

On the ways of integrating art education into students in higher vocational colleges

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Abstract: Through field observation, this article attempts to discuss the ways in which art education can be integrated into students in higher vocational colleges. Starting from the dual roles of art education, combined with the characteristics of students in higher vocational colleges, we find the connection between the two, and through the expansion of the connection, we find that the dilemma faced by students is the fragmentation of the knowledge system and the weak practicality of hands-on ability. Therefore, systematic learning and practical operation can solve the educational problems faced by students before, and make important contributions to students' smooth study of art education, smooth cultivation of aesthetics, and smooth construction of a systematic education system. All in all, art education plays an irreplaceable and important role in human development and social progress. Plato even had such a view: art should become the basis of education. It can be said that not paying attention to moral education will damage the moral standards of a generation; not paying attention to intellectual education will damage the cognitive level of a generation; not paying attention to sports will damage the physical health of a generation; not paying attention to art education will damage the physical health of a generation. What is damaged is the spiritual world of a generation, and what is damaged is the spirit, imagination and creativity of a nation.

Key words: art education; higher vocational colleges; ways

1 Introduction

Art education refers to aesthetic education activities that use literature, music, art, etc., as artistic means and content. As an important part of aesthetic education, the task of art education is to cultivate aesthetic concepts, appreciation and creative abilities. Art education focuses on cultivating appreciation ability, supplemented by creative ability, enabling learners to learn aesthetic knowledge and form aesthetic ability in the practice of appreciating excellent works of art. It can be said that if you study art for the sake of art, you will learn skills, which will benefit you for a while. If you integrate art into your life, you will develop your thinking, which will have a lifelong impact.

2 The role of art education

This article discusses the role of art education from two aspects. First, from a theoretical perspective, art education can enrich the connotation of college education. Second, from a practical point of view, art education can cultivate students' personal experience ability. The two influence each other and form the core of the role of art education [1].

2.1 The theoretical role of art education

The theoretical role of art education is to enrich the connotation of college education. Specifically, this can allow more people to understand the true connotation of art education. Previously, we had one-sided understanding of education as exam-oriented education and ignored the essence of education. The role of art education can enrich the meaning of education, thereby making the meaning of education more complete [2]. Through art education, we can popularize the basic knowledge of art, which can make people perceive the colorful world and improve our cultural and artistic accomplishments. Nowadays, art is everywhere in society, but if you want to integrate yourself into this art society, you need to master certain knowledge principles, constantly and consciously appreciate and improve your aesthetic ability, so that you can rise in your ideological level. In this way, you can truly enjoy the feeling brought by art.

2.2 The practical role of art education

The practical role of art education refers to the ability to cultivate students' personal experience. Different from traditional teaching methods, art education is more practical. Students can experience the process through specific behaviors, so that the channels for acquiring knowledge are more effective. Art practice also refers to the process in which students apply the theoretical knowledge they have learned to life through their own thinking, participate in various artistic activities, and play a role in them [3].

In art practice, students need to integrate aesthetic thoughts throughout it, combine their personal understanding of art, way of thinking, observation angle, etc., with their own social practice and life practice, and clarify the relationship between skills and self, and the relationship between self and art, the relationship between self, art and social life, etc., so as to achieve the purpose of improving aesthetic cultivation and personal artistic quality.

Students must constantly explore their various spiritual experiences and creativity, and express them through various methods and media, so that educational ideas can be established in artistic practice, and ultimately form their own unique artistic insights into life and artistic values, way of thinking and the ability to create independently.

3 Characteristics of students in higher vocational colleges

After long-term observation of the characteristics of students in higher vocational colleges, the following two characteristics are summarized. First, basic knowledge is weak and there is a lack of systematic knowledge guidance. The second is that the hands-on ability is weak and there is a lack of specific activities to improve one's learning ability.

3.1 Weak basic knowledge

After observation, the students' knowledge system was fragmented. Due to the previous education methods at home and school, there were obvious deficiencies in learning knowledge. Specific manifestations include a lack of logic, a lack of rigorous definitions, etc. In the short term, this is due to the lack of learning environment. In the long term, it is difficult to cultivate students with real learning literacy. On the one hand, there are only two, teachers and teaching materials. Some teachers have very high academic qualifications and have conducted in-depth research, but they are not good at speaking out, or their teaching methods are too "academic", causing students to lose interest in the lectures. There are also teachers who do not have enough understanding of the professional field, are unclear about the historical evolution of the profession, and lack a "scenario-based" understanding of how to solve practical problems. Therefore, their lectures are not vivid enough, making it more difficult for students to understand. Some textbooks are relatively obscure and difficult to understand. It may be okay to cooperate with the teacher's lectures, but they omit the background and reasoning process of many knowledge points and are very abstract, making them unsuitable for self-study. The students didn't understand it in class and couldn't understand it during self-study after class, so they gave up. Of course, there are also some courses that have not kept pace with the times and are still teaching things from many years ago. This is also the reason why people feel

that the knowledge learned in college is useless. On the other hand, many students go to college with the mentality that they can just pass the exams, and just get a diploma anyway. They do not treat the subjects they study in a systematic way. The setting of each course has its own meaning, and the arrangement of teaching plans also takes into account the relevance and dependence of knowledge [4]. Regarding professional courses, I did not fully understand them, and I lacked subjective initiative. I muddled along without digging deeper, resulting in poor academic performance.

3.2 Weak hands-on ability

After observation, the students' hands-on ability is weak. Taking painting as an example, students are often unable to take the initiative to paint. They do not know the steps of painting, how to compose a picture, how to adjust colors, how to polish the work, etc. This is all related to practice and is closely related to one's own hands-on ability. First of all, practical ability is the extension and consolidation of learning. Through practice, we can transform book knowledge into practical operational abilities and better understand and apply the knowledge we have learned. Practice makes knowledge vivid and concrete, and helps us deepen our understanding and memory of knowledge. Secondly, practical ability is the key to cultivating innovative thinking and problem solving. In practice, we often face various complex situations and challenges, which require us to think proactively and flexibly use knowledge and skills to solve problems. Through practice, we can cultivate a sense of innovation, exercise agility and flexibility in thinking, and improve our ability to solve problems in complex environments. Finally, practical skills are also crucial for employment and career development. Modern society's demand for talents increasingly emphasizes practical experience and practical ability. People with solid practical abilities are more likely to adapt to the work environment and are more competitive and have development potential.

4 Ways to integrate

Through systematic knowledge learning and practical operation, educational abilities can be effectively imparted to students and a good learning environment can be formed.

4.1 Systematic learning

Systematic learning refers to making theoretical knowledge systematic. For example, from the composition of the painting, the color of the painting, the characters of the painting, and the historical background of the painting, we can form a systematic understanding of art and complete the systematic learning of art education. Different from traditional exam-oriented education, this can establish an overall knowledge system and clear logic in students' minds, completing the role of education. For schools, art education is the glue that binds fragmented disciplines and is the stimulant in moments of burnout, which makes school life relaxed and full of vitality. Scientific research shows that there is a stable positive correlation between adequate arts education and achievement tests in other subjects. School-aged students who participated in art activities scored significantly higher on verbal memory tests than their classmates who did not participate in art activities. The existence of art education connects education and life into a harmonious whole, making learning and life more relaxed and beautiful, so that life does not appear tense and busy during the high-intensity learning process, but still has calmness and elegance. Systematizing learning can effectively accumulate knowledge, make knowledge more systematic, and make your understanding of things deeper and more specific. This kind of learning is efficient, rather than learning a little when you need it, and then not learning again after you understand it. This will only keep you in an introductory stage and will not make breakthrough progress [5].

4.2 Practical operations

Practical operation refers to letting one's own behavior experience knowledge. For example, you can adjust the colors yourself, feel the difference between the colors of the painting and real life, compose the picture yourself, and feel the spatial proportions behind the painting. These can allow students to personally feel the charm of knowledge and effectively

solve fantasy problems. The key to art education is to cultivate students' practical ability, cultivate students' self-confidence, and avoid students' inferiority complex and other negative emotions. It is necessary to guide students to use their imagination. Painting does not require too many rules and regulations. Good works are made with heart, meaningfulness, visual beauty, and innovative spirit. In art creation, it does not necessarily have to be a realistic expression. It can also express the artistic conception and emotion you want to describe from realism to abstraction. In this process, students are encouraged to use their imagination to create. During the creation process, they can use watercolor pens, colored pencils, chalks, oil paints, etc., or use colored cardboard for splicing. Through practice, you can gain knowledge and experience about practice, and be able to do things better. Practice, understand, practice, and understand again. This form repeats itself endlessly, and practice and understanding each cycle. The contents have relatively entered a more advanced stage, that is to say, no matter what you do, if you practice it once, you will have more experience. If you do it again, you will be better. If you practice it again, you will have more experience. Next time, you will have more experience. One more time's practice will make you better. In this way, by continuously increasing the number of practices, you will be able to master richer experiences and do things better and better. By learning in practice, we can gain first-hand knowledge. In practice, middle school learning is a whole-hearted experiential learning, which is particularly impressive and has a profound impact on people's behavior.

5 Conclusion

By introducing the role of art education and analyzing the characteristics of students in higher vocational colleges, we can see that there are two ways for art education to be integrated into students in higher vocational colleges. They are systematic learning and practical operation. These two learning methods can break the previous difficulties in learning knowledge and cultivate more outstanding students.

Art education not only helps people learn to create, but also helps people learn to cooperate and communicate. In the process of art learning, students will use a series of visual, auditory, and kinesthetic signals and movements to express their thoughts, opinions, and suggestions, which plays an important role in the formation of communication and expression skills. Similarly, participating in the collective learning process of art subjects is a process of improving cooperation and communication skills, and these qualities are extremely important for children's current and future lives. More importantly, art education contributes to the formation of human personality. Through different forms of art education, children gradually develop a basic awareness of balance, space, structure, etc., and will use these to form a harmonious character, constantly nourishing the spirit, nurturing life, and perfecting human nature. The learning process of art, based on the cultivation of memory, observation and other abilities, must be accompanied by concentration, perseverance, and purposefulness. These are indispensable and important components for forming a complete personality. The learning process is also a process that promotes the formation of personalized, unique, stable, and integrated behavior patterns, thinking patterns, and emotional patterns. It is undoubtedly beneficial to people's current life, future growth and development, and the formation of a sound personality, playing a decisive role in perfecting human nature.

Conflicts of interest

The author declares no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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