

## Countermeasures Research on Cultivating Students' Innovative Ability in Fine Arts Teaching in Universities

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**Abstract:** The life of art lies in innovation. One of the meanings of art is that it has innovative ways and methods. Fine arts teaching has unique conditions for cultivating students' innovative ability. Guided by the theory of innovative education, based on the core concept of innovative education, this paper focuses on the problems existing in the fine arts teaching of colleges and universities, follows the law of the cultivation of innovative ability, and proposes the countermeasures of college fine arts teaching to cultivate students' innovative ability, and serves the practice of college fine arts teaching reform. Specific countermeasures include: constructing a life-oriented teaching model, stimulating students' initiative, cultivating students' innovative thinking ability through practice, enriching students' horizons, establishing a scientific curriculum evaluation index system, and focusing on cultivating students' awareness of association.

### 1. Introduction

Innovation and entrepreneurship education is a teaching concept and model that is adapted to the needs of the economic society and the national development strategy. Promoting innovation and entrepreneurship education in colleges and universities has great practical significance and long-term strategic significance for promoting the scientific development of higher education, deepening the reform of education and teaching, and improving the quality of personnel training. Innovative entrepreneurship education should be oriented to all students and integrate into the whole process of talent cultivation. On the basis of professional education, with the transformation of educational thoughts and the renewal of educational concepts as the forerunners, with the core of enhancing students' sense of social responsibility, innovation, entrepreneurial awareness and entrepreneurial ability, we will focus on reforming the personnel training model and curriculum system, and vigorously promote higher education. The colleges and universities' innovation and entrepreneurship education work continuously improves the quality of personnel training. Innovative education is the foundation of entrepreneurship education. The essence and core of entrepreneurship education is innovative education. The purpose is to cultivate college students' innovative spirit and innovative ability.

Innovation refers to the use of existing thinking patterns, ideas that are different from conventional or ordinary people's ideas, and the use of existing knowledge and material to improve in a specific environment, in accordance with ideal needs or to meet social needs. Or the act of creating new things and achieving certain beneficial effects. Innovative ability is the ability to continuously provide new ideas, new theories, new methods and new inventions with economic, social and ecological values in the fields of technology and various practical activities. Modern society needs a large number of innovative talents. Only by cultivating a large number of innovative talents can students better adapt to the needs of social development and meet economic and social development. Art education is an important part of quality education and an important way to cultivate students' innovative spirit and practical ability. Art education has an important influence on people's thoughts, feelings, will, interests and hobbies, and plays an important role in cultivating future talents with all-round development. Innovation is the eternal theme of human society. The

main idea of art education is to develop the subjectivity of human beings. The cultivation of innovation consciousness is the ultimate goal of subjective development.

"The life of art lies in innovation". One of the meanings of art is that it has innovative ways and methods. Fine arts teaching has unique conditions for cultivating students' innovative ability. "We must transform the world with the principle of beauty." Fine arts teaching should fully highlight the beauty and use various forms of beauty to attract and infect students. "Art is for life, where people go, art is where to follow", art teaching should attach importance to the correct aesthetics of students, and consciously use beauty to shape the future. In art teaching, students are encouraged to develop their individuality, enlighten their intelligence, and exert their creativity so that they can play the unique functions of the discipline itself in cultivating students' imagination and creativity. The current university art teaching is based on imitative teaching. Teacher's teaching directly determines the student's learning. The highest level of student learning is "like or not" and does not seek "heresy" at all. This kind of teaching thought has long suppressed students, and students' imagination, free thinking and unique creativity cannot be fully exerted. Therefore, it is of great practical significance to study university fine art teaching if it cultivates students' innovative ability.

## **2. Innovative Education Foundation**

As a basis for cultivating students' innovative spirit and creative ability, innovative education theory includes three aspects:

(1) The connotation of innovative education. Innovation is a complex process, including many links, interactions between different links, and division of labor between different entities. Through the interactive integration of "small innovations", "big innovations" are realized. Innovative education should also be carried out in accordance with the connotation and process of innovation itself, focusing on the differentiated education of different educational groups, not only the scientists who cultivate knowledge innovation, but also the engineers who turn knowledge into technology, and turn the training of technology into the entrepreneur applied to social services and operations.

(2) The core concept of innovative education. Innovative education requires students to be viewed with appreciation and the potential of each student to be realized. Educators firmly believe that every student can be created, especially the underwriting potential of "underachiever". Every student is a land to be developed or further developed, turning the diverse potentials of students into reality. In practice, teachers should treat each student well and strive to develop the creative potential of each student. Liberating students is the hope of innovative education. Forcing students to accept and suppress the personality of students violates the natural nature of human beings.

(3) Implementation plan of innovative education. To implement innovative education is to start from the cultivation of innovative spirit, to improve the ability to innovate as the core, and to promote the independent construction and coordinated development of students' overall quality. Innovative education must be oriented to all students, with clear training objectives, and actively participate in practical training and various social practices on the basis of systematic theoretical knowledge. Therefore, it is necessary to take the innovation education into the talent training program for overall planning and design from the whole process of education, and ensure that the knowledge, ability and quality of students' innovation meet the expected requirements.

## **3. Basic Components of Innovation Ability**

There are three basic elements in the many components of innovation:

(1) Systematic thinking ability. Systematic thinking is the basic way of thinking that combines principle and flexibility. Only by systematic thinking can we grasp the whole, grasp the key points, and adopt flexible methods to deal with affairs without losing principles. Objective things are the organic whole of mutual connection and development and change. Systematic thinking is a way of thinking in which people use systemic perspectives to relate objects to each other, their structures and functions, and to systematically recognize them. The principle of holism is the core of the

system thinking mode. It requires people to do things based on the whole, and to understand and grasp the whole from the interaction process between the whole and the part, the whole and the environment. When thinking and dealing with problems, we must proceed from the whole, focus on the overall situation, and pay attention to the overall benefits and overall results.

(2) Creative thinking ability. Creative thinking is a pioneering thinking activity, that is, thinking activities that open up new areas and new achievements of human beings, manifested in the invention of new technologies, the formation of new ideas, the introduction of new programs and decisions, and the creation of new theories. Creative thinking is not only manifested in the process of thinking of new discoveries and new inventions, but also in the methods and techniques of thinking, and is unique in some local conclusions and opinions. Creative thinking is widely found in political, military, production, educational, artistic, and scientific research activities. The achievement of creative thinking often requires long-term exploration and painstaking research, even after many setbacks. Creative thinking skills also require long-term knowledge accumulation and intelligent training.

(3) Practical ability. Practice is the premise of scientific inquiry. Without practice, scientific inquiry will not be carried out. Practical ability is the ability and quality of all social and objective material activities in the process of purposefully exploring and transforming the real world. Including scientific practice ability, social practice ability, production practice ability and educational practice ability. Practical ability is an important part of the human intelligent structure, and it is also the basis for the formation of human quality. To cultivate practical ability, you need to participate in practical activities, and have the opportunity to truly obtain "direct experience" before you can return the theoretical knowledge that you have learned and abstracted from practice to practice. Otherwise, the cultivation of practical ability will be impossible to talk about.

#### **4. Problems in College Art Teaching**

There are many problems in the current college fine arts teaching, which are highlighted in the following aspects:

(1) The curriculum offering emphasizes the theory of light innovation. Under the guidance of national policies, colleges and universities have generally opened courses for college students' career planning, employment and entrepreneurship, and have set this course as a compulsory course. They have instilled the concept of innovation and entrepreneurship, achieved positive results, and systematically cultivated students' career plans. Ability and innovation and entrepreneurship. However, most teachers only explain the relevant policies of the state to support college students' innovation and entrepreneurship in the teaching of innovation and entrepreneurship courses, and do not introduce practical operation links in teaching. Leading to the lack of practical experience in transforming professional knowledge into practical benefits, the theory and practice are out of touch, and there are problems that focus on theoretical teaching and neglect practical application.

(2) Insufficient innovation in university fine arts education. The innovative ability of university teachers directly affects the cultivation of innovative talents and the innovation of the country. The innovative ability of university teachers has become an important factor affecting students' ability to innovate. Some university teachers have insufficient abilities, and they are unable to provide timely guidance to students. They are influenced by traditional teaching concepts, and teaching methods are backward, which cannot stimulate students' interest. Art teachers lack innovative ideas in teaching, and they often appear in art classes according to the teaching methods of this book. Some teachers believe that the completion of the textbook knowledge is to complete the teaching task, the lack of extension of the art works, resulting in the student's appreciation ability stagnated. Students' ability to innovate is hard to improve and teaching efficiency is not improved.

(3) The lack of individualized innovation in practical teaching. Practical teaching is not an independent teaching system, but is closely related to theoretical teaching. It is a practical operation of students under the guidance of teachers. The teaching mode of art majors is influenced by professional characteristics. The practical teaching is mostly experimental or practical training. The teaching mode is mostly studio-based teaching mode. The disadvantage is that students in the same

studio are very similar in style. The artistic expression and creative techniques often inherit the style of the studio responsible for teachers. The practice teaching is mostly a single technique training and style copying, which makes it difficult for students to improve their individualized innovation ability.

(4) The teaching evaluation method is single. In the fine arts teaching of colleges and universities, through teaching evaluation, students' interest in art learning is stimulated and students' good development is promoted. At present, most colleges still adopt a method of determining scores in the examination papers, ignoring the process of classroom performance and ability improvement in art learning, and neglecting the differences in foundation and ability between students. A single evaluation method can not examine the true ability and level of students. It has a certain one-sidedness, which is not conducive to the cultivation and promotion of students' cultural literacy. It is also not conducive to improving the interest and innovation ability of art learning, and even makes students have negative emotions about learning art. .

## **5. Countermeasures for Cultivating Students' Innovative Ability in College Art Teaching**

Under the background of innovative education, new requirements for college fine arts teaching have been put forward. Guided by the theory of innovative education, this paper aims at the problems existing in the art teaching of colleges and universities, follows the law of the cultivation of innovative ability, and puts forward the countermeasures of the university art teaching to cultivate students' innovative ability, and serves the practice of college fine arts teaching reform.

(1) Build the living teaching model. Life-oriented teaching is to put teaching activities into the real life background, to stimulate students' strong desire to participate in activities as a living subject, to promote students to learn in life, to live better in learning, and to obtain energetic knowledge. And make the sentiment really edified. For fine arts teaching, every scene in nature is a valuable asset worthy of observation and indispensable. To draw a better work, you must be good at observing and taking nutrition from your life. Teachers should lead students into nature, get close to nature, observe subtle things, feel the beauty of different scenes, cultivate students' observation ability, and improve their ability to innovate close to nature.

(2) Inspire students' initiative in learning. Teachers should update the teaching concept in a timely manner, focusing on teaching materials and innovative teaching methods, which truly highlights the student's dominant position and brings students into learning to meet the needs of students' learning and development. In the past teaching, some teachers adopted indoctrinated teaching methods, neglecting the students' subject status, and it is difficult to meet the students' emotional needs. In addition, some teachers simply teach for teaching, which reduces the effect of "knowledge convection" and even makes students feel resistant. In response to these phenomena, teachers should start from inspiration and guidance, focus on cultivating students' innovative ability, adopt effective teaching methods, guide students to participate in learning, and stimulate students' initiative.

(3) Cultivate students' innovative thinking ability through practice. First of all, practice is an important source of cultivating students' innovative thinking ability. Teachers lead students to practice teaching, and can lead students out of the classroom, observe the natural scenery and surrounding social life, and provide content and resources for the development of students' innovative thinking ability. Secondly, practice can expand students' thinking and vision, students can see a different world, and the stimulation of thinking can promote the development of students' innovative thinking ability. Once again, various practical activities, such as art competitions, photography exhibitions, and sculpture exhibitions, are held to attract students to participate actively and to further enhance their innovative thinking skills.

(4) Constantly enrich the students' field of view. If the field of vision is limited, there will be a lack of understanding of things in nature. Therefore, to broaden the horizons of students, so that students can understand things from multiple angles, in order to continuously enhance the ability to innovate. Art is an art course. The history of art courses has a long history. The forms of painting and artistic expressions are diverse. Enriching the view of students is very important for art teaching.

In the art teaching class, teachers introduce the development process of art at home and abroad, and use art form to enhance students' understanding of art, so that students have a strong interest in art and their ability to innovate will be improved.

(5) Establish the scientific curriculum evaluation index system. The evaluation index system refers to an organic whole with an internal structure composed of a plurality of indicators that characterize the various aspects of the evaluation object and their interconnections. Auxiliary scientific evaluation methods can help students build self-confidence and form a sense of self-consciousness, so that students can experience the joy of success. In the process of evaluating students' works, teachers should not consider simple standards, recognize innovations, strengthen their sense of innovation, guide students to self-evaluation, ensure that each student's interests and personality are developed, and improve their sense of innovation and innovation. In turn, promote the all-round development of students.

(6) Focus on cultivating students' awareness of association. Association is the process of creating new solutions in the mind based on the original perceptual image. Students with strong association skills can successfully incorporate new knowledge into existing knowledge structures and establish the essential link between new and old knowledge. Association awareness can help students discover different aspects of things and help improve their ability to innovate. Fine arts teaching needs to cultivate students' associative ability, find some art works that are more suitable for association, guide students to develop associations in the classroom teaching process, and improve students' awareness of association. After students have the sense of association, they will actively carry out associations in the process of art creation and improve their ability to learn independently.

## 6. Conclusion

With the continuous improvement of the society's requirements for art professionals, colleges and universities in the fine arts teaching process need to constantly improve the teaching content and teaching plans, adhere to the "people-oriented" principle, and train more high-quality professionals for the society. It is an important part of the cultivation of students' innovative ability. The cultivation of innovative ability is not a one-step process. It is necessary to continuously master theoretical knowledge, enrich practical knowledge, cultivate interest in learning, and accumulate art experience and enrich the knowledge in the subtle process. Improve aesthetic, evaluation and perception skills, strengthen comprehensive capabilities, and lay a solid foundation for the development of innovative capabilities.

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