion of international students, cultural conflicts and adaptation issues have become undeniable issues. Students face identity confusion and a sense of estrangement when adapting to a new cultural environment, while educational institutions often do not do enough to cultivate students' understanding and respect for their own and others' cultures. These issues indicate that higher education needs to place greater emphasis on the value of cultural diversity and how to better reflect this value in educational practice.

## **3. Management Strategies for Higher Education under the Concept of Ecological Humanities**

### **3.1 Education system reform**

To improve environmental sustainability and promote ecological equality, the reform of the higher education system has become an urgent task. The current education system often overemphasizes the cultivation of academic achievements and technical skills, while neglecting the cultivation of ecological awareness and sustainable development capabilities. This tendency leads to students lacking a deep understanding of environmental issues and practical ability to solve them. The education system needs to integrate ecological and humanistic concepts more comprehensively, integrating environmental education and sustainable development concepts into curriculum design, teaching methods, and school culture. In addition, to promote ecological equality, education system reform also needs to address the issue of uneven resource allocation, ensuring that all students, regardless of their background, have access to high-quality educational resources and environmental awareness education.

### **3.2 Improvement of curriculum and teaching methods**

The improvement of curriculum and teaching methods is the key to realizing the concept of ecological humanities. Currently, many higher education courses are still limited to traditional disciplinary boundaries, lacking interdisciplinary integration and practical application. This limitation is not conducive to students having a comprehensive and in-depth understanding of complex environmental issues. Curriculum design needs to place greater emphasis on interdisciplinary learning, such as integrating knowledge

from different fields such as environmental science, sociology, economics, and humanities, to cultivate students' comprehensive analytical abilities and innovative thinking. At the same time, teaching methods should also pay more attention to practical and experiential learning, such as through on-site inspections, project research, and social practice, allowing students to directly participate in practical work related to environmental protection and sustainable development. The improvement of this course and teaching method can effectively enhance students' environmental awareness and practical action ability.

### **3.3 Diversified participation and cooperation**

Diversified participation and cooperation play an important role in achieving ecological and humanistic concepts in higher education management. At present, higher education institutions often lack sufficient transparency and diverse participation in the decision-making process, leading to a disconnect between policy formulation and the actual needs of students and communities. Therefore, higher education management should pay more attention to the opinions and participation of various stakeholders, including students, teachers, alumni, and community members. This diverse participation can be achieved through establishing more open decision-making platforms, holding regular public forums and seminars, and enhancing communication and collaboration within and outside the school. In addition, higher education institutions should establish closer cooperation with local communities to jointly carry out environmental protection projects and sustainable development activities, in order to maximize the utilization of educational resources and enhance social benefits. Through these measures, higher education management will be able to more effectively promote the practice and application of ecological and humanistic concepts.

## **4. Conclusion**

In summary, the in-depth application of ecological and humanistic concepts in the field of higher education management has revealed a series of challenges and opportunities. From the effective utilization of resources and environmental protection to the respect and promotion of cultural diversity, these challenges require us to rethink and reform the existing education system, curriculum content, and teaching methods. In the process of seeking countermeasures, not only internal efforts from higher education institutions are needed, but also diverse external participation and community cooperation are needed. Such efforts will contribute to building a more sustainable and inclusive educational environment, cultivating future leaders and innovators capable of addressing the complex challenges of today's world. The comprehensive integration of ecological and humanistic concepts into higher education management will undoubtedly lay a solid foundation for the long-term development of society and the maintenance of global ecological balance.

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