

Reform of College Art Course Based on Cultural Construction

Zi Wang^{1, a}

¹ College of Fine Arts of Beihua University, Jilin City, China

^aziwang_001@163.com

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Abstract. In order to improve the overall quality of students, the state pays more and more attention to the implementation of quality education. College art courses are a very important part of quality education. Art education can not only cultivate students' skills in art majors, but also cultivate their sentiments. Students are physically and mentally healthy. College art education is also part of the cultural education of colleges and universities, and bears the responsibility of cultural inheritance. By analyzing the main problems existing in the art courses of colleges and universities today, this paper discusses the reform of college art curriculum from the perspective of cultural bearing, and hopes to provide valuable reference for the modern college art curriculum reform.

Introduction

China's cultural development has a long history and has a rich cultural heritage. At the same time, the state attaches great importance to cultural construction and is committed to building a socialist cultural power. College art education cannot neglect the essential requirements of education on the basis of practicing quality education. It is necessary to clarify that the core of art education lies in inheriting culture. At present, colleges and universities have some outstanding problems in the setting of art courses. Under the situation of cultural bearing, college art courses must be reformed, improve the quality of college art education, and give full play to the role of college art education in cultural inheritance and quality education. .

The Significance of the Reform of Art Courses in Colleges and Universities from the Perspective of Cultural Construction

From the perspective of cultural construction, college art curriculum reform pays more attention to cultural education in art education, pays attention to the cultural construction role undertaken by art education and enhances the tension of art learning. From the perspective of cultural construction, art education in colleges and universities no longer only pays attention to improving students' art skills, but also pays attention to the education of art basic knowledge and improves students' literary literacy. From the perspective of cultural construction, students from college art education have a richer basic knowledge, and more cultural elements can be incorporated into the design of art works. The art education curriculum will change the past cramming teaching mode, change the passive learning status of students, art education is more humanistic, and students have personalized imagination and creativity.

The complete art aesthetics should include the aesthetics of art and cultural aesthetics and other art forms. From the perspective of cultural construction, college art education uses art to educate people and culture to educate people, providing students with a more cultural atmosphere. Both Western art and Chinese art have their own unique cultural characteristics and cultural history. Different forms of art often cover specific cultural elements in different forms. For example, traditional Chinese art works usually show Taoism, Confucianism and other ideas. Western art works often show local religious culture. After the reform, college art courses can guide students to learn the cultural history of China and the West, understand the cultural concepts of China and the West, and gradually form a complete aesthetic in a strong cultural atmosphere.

After thousands of years of accumulation, the traditional culture of the Chinese nation has an extremely rich cultural connotation, which has very important guiding significance for the development of individuals, society and the country. From the perspective of cultural construction, after the reform of college art education, China's traditional culture can be integrated into the art curriculum, which can increase the national culture, folk art, regional culture and other content in the art curriculum, and cultivate students' national consciousness, which is conducive to inheritance. And promote the traditional culture of the Chinese nation and realize the cultural power.

The main problems in art education in colleges and universities

Most colleges and universities in China pay great attention to improving students' professional skills and creative ability, such as painting level and art skills, but neglecting students' basic art culture. Therefore, in the courses offered, painting courses and other skills to enhance the skills accounted for the majority, while the cultural subjects on art background and art theory only accounted for a small part, such as art appreciation, art theory, art history and other courses. . Relevant survey data show that there is a big gap between the art culture courses offered by Chinese universities and some western countries. The art culture courses offered by Western countries reach about 40% of the total curriculum, focusing on cultivating students' cultural quality and Aesthetic ability, and China pays too much attention to the practicality of art courses.

College art education is committed to cultivating high-quality art talents, and most colleges lack specific teaching objectives for specific talent training. It is not clear what kind of art talents should be cultivated for the society from the perspective of cultural construction. Therefore, at present, most colleges and universities still aim to cultivate talents with high skills and mastery of art skills, and do not pay attention to cultivating talents with unique aesthetic ability, creativity and art appreciation. The art cultivation of the fine arts talents cultivated by most colleges is not high enough to meet the needs of the society for high-quality art talents, which makes the university and society have a certain degree of disconnection. Although most colleges and universities offer a certain proportion of basic courses such as art theory and art history, they are more boring due to the traditional cramming teaching mode of art teachers. Most teachers in the theoretical class usually unilaterally instill the art knowledge into the students through PPT presentations and classroom explanations. The teaching methods lack new ideas and students accept them passively. The teacher neglected the interaction with the students during the teaching process. The overall classroom atmosphere was dull and the students' participation was not high.

In the reform of art curriculum in colleges and universities, the cultivation of students' cultural accomplishment is emphasized. The premise of increasing the basic art culture curriculum is that college art teachers themselves have rich professional knowledge and cultural accomplishments. Although some college art teachers have rich teaching experience and art professional ability, His professional knowledge and literary literacy are not high enough. Especially the older teachers in the school do not pay attention to learning new theoretical knowledge. The teaching experience and professional knowledge they have mastered have not adapted to the art teaching from the perspective of modern culture construction. Some schools cannot regularly carry out teachers because of financial restrictions. Training, the teacher strength cannot be improved.

There are always more or less connections between art and other disciplines. The courses offered by art majors in China are basically courses that are directly related to art. There is no cross between other disciplines, and the content of teaching is very simple. Some students usually have a wide range of cultural contacts, and a single art teaching content cannot meet the curiosity of these students, affecting the teaching effect of the course, and the single teaching content does not meet the social needs for art talents. Although most colleges and universities offer a certain proportion of basic courses such as art theory and art history, they are more boring due to the traditional cramming teaching mode of art teachers. Most teachers in the theoretical class usually unilaterally instill the art knowledge into the students through PPT presentations and classroom explanations. The teaching methods lack new ideas and students accept them passively. The teacher neglected the interaction

with the students during the teaching process. The overall classroom atmosphere was dull and the students' participation was not high.

While enriching the teaching content, teachers should also change the traditional cramming teaching mode, explore new teaching models under the new situation, and improve students' initiative. For example, when explaining the course of art history, teachers should not blindly tell students, let students learn the unique charm of history and culture, and lead students to visit local art museums and museums to improve students' classrooms. Participation. For the history of Western art and the art culture of different regions and nationalities, it is difficult to realize personal visits.

Specific Measures for the Reform of Art Courses in Colleges and Universities from the Perspective of Cultural Construction

In order to improve the current situation that Chinese colleges and universities attach too much importance to art skills and neglect the status quo of art theory, colleges and universities should increase the art foundation culture courses such as art appreciation, art theory and art room according to their actual conditions. Art works have their own cultural connotations. Only by enhancing the cultural quality of students can students understand the true meaning of art and improve the overall aesthetics of students. The lack of cultural art works is empty and has no soul. It enhances the cultural quality of students and allows students to create works of art that are more culturally appealing. Art is not only an art discipline, but also intersects with many disciplines. It is a comprehensive discipline. From the perspective of cultural construction, college art curriculum reform must combine different disciplines with art foundation courses to improve students' cultural quality.

From the perspective of cultural construction, college art curriculum reform must clarify the teaching objectives, understand what types of art talents are needed in today's society, meet the needs of social development, and cultivate high-quality art professionals for the country. College art education must change the traditional art education goal, not only cultivate practical talents with high art skills for the society, but also cultivate high-quality cultural talents for the society, inherit and carry forward the traditional culture of the Chinese nation. It is necessary to pay attention to cultivating students' comprehensive art ability, so that students can form their own aesthetic ability and reshape the culture of art discipline.

From the perspective of cultural construction, in addition to changing the traditional teaching concepts of teachers, college art curriculum reform should also pay attention to improve teachers' comprehensive quality and strengthen the construction of teachers. Only when teachers' comprehensive qualities are improved can new teaching goals be realized. Government departments can help colleges and universities increase investment in teaching funds, so that universities can regularly organize teacher training to ensure that teachers can continuously accept new knowledge and skills and enhance their innovative creativity. College art teachers should also pay attention to improve their artistic culture, master the rich basic knowledge of art, and impart artistic skills to students while teaching, while increasing the cultural penetration, so that students can master basic art knowledge in the process of practice. A teacher with a rich cultural heritage can also emanate a unique charm in the ordinary teaching and life, guiding students to learn art expertise and improve their cultural qualities.

In order to cultivate art professionals with high comprehensive quality and meet the needs of different fields of society, it is necessary to pay attention to the combination of art and other disciplines in the reform of college art curriculum, and to increase the content of relevant subjects in the content of art teaching according to the actual situation of specific professions. Enrich teaching content and improve teaching quality. While enriching the teaching content, teachers should also change the traditional cramming teaching mode, explore new teaching models under the new situation, and improve students' initiative. For example, when explaining the course of art history, teachers should not blindly tell students, let students learn the unique charm of history and culture, and lead students to visit local art museums and museums to improve students' classrooms. Participation. For the history of Western art and the art culture of different regions and nationalities, it

is difficult to realize personal visits. Teachers can use the current hot VR technology to let students wear VR glasses to experience the cultural differences of different countries, regions and nationalities in the virtual space. Enjoy a different cultural charm.

When teachers carry out teaching activities, they can change the previous classroom teaching mode and lead students to some beautiful places such as natural scenic spots and parks to create art, let students walk out of the classroom, feel the beauty of nature, and stimulate students' creative inspiration. In inheriting and promoting the traditional culture of the Chinese nation, teachers can lead students to visit traditional art workshops and learn some folk art. These innovative teaching modes can attract students' attention, improve students' interest in learning, and improve the efficiency of art teaching in colleges and universities.

Application Practice of Network Information Technology in College Art Teaching

Pre-teaching preparation is as important as the actual process of teaching. Be prepared to create a wonderful class. Before teaching, teachers can make full use of the convenience brought by network information technology, fully prepare lessons, prepare the pictures, sounds, videos, animations, etc. needed in the classroom, and integrate resources to make them consistent and make classroom teaching Achieve the effect in one go. In addition, teachers can use network information technology to achieve the perfect combination of art works of various art forms and art courseware, so that students can appreciate the exquisiteness of art.

The application of network information technology makes college art teaching no longer limited to traditional teaching methods. Teachers prepare well-made courseware before teaching. It is used in classroom teaching. In the actual classroom teaching process, students can see vivid images. Art works, reaching the impact of the senses and the emotional guidance. At the same time, teachers can explore a certain work and students in the actual classroom, and use the network information technology to deeply explore the content of the work, which will attract students' interest and help to better understand the works and understand the works. Understand the teaching content.

In modern society, people's communication is mainly carried out through WeChat, Weibo, QQ and other means. In college art teaching, teachers or student leaders often gather students together in a group. In this social circle, students and teachers can speak freely and express their thoughts and feelings about art. Any subject cannot be separated from people's real life, from the knowledge and aesthetics of life, is the body without soul. In the era of the development of network information technology, students and teachers can carry out the feelings and exchanges of "beauty" in life anytime and anywhere, which is a big advantage that is different from traditional art teaching methods. Timely communication is conducive to students' deep learning of art, linking art to their actual life, and cultivating students' creative thinking.

Conclusion

College art curriculum education is very important for the cultivation of art talents and cultural inheritance. At present, colleges and universities in China generally pay too much attention to cultivating students' art skills and neglect the promotion of cultural literacy. From the perspective of cultural construction, college art curriculum reform is imperative. Major universities must integrate cultural construction into art curriculum, clarify teaching objectives, enrich teaching content, innovate teaching models, and improve students' artistic accomplishment.

The art class in colleges and universities is an aesthetic classroom, a classroom for creating beauty, and a classroom at the forefront of fashion. In the context of the information age, college art should also follow the trend of the trend, making network information technology convenient for college art classes. Facts have proved that the perfect combination of network information technology and college art classrooms can provide students with a broader creative space, which is conducive to students to accumulate rich creative materials, stimulate students' creative desires, cultivate students' creative ability, and improve students' aesthetics. Appreciation ability, thereby further improving the

quality of art classroom teaching in colleges and universities, and providing benefits for college art classroom teaching.

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