Exploration and Practice of Innovation Education for Young College Students

Yang Jian and Cong Wenqi
Anhui University of Technology, Ma’anshan, 243002, China

Keywords: College, Innovation Education, Exploration, Practice.

Abstract: After years’ experience inheritance and valuable practices, China’s college education has become relatively stable. However, immutable college education cannot adapt to social requirement of students’ characteristics and personalization. The relevant discoveries and practices are imperative. On that basis, neither the important role of practice nor feasible study of innovation should be ignored. Therefore, further discoveries of cooperation between teachers and students, which are democratic and advanced, should be encouraged to improve the quality of China’s college education.

1 INTRODUCTION

With the thriving of college education, more reforms of vigor and competitive awareness appear. Many colleges, students and faculties try innovations on school features or advanced education philosophy. Thus, college education has flourished. The eager aspirations for reform are greatly associated with practical problems and social remarks. Due to the changing world and shortcomings of college work, exploration on innovation education and practical work has been keeping pace with the times.

2 SITUATION OF INNOVATION EDUCATION IN YOUNG COLLEGE STUDENTS

2.1 Over-impetuousness in Innovation Education

Generally, faculties, students, parents and employer are concerned about college education innovation. Education will directly influence students’ attitudes on academics and work, minds, life and values. Most graduates that show excellent professional skills benefit from innovative activities. Consequently, innovation education not only concerns colleges and faculties, but also greatly matters quality of China’s talents cultivation. Therefore, more education concepts, modes and practical methods of higher quality and level should be introduced and applied to college students’ training and education nowadays. Thus, most college faculties or groups are required to regularly or quantitatively make teaching plans and students training programs about innovation. Therefore, they will satisfy college demands in the field. Besides, some teachers regard this as index, so they obtain title evaluation qualification or salary raise. Apparently, huge amounts of students’ education innovation appear in colleges every year, and the field is flourishing and hundred schools of thought contend. However, people should know that pass and shoddy phenomenon exist in the huge amounts of creative fruits. The flourishing numbers can not reflect the truth of China’s college education. Meanwhile, circumstances such as ‘new bottles with old wine’ still exist in the great numbers of education plans. Many same innovations will not push educational field, forming bubbles conversely. Thus, great numbers of faculties and students will be overly optimistic and give unrealistic remarks on educational and academic fields. Furthermore, quality of teaching, learning state and career planning will be influenced.

2.2 Lack of Practical Evidence of Educational Innovation Mode

Educational innovation is a theory that requires substantial practices for accurate evaluations and proof. Combined with students groups, class education, talents cultivation and complete explanation are obtained. As a new thing, true and
subjective remarks will be made on its advantages and disadvantages. Meanwhile, researchers of teaching fruits should have the right attitudes towards exploration in educational with professional qualities. Besides, they should view problems and shortcomings properly. Thus, right values lead to high level of teaching methods and skills. Nowadays, most of college innovations remain theoretical. Too few are tested in practice. Considering the cost, complex procedures and some uncertainties, most people always have the chance to escape or cut down practices. Thus, it results in severe consequences. Theoretical values of the mode will have great discounts and all the ‘cutting corners’ will not be economic or worthwhile. In fact, both faculties and students benefit from various forms of practices, especially in the innovation with supporting classical theories and advanced factors as the goal. In the process, students receive relatively new and flexible teaching and different knowledge structures. Meanwhile, faculties try new minds to have academic collision and promotion with students. Fruits of students’ education require teachers’ practices. Thus, it will materialize the abstract theories and ensure expected good results.

2.3 Students’ Low Fitness in Education Innovation Activities

Nowadays, professional faculties operate and control innovation activities. Considering relatively high academic levels and professional qualities, subjective and emotional factors influence direction and realization of educational innovation. Therefore, researches and communications should not be restricted to faculties and colleges. Emphasis should be paid to students in exploration. People should pay more attention to students’ acceptation, cooperation and feedbacks. Nowadays, modes and fruits of students’ innovation are rarely seen in colleges. Even fewer students know them. Therefore, people cannot stop wondering where the innovational discoveries and practices that should be applied to teenage groups go. Meanwhile, it is unknown whether more academic fruits remain in papers and journals. Apart from the inactivity of teachers and colleges, it is also a big problem that students do not cooperate with and care about teaching adjustments. Thus, it eliminates virtuous development and self-promotion of college teaching. For example, the hot ‘reversing classes’ in recent years demands that students exchange roles with teachers. Thus, it contributes to the interaction by confusing their roles. However, students do not like it in some of China’s colleges. The main reason is that class atmosphere is so serious that teachers can not deal with class progress and students’ psychology easily. Therefore, students cannot be motivated substantially and have difficulty in identity reversing. Besides, some college students dare not to take the floor. All the above reasons make it difficult to smoothly promote advanced and open teaching in China’s colleges.

3 DISCOVERIES AND PRACTICES ON INNOVATION EDUCATION MODE

3.1 Students’ Education Innovation Mode Requiring Standing on Solid Ground

The key of innovation lies in class practices. Empty talks never replace teaching activities. Meanwhile, they cannot make the most accurate assessment on students’ feedback, advantages and shortcomings of education or improvement. Therefore, teaching evaluation asks people to abandon procedural comprehension and bad habits. People should seek truth and never easily trust effects proclaimed by educational mode or define new teaching methods. Furthermore, on the basis of practices, unrealistic modes and theories require instant and serious treatments. Thus, strict and serious attitudes are formed and college faculties’ professional values are rebuilt. For example, in Renmin University of China, faculties communicate with student groups weekly and conduct academic evaluation. In the process, not only students are influenced by what they see or hear, but also extensive academic games are conducted with teachers. Thus, it contributes to common progress. They also provide firsthand information to teachers on new methods and forms. Therefore, meaningful adjustments are made to teaching methods to help college and faculties. In conclusion, this not only demonstrates teaching direction and plan to students most directly, but also helps faculties ground in a full practice of teaching. Thus, feasibility of education innovation and plan is greatly improved. Broad-range innovation also becomes certain method or action. Educational fruits have been transformed into wealth that benefits students.
3.2 Necessary Practices for Educational Innovation

Theoretical teaching innovation can never be efficient or excellent. Only by turning theories into realities can people fully understand advantages, characteristics and predicted outcome. Firstly, source of educational innovation needs huge amounts of practical experience as the solid foundation. In college, there are flexible educational forms. Considering the visionary and creative characteristics of college students, data collection of certain scale should be done before educational research. Detailed investigation includes students’ education, course acceptance, completion of college programs and personal development after graduation. After comparing them with original resources, reliable reference data will be obtained. Meanwhile, excellent foundation will be set for independent research and development of educational exploration.

Secondly, all forms of practices are essential in research. They provide plan with adjustment direction, problems prediction and comparisons of real outcome. Thus, teaching is perfected and promoted to ensure high quality and feasibility. Available practices include short-term plans, which let some students accept innovation education for some time and record details. Meanwhile, it needs innovation investigations from various channels into different majors, grades, students of all levels, teachers and mentors from the same major. The different forms of teaching evaluation are meant to get rid of mistakes resulting from incidental behaviors, personal factors and incomplete information. Thus, it retains and protects excellent original mode.

3.3 Cooperation between Faculties and Students Should Have Innovation Characteristics

Teaching and studying needs cooperation between faculties and students. Thus, it promotes teaching purposes. On one hand, harmonious relationship between faculties and students creates innovation and development of teaching mode. On the other hand, it demonstrates fine relationship of democracy, equality and friendship when discussing academics. Thus, it contributes to mind emancipation and thinking divergence. Teachers cannot deny that students are wise and have new ideas. Therefore, they are more likely to inspire academic resonance and creative passion. Thus, academic discussion will break traditional thinking and restraints of authority theory with more experiences. In college with dense academic atmosphere and shared resources, faculties should be closer to students. They will not have ideas until they help students cut the cords. Therefore, they will remain key position in educational innovation. Also, it helps them contact, inquire and communicate with students more. Meanwhile, colleges should give ideological education to students in daily life and help them actively participate in innovational activities. Thus, it enhances the fine cooperation and common progress. Besides, the democratic and free teaching of the west can be introduced. Traditional classes can be replaced by outdoor discoveries, student-centered and future ones. Therefore, colleges will be the battlefield of teaching innovation. Meanwhile, advanced teaching trends will be combined with high quality talent education. Thus, we attach great importance to the internationalization and advancement of China’s education form and concept.

4 CONCLUSION

As the birthplace of great numbers of academic researches and cradle of application-oriented talents, innovation education should be studied and practiced to the utmost extent. Therefore, it determines college education and talents cultivation. It is also closely connected with the prospects of college education. Through the emphasis on practice and connection of relationship between teachers and students, education innovation will greatly push development of college education and talents cultivation as people expect.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The work is funded by Revival Plan for Higher Education in Anhui Province and Promoting Core Values of Famous Teachers Workshop Instructors Special Fund of 2014(2014FDYMSGZS006).

REFERENCES

Gao Jingping, Wu Yachao, Xing Fei, 2014(3):38-40. Innovation study on ideological and political theory education in colleges under the multi-cultural