

Content Innovation of Labor Education Based on Cultural Comparison

Lin Wang

Chongqing Industry Polytechnic College Chongqing, 401120, China

Abstract

Labor education is an important means to cultivate students' vocational skills. In March 2020, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council issued the Opinions on Comprehensively Strengthening Labor Education in Universities, Middle Schools and Primary Schools in the New Era, which clarified that labor education is divided into three types: productive labor, daily labor and service labor. The Opinions pointed out that it is necessary to strengthen the guidance of students' all-round development and healthy growth, and strengthen the overall construction and management of students' all-round development and healthy growth.

Keywords

Cultural comparison; Labor education; Content innovation.

1. Introduction

In recent years, the school has organically linked labor and teaching, expanded the scope of cultural contrast between China and the West, and carried out a distinctive "paper work" activity; We have carried out labor teaching creatively, highlighted the effectiveness of labor teaching, and cultivated students' world outlook, outlook on life and values.

1. The comparative vision of Chinese and Western cultures can comprehensively improve the comprehensive quality of students

In the long course of human development, the cultural differences between China and the West have become larger and larger, and gradually formed their own characteristics. Throughout history, we can see the origin of Chinese and Western cultural traditions from the details, and sort out the causes of the differences between Chinese and Western cultures. In teaching, the author believes that through the comparison of Chinese and Western art levels, students can be guided to understand the national spirit under different cultural backgrounds, so as to improve their humanistic quality. The western art culture originated from Greece is full of elegant and realistic artistic characteristics. Oriental art is unique, advocating spiritual sustenance and taking abstract and freehand brushwork as the main artistic expression. The difference of regional environment is an important factor leading to the difference of cultural traditions in this region. Because Greece is barren and its mountains are close to the sea, the Greeks advocate commerce, contracts, reason and theology. The formation of traditional Chinese art style has been influenced by the history of agriculture from generation to generation. Therefore, Chinese people advocate "harmony between nature and man", "self-cultivation", "idealism" and "heaven's way". The teaching method of art appreciation from the perspective of humanities and art history can not only enable students to quickly integrate into the classroom environment, but also nourish their hearts and improve their learning motivation.

At the same time, due to the differences between Chinese and Western art traditions, their forms of expression and language are different in all aspects. For example, architecture, no matter the shape of the building or the materials used, reflects different cultures and arts. Like Greek and Roman buildings, they are all built of stone, and they pursue eternal beauty. However,

many buildings in China, especially religious buildings, mostly adopt wooden structures to express the idea of "harmony between man and nature", and express their respect for nature with the infinite connection of "heaven". It is not for building an eternal building, but for a cycle in the dark. In addition, in terms of appearance, most Greek and Roman buildings use stone column style modeling language, with consistent overall color and atmosphere. Chinese architecture relies more on the structure of wooden frames. The structure is complex and delicate. The multi-layer structure of houses and painting with pigments show a rich and colorful architectural style. This difference in language form can effectively expand students' horizons.

The cultural differences between Chinese and Western arts result in the differences in formal languages, which will lead to aesthetic differences. From today's point of view, it is not difficult to see that the aesthetic characteristics of western art in this glorious history of more than 1000 years are: objectively describing the real world, accurately mastering color, and accurately depicting perspective. These morphological languages together constitute the aesthetic characteristics of Western art, with the core of "surface", which aims to emphasize the three-dimensional of objects. The oriental art, with Chinese traditional art as its main body, seeks to "appreciate the nature and the soul". It does not seek visualization or perfect reproduction of the objective world, but hopes to express its feelings and beliefs in the form of art. Therefore, the aesthetic characteristics of oriental art are implicit, abstract and linear. This difference in aesthetic characteristics is fully reflected in oil painting and sculpture art.

To sum up, understanding the connotation and unique charm of China's excellent culture is their recognition of the Chinese nation and the times, understanding the different civilizations of different countries, regions, nations and times, and paying tribute to their achievements and efforts and contributions to human civilization. Under the guidance of teachers, students can study and discuss different cultures of China and the world from different perspectives, so that they can understand different cultures and different cultures, thus improving their overall ability. A thorough discussion of labor teaching from a broad perspective and a new angle will certainly improve the quality of labor teaching and promote the all-round development of students.

2. The Characteristic Paper Project Can Not Only Inherit Excellent Chinese and Foreign Cultures, But Also Be Innovative

Featured products are productive work with students as the main part under the guidance of teachers. Compared with conventional teaching methods, productive labor has the characteristics of strong pertinence, flexible organization and strong atmosphere. In the selection of labor content, it is necessary to achieve immediate results, constantly learn and deepen understanding, and grasp the aesthetic, epochal and regional characteristics; Interestingness, vividness and age characteristics. The "characteristics" match the excellent traditional culture, while the "Yan paper" becomes the students' interest because of its easy use, bright color, creative and creative expression ability; The content of the project is creative while inheriting and carrying forward the excellent traditional culture and tradition of China.

(1) The Historical Background of Yan Paper

In recent years, China's cultural industry has flourished, and the government has given great support to the creative industry, which has attracted the attention of the design community to its innovation. "Handmade", "Intangible Cultural Heritage", "Life" and "Art". It is an eternal rule to create your own wisdom with your own hands as time goes by. Paper has been the most popular art since ancient times. An ancient art originating from the West also had an "impact" on Chinese culture.

Yan paper is a very ancient craft. There is a lot of evidence that paper art originated in Egypt. The popularization and promotion of Yan paper is a tortuous process. In the 16th and 17th centuries, nuns in Italy and France used paper rolls to decorate boxes and murals, which were covered with gold and other decorations. The aristocratic lady of Stuart and the woman of King George were both masters of this craft. Later, when the colonists invaded North America, this craft became popular again, and even used to decorate daily necessities. For example, the decoration as a family symbol has further developed the art of derivative paper. Yan paper is one of the best forms of expression, and its unique charm is the endless charm of its forms of expression. The charm released by small pieces of paper is endless, and its semi three-dimensional shape, light and shadow changes show various color effects, as well as a variety of ways of expression, which further demonstrate the tolerance and tolerance of paper-cut art. As for other papers, they are considered to be a kind of elegant paper, probably because of its historical background, because it was once a religious decoration. Moreover, as the derivative paper craft entered the folk society, its forms of expression became more and more diverse, and the exquisite design fully reflected its own artistic temperament:

1. Aesthetic feeling of color. The most attractive thing about Yanzhi Paper is the various color effects produced by light changes. The color of Yanzhi paper is bright. When Yanzhi paper is used as decorative painting, the bright color can enrich the picture, make up for the disharmony, and make the gradual change of color more perfect.

2. Straight line aesthetic feeling. The basic element is the artistic line of the paper, which is filled with lines. The lines are the skeleton and color support; In the production of derivative paper, lines play an important role. The extension and beauty of the lines of the paper strip make it a beautiful derivative paper, which changes with the bending and extrusion of the paper, showing a variety of different curve shapes and gorgeous light and shadow.

3. Aesthetic feeling of texture. The paper art has changed the original image from two-dimensional to three-dimensional, which is more beautiful and expressive because of the flexibility of the paper. It also has the tranquility of two-dimensional art and the three-dimensional sense of space. The beauty of the texture of "Yanzhi" is mainly shown in its unique morphological superiority, which can catch people's hearts and attract people's eyes.

(2) The Development Situation and Practical Experience of the Yan Paper Art in China

The development of foreign paper industry has undergone a complex and long-term cultural accumulation. In recent years, China has vigorously advocated cultural and creative industries, and the paper art that has taken advantage of the momentum has developed rapidly in China. The number of "friends" has surged, and even reported on microblog, CCTV and other media. It has achieved initial results, but there is still a long way to go; There are still many problems to be discussed in depth. In this regard, I had a period of contact in college, and made some efforts and research. Yan paper is a form of expression that combines sculpture and painting, but it is more abundant in expression methods. Yan paper art can be expressed as both planar and three-dimensional. A small piece of paper is gently flipped at the fingertip, and the author's demeanor and love for life flow between his fingers. A vivid and interesting paper art is displayed in front of the world, which is the reason why the paper art attracts me most. The first thing I came across was a piece of decoration. In order to deepen my understanding of it, I borrowed more manuscripts from some famous painters in the domestic paper art; There is a lack of creativity. Most of the books on paper derivation in the market are based on paper derivation.

Whether in technology or art, we have our own understanding. Only by combining theory with practice can we create better works that meet the needs of modern aesthetics.

Therefore, it is very necessary to take Yanzhi as an example to innovate the content of labor education based on the perspective of cultural comparison. Thinking innovation is the theme

of design modeling. Only by pushing through the old to bring forth the new can we keep pace with the times. In order to achieve its long-term development, more people must explore and innovate, explore the various forms of paper, explore and explore the integration of Chinese culture, so that it can glow with vitality; It has injected new vitality into China's traditional culture and also provided a strong force for China's development.

With the improvement of economic conditions, people's pursuit of spirit is becoming more and more intense. Under the background of the "slow" era, people's appreciation of handicrafts is gradually improving, and there are more handicrafts. At the same time, its creation will inevitably be influenced by traditional culture. The selected themes will also absorb nutrients from our country's customs, historical culture, religious culture and other aspects, and integrate traditional materials with modern culture, so that Chinese culture can be inherited and developed; This is also part of the confidence of Chinese culture.

3. Comparison of Chinese and Foreign Cultures and the Practice of Labor Education in Schools

According to Chinese news reports, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council recently issued the Opinions on Comprehensively Strengthening Labor Education in Universities, Middle Schools and Primary Schools in the New Era, proposing to integrate labor education into schools, families, society, schools and sports; Adhere to the aesthetic concept of "people-oriented and people-centered", closely connect with the economic and social development in the new era and the real life of students, and strive to explore "vocational education" with Chinese characteristics.

The Opinions put forward that "to carry out labor teaching is mainly to carry out life labor, production labor and service labor in a planned way, so that students can work harder, exercise more, exercise their will, improve their labor concept and improve their labor quality." It can be seen from the contents of the Opinions that this round of labor strengthening in China is very serious and has been systematically considered and planned. The Opinions specifies the teaching time of schools at all levels. The labor education course in primary schools and junior middle schools should not be less than one hour in a week, while in ordinary colleges and universities, it should be less than 32 hours; It also includes labor content, teacher training, and social participation; Detailed planning and deployment have been made in various fields, such as funding and security. While implementing the Labor Law, Chinese students will be able to learn more from "labor" in the future.

Why does China attach importance to the cultivation of labor at this time? The reason put forward in the Opinions is: "In recent years, some young people do not cherish the fruits of labor and are unwilling to work. The special educational value of labor is ignored in a sense, and the role of labor is being weakened." Indeed, with the continuous development of China's economy and the urbanization rate reaching 60%, the children of the new generation have no worries about food and clothing since childhood, are "spoiled" by their families and grow up far away from their jobs. China has always advocated "hard work", which should not be underestimated.

In addition, the CPC has always advocated "labor", so China will evaluate and compare model workers every year, and pay more attention to the values of youth labor. The Opinions pointed out that, The general purpose of labor education is: "Let students firmly regard labor as the most glorious labor, the most noble labor, the greatest labor, and the best labor concept; experience labor, feel the advantages and disadvantages of labor, recognize the level of labor, love labor, and respect ordinary workers; cultivate workers who are thrifty, hardworking, innovative, and dedicated; have basic work skills, can adapt to the needs of life and development, and develop good working methods."

The hardworking spirit of China and the labor belief of the CPC have jointly promoted the rooting and development of China's "labor education" and gained new vitality. The education of students' hard struggle is not only an eternal continuation of contemporary Chinese collective culture, but also reflects the cultural differences between China and the West. China's collective culture pays attention to its own constraints and contributions to the collective. Therefore, it naturally gives birth to a kind of dedication to individual hard work and the lofty spirit it advocates.

4. From the Perspective of Contrast Between Chinese And Western Cultures, The Content Reform of Labor Teaching

In the process of labor teaching, students are the main force, and the comprehensive quality of the students is comprehensively improved by means of western cultural comparison and handcraft, so as to cultivate a talent with comprehensive quality of morality, intelligence, physical education, beauty and labor. A new teaching content of productive labor teaching is created by combining "Yanpigong" as the "table" and "form", "gong" as the "form", and "gong" as the "inside" and "connotation".

Based on the understanding of China's labor policy and the practice of foreign labor education, the concept of "four integration" in the 12 year labor education reform system came into being. In terms of concept, first of all, we should attach importance to the cultivation of workers' values; The second is to integrate labor education. Integrate with existing disciplines, and combine with various physical exercises of morality, intelligence and beauty; The family, school and society are closely linked, and can be integrated and connected at all ages and levels.

In terms of teaching content, relevant syllabus is set up for different grades of students; The forms of courses should be more diversified, including physical labor, physical and mental labor, traditional labor, and future oriented technical labor, such as home economics courses, planting courses (field education), project teaching, etc.

From the specific situation of work, 1-3 grades pay attention to personal life and life skills training; At the age of 4-6, pay attention to the cultivation of the awareness of campus labor and housework; Students in grades 7-9 mainly focus on technology and work experience; In grades 10-12, there will be some socialized and multi professional courses.

According to the different labor situations, we should focus on the cultivation of labor values, labor spirit, labor habits, etc; And cultivate students' practical skills, set up handicrafts, interdisciplinary projects, etc. At home, a family schedule was set up to teach family affairs. Give full play to various social forces to provide students with various forms of employment opportunities such as learning, employment practices and volunteer work.

In teaching, we summarized the "four integration" of labor education: classroom teaching, theme activities, class culture and family education. Through the horizontal and vertical connection, the labor education runs through the students' daily life, and has received good teaching results. The ultimate value of cultural comparison does not lie in comparison, but in comparison, in order to realize the reference and integration of various cultures and promote the inheritance and innovation of cultures through the dialogue and communication of various cultures. Promote the development of China's tradition and contemporary by means of "cultural contrast".

5. Conclusion

The central task of labor education is to cultivate the value of labor, so that students can understand and be willing to work. It has played a great role in labor. For example, after working in the fields, if you feel that the labor is dirty, you will not do it again; Then, our labor

education will end in failure, and teachers must come up with various methods to cultivate their correct concept of labor. Labor education is a farsighted work. While experiencing traditional labor methods, we should also focus on the future and provide students with the labor skills they will need in 20 years. At the same time, through the integration strategy, the labor education is synchronized with other education and combined with various educational activities of the school. As the teaching time of the school is limited, the cultivation of labor habits and values will not be achieved overnight, and the expected results can only be achieved through continuous and conscious training in various occasions. It is necessary to carry out appropriate labor education in combination with the actual situation of the school, learning conditions and local resources, so that labor education will not remain unchanged, and thus achieve the purpose of labor education; The best education is to serve students. First of all, we should pay attention to practicality, and first of all, we should train students' labor and life skills, such as tying shoelaces, sorting out school bags, cleaning, etc. The "four integration" has been well implemented in practice. The key is to change teachers' ideas, make teachers realize the importance of labor education, and then use collective wisdom; In the classroom, in life, can be well applied to labor education.

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