

Analysis of the Problems and Measures of Chinese Art Training and Education

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Abstract: In today's era, with the continuous development of the economy and the need for high-quality living among the masses, education plays an increasingly important role in society. However, with the deepening competition of academic courses in schools, off-campus art training is gradually placed in a sensitive position. One parent believes that art training can help improve their children's aesthetic literacy, artistic skills, etc., while the other parent group believes that this is a waste of time activity. This article introduces the current situation and some issues of extracurricular art training for children and young children and proposes corresponding discussions and reflections. Among them, there are issues of emphasis and disdain caused by concepts, as well as issues of attitude towards extracurricular art training. At the same time, there is still a certain economic gap in today's society that can affect the fairness and teaching quality of extracurricular art training. In addition, regional differences in teaching and differences in the concentration of educated individuals are also important factors affecting learning and teaching quality. Finally, to improve the effectiveness of education, this article proposes ways to establish a fair and reasonable fee system, strengthen the construction of teaching staff, and scientifically divide classes to improve the quality of courses.

Keywords: educational effectiveness, ways of improvement, art training

1. Introduction

Currently, with the continuous development of the economy and the need for high-quality living among the masses, the diversification and refinement of education are becoming increasingly important. However, there are still a series of problems in the field of off-campus art training, which hurt teaching effectiveness.

At present, research on off-campus art training is relatively limited. In existing research, there has been no in-depth exploration of the educational effectiveness of art training. Therefore, this study will explore ways to improve the effectiveness of education from the perspective of art training. This study aims to analyze the problems encountered in the off-campus art training industry and provide scientific measures.

To achieve the research objectives, this study will adopt various research methods. Through a review of relevant literature, the current status and problems in the field of off-campus art training can be understood.

The significance of this study lies in providing some effective ways and strategies for improving practical teaching by deeply exploring the current situation of off-campus art training that needs improvement. At the same time, the research results can also provide some reference and inspiration for educational institutions and teachers to improve the quality and effectiveness of education.

2. Current Difficulties and Reasons

2.1. The Issue of 'Valuing and Belittling'

In a highly competitive society, the academic performance of teenagers and children is increasingly valued, and the concept of "learning well is truly good" is deeply ingrained in people's minds. This has led to the problem of "valuing exam taking over literacy, valuing minority over the whole, and valuing competition over popularization" in children's education today [1]. In the early childhood stage, some schools even use subject materials from the first grade of primary school as curriculum materials for early childhood education to enable young children to adapt to learning in primary school smoothly. They introduce teaching content for lower grades of primary school, including arithmetic or pinyin, into early childhood teaching activities [2]. Implementing subject-based teaching can significantly reduce the leisure time of young children, resulting in their loss of independent play opportunities and hurting their mental health development. The trend of primary education in kindergarten education masks children's thirst for knowledge and deprives them of the ability to explore [3]. Therefore, it is necessary to implement art education for children, so that they can play and gain knowledge during learning.

2.2. Differences in Educational Concepts

Similarly, different families have vastly different attitudes towards art education. Some families believe that art education is necessary for their children, but only through experience, without the need to elevate to a professional or refined level. These families often tend to choose cluster art education cities, which are convenient for learning but may not have a high level of professionalism; For families that value art education, such groups often pay more attention to the accuracy and depth of training knowledge and do not overly value quantity. In short, they focus on the quality of learning, not just for the sake of learning. Taking the teaching of vocal language art as an example, the former type of families often prioritize location factors when choosing schools, with the family as the center and choosing schools nearby. They may also sign up for several types of art training classes at the same time. In the post-class review practice session, children from these families have a higher absenteeism rate. For the latter family, when choosing a school, they tend to be more meticulous and prioritize quality, often able to overcome the difficulties of having a long distance to their desired school. In terms of course review, there is a high attendance rate and strong stickiness between parents and the school.

2.3. Economic Gap

As mentioned earlier, there are some problems and differences in the field of off-campus art training, among which the main reason for the above problems is the difference in economic level. The impact of family background on children's noncognitive abilities is positive. On the one hand, a superior family background provides convenient conditions for the cultivation of children's noncognitive abilities, and on the other hand, a weak family background plays a motivating role in the cultivation of children's noncognitive abilities. Therefore, a superior family background has a significantly greater promoting effect on children's noncognitive abilities than the motivating effect

brought about by a weaker family background [4]. Therefore, generally speaking, children born into privileged families often have better learning abilities.

2.4. Regional Differences in Teaching

In extracurricular art training and education, different regions also have different teaching situations. Overall, in the same city, the teaching quality in urban areas is much higher than that in suburban areas. Of course, the reasons are diverse, and there are significant differences in teacher recruitment, talent selection, institutional investment, and service positioning. In terms of teaching focus, taking the art of vocal language as an example, schools located in economically underdeveloped areas may use more utilitarian methods of teaching, focusing on short-term effects, or forcibly integrating art with the school's cultural curriculum to promote children's cultural performance and pursue short-term benefits. And more mature teaching models will not be like this, they pay more attention to learning.

Learning media emphasizes the improvement of students' comprehensive literacy. At the same time, training schools in underdeveloped areas still face problems such as outdated teaching methods and insufficient training for educators [5].

2.5. Differences in Concentration among Educated Individuals

The concentration level of educated individuals is also an important factor affecting the quality of teaching. Research has shown that the gender, age, temperament type, social environment, family environment, etc. of young children are closely related to their concentration. The educational environment undertakes various educational tasks, among which the setting of each teaching content, the arrangement of teaching links, and the use of teaching methods are all key factors that can affect children's ability to focus [6]. Therefore, how to better classify and teach educated individuals has become an important issue. Some art education and training institutions randomly divide classes to maximize benefits, and hold classes in the form of cumulative numbers, ignoring differences in personality, concentration ability, and even cognitive level among educated individuals. According to the barrel effect, children with different learning abilities learning in the same class will significantly reduce teaching efficiency. In addition, children with weaker focus abilities may also lead to other educated individuals being affected, weakening the teaching experience.

In addition to innate factors, children's focus is influenced by the acquired family atmosphere. As the earliest and longest form of education that children can receive, family education plays an undeniable role in children's mental health. In family life, factors such as harmonious family relationships and stable parental emotions will have a subtle positive impact on children, and good and orderly family education can promote the development of children's focus and self-control [7]. Therefore, different family education is also an important factor that leads to differences in children's ability to pay attention [8].

3. Pathways

3.1. Improve the Fee System for Art Training

As mentioned earlier, the economic background of a family greatly affects the cognitive abilities of children. At the same time, providing art education to children has a greater one plus two effect. At the psychological level, the implementation of art education plays a positive role in promoting individual psychological development. Art training provides an open and free creative environment, allowing students to express their deep emotions and ideas. The process of creating artistic works

can stimulate creativity and imagination, helping students establish self-confidence and self-identity. Through artistic creation, individuals can recognize and understand their emotions and needs, which helps improve their ability to manage emotions and solve problems; At the level of individual abilities, art education helps to cultivate individuals' social adaptability. Art training usually involves students in various art activities, such as choirs, dance teams, etc. In these activities, students need to work closely with team members to complete an artwork or performance together. This collaborative experience can help students learn to cooperate with others, coordinate their behavior, and cultivate their social adaptability. At the same time, art activities also provide a platform to showcase their talents, where students can express their thoughts and emotions through participation in performances, thereby finding their place in society and improving their social adaptability; Even, art education can enhance students' imagination and creativity. Through various forms of artistic expression such as painting, music, and dance, students can freely unleash their imagination and create unique and unique works. This creative process cultivates students' independent thinking and problem-solving abilities, helping them to come up with creative solutions when facing various challenges in real life.

Therefore, it is necessary to establish a more reasonable and affordable extracurricular art training system that can be affordable for most people. Firstly, what need to do is to set tuition price caps according to local conditions and different city levels, which can effectively prevent some indiscriminate charging and overcharging phenomena; Secondly, some educational institutions may require students to pay ultra-long cycle tuition fees in one go to quickly raise funds. However, after successfully collecting high tuition fees for financing, some educational institutions may choose to close their stores and run away. Therefore, it is also necessary to establish a cap on the coverage period of tuition fees, which can to some extent reduce the financial risk of students and enhance the transparency and fairness of the education industry.

3.2. Strengthening the Professional Ability of Teachers and Improving the Welfare System

Firstly, cultivating a high-quality teaching team is crucial. Art training institutions should focus on selecting teachers with a professional background in art, educational knowledge, and teaching experience. These teachers need to have both artistic talent and good communication and teaching abilities. Teachers with rich artistic practical experience can impart their own experiences and skills to students, stimulating their interest and potential in learning.

Secondly, continuous teacher training and professional development are essential. The field of art is constantly developing, and teaching methods and concepts are also constantly being updated. Therefore, art training institutions should provide opportunities for teachers to participate in training courses, academic conferences, lectures, etc., to update their knowledge and broaden their horizons. At the same time, it is also possible to promote communication and cooperation among teachers by organizing teaching and research activities across provinces, cities, and regions, as well as sharing teaching experiences. This can to some extent narrow the regional gap in teacher skills and jointly improve teaching levels.

In addition, art training institutions should strengthen the evaluation and incentive mechanisms for teachers. Improve welfare benefits [9]. By establishing a scientific and rigorous evaluation system, it will be easier to understand the teaching effectiveness and professional abilities of teachers. Based on the evaluation results, timely provide professional guidance and feedback to teachers to help them continuously improve. At the same time, institutions can also establish incentive mechanisms to stimulate teachers' work enthusiasm and creativity.

In short, strengthening the construction of the teaching staff is an important way to improve the effectiveness of art training and education. Art training institutions should focus on selecting and cultivating excellent teachers, continuously providing opportunities for teacher training and

professional development, and establishing evaluation and incentive mechanisms to continuously improve the professional level and teaching quality of teachers, thereby enhancing the educational effectiveness of art training.

3.3. Improving Course Content and Quality

Firstly, an important part of improving course content is to focus on interdisciplinary integration. Through the intersection and integration of art with other disciplines, students can have a more comprehensive understanding and mastery of knowledge. For example, incorporating mathematical elements into music courses can help students understand and apply concepts such as rhythm and beat in music. Introducing scientific knowledge into painting courses can help students better grasp the principles of color and the effects of light and shadow. The interdisciplinary integration of course content not only enhances students' interest and understanding of art but also cultivates their innovative thinking and comprehensive abilities.

Secondly, strengthening the integration with practice is another important aspect of improving the quality of courses. Learning only at the theoretical level cannot truly cultivate students' artistic and practical abilities. Therefore, in course design, emphasis should be placed on combining theory with practice. For example, in dance courses, it is not only necessary to teach the basic skills and techniques of dance but also to guide students in actual performances and performances. In music courses, practicing through students' singing, playing, and other methods can not only improve their musical literacy but also cultivate their sense of cooperation and team spirit.

In addition, providing diverse course content tailored to individual differences among students is also key to improving course quality [10]. Each student has different interests and strengths, so the curriculum should meet their personalized needs. For example, for students interested in painting, the learning content of painting techniques can be increased; For students with a music talent, more advanced music theory courses can be offered. By designing flexible and diverse course content based on students' different needs, students' interest and motivation in learning can be stimulated, and their learning effectiveness and artistic achievements can be improved.

In summary, improving the content and quality of courses is an important way to achieve the effectiveness of art training and education. Through interdisciplinary integration, integration with practice, and personalized curriculum design, students' interest and creativity can be stimulated, their comprehensive quality and artistic level can be cultivated, and the educational goal of art training can be achieved. In future work, it is important to continuously improve and improve the course content, pay attention to the scientific and practical nature of education and teaching, and further improve the educational effectiveness of art training.

4. Conclusions

In summary, in the current era of continuous economic development and the expanding demand for high-quality living, it is necessary to pay attention to the field of extracurricular art training. At present, there are still some problems and differences in the field of extracurricular art training, including some issues with the concept and ideology of the educated party, as well as educational difficulties caused by regional differences and individual differences in education. In response to these issues that may hinder the effectiveness of extracurricular art training, This article proposes the following suggestions: improve education fees, implement reasonable fees in the field of extracurricular art training, adjust fees according to local conditions, and do not charge excessive tuition fees; Enhance the professional abilities of teachers, improve the recruitment system for teachers, and establish entry barriers; Improve the teacher welfare system and improve the quality of the curriculum, implement a reasonable work incentive system to enhance work enthusiasm,

strengthen the integration of subjects in the curriculum, and strengthen the combination of teaching and practice, providing diverse teaching content tailored to the differences of educated individuals. The implementation of the above plan can to some extent guide the development of extracurricular art training and promote the effectiveness of extracurricular art training.

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