

ENHANCING PARTICIPATION IN HIGH SCHOOL ARTS EDUCATION IN GUIYANG, CHINA

TaoHong





O1 Research Background and Significance

O2 Research Methods and Ideas

O3 Presentation of research results



01
Part one

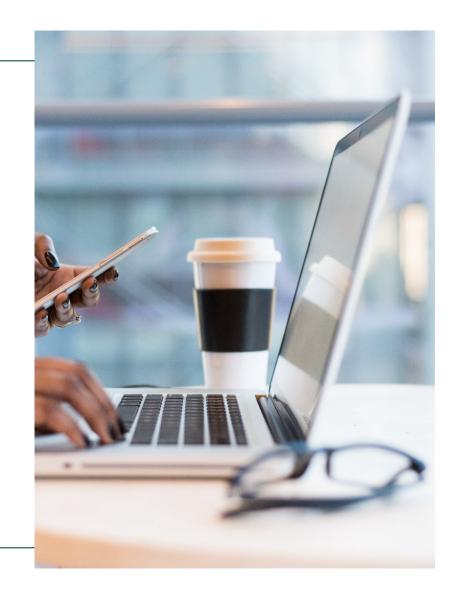
Research Background and Significance



01. Research Background and Significance

This paper takes the art education of ordinary middle schools in Guiyang area of China as an example, and the art curriculum shows more and more significant and more comprehensive art education value and comprehensive curriculum advantages. However, the situation of insufficient opening rate of art courses, small participation in art activities and shortage of art teachers in some schools has not been fundamentally improved, schools in remote areas lack basic and systematic art education, and the evaluation system of art education has not yet been established, which restricts the full play of the educational function of art education.

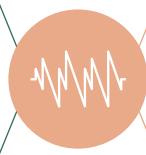
In order to solve these problems, it is crucial to explore strategies that can improve the participation of art education in Chinese high schools.



01. Research Background and Significance

1

Reveal the factors that lead Chinese high school students to participate in art education, analyze the specific impact of non-participation in art education on students' creativity, emotional expression and problem solving, and explore the causal relationship between the impact and the results.



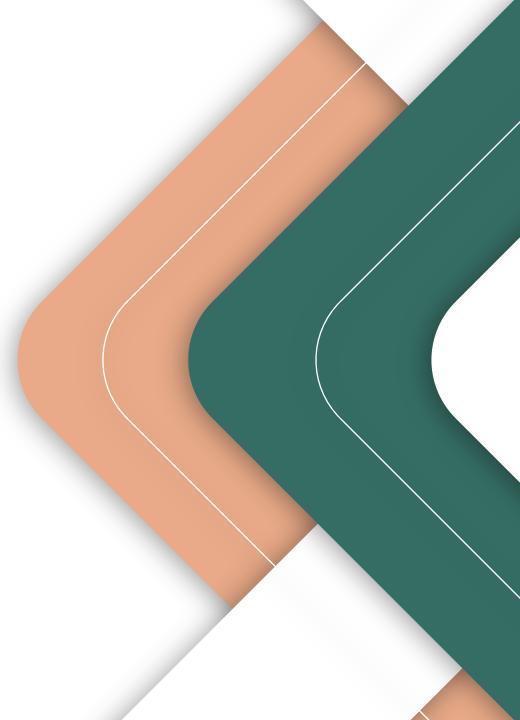
Provide a variety of teaching methods and strategies to re-stimulate the interest of Chinese high school students in art education. These methods will include interactive teaching, interdisciplinary projects and so on, aiming to promote students' creativity and active participation, thus providing practical methods for redefining the value and significance of art education in modern

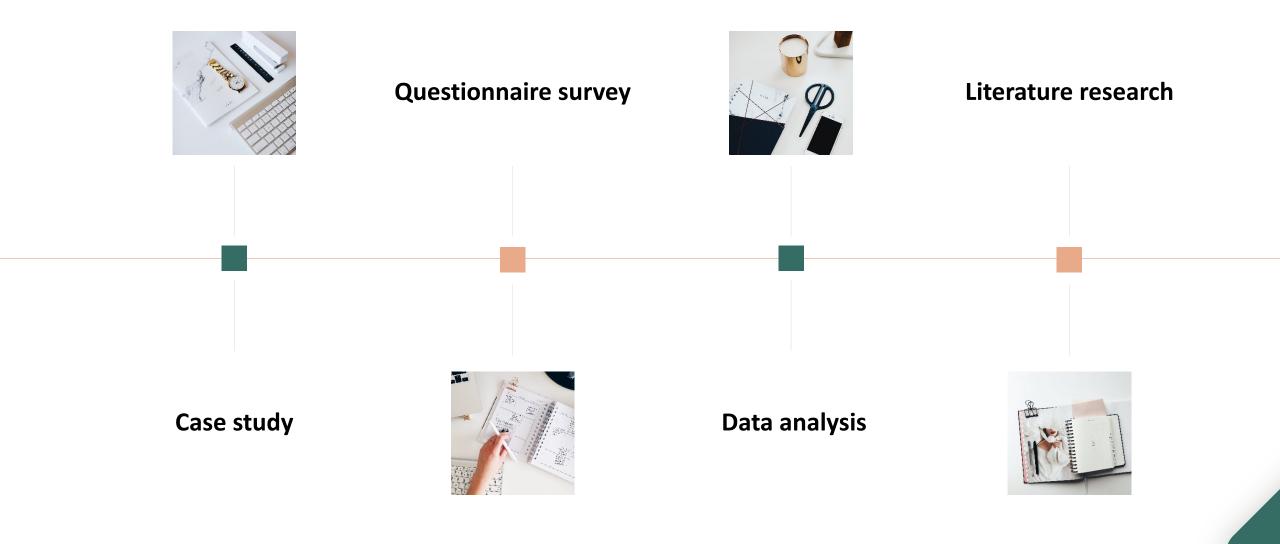
society.



O2
Part two

Research Methods and Ideas







Population

The target population of this study is high school students from a middle school in Guiyang City, China. The population for this study was divided into the following three groups:

students in Grade Three.



Population

1) There are 157 teachers in total, including 57 in Grade One, 50 in Grade Two and 50 in Grade Three.

2) Guiyang No.2 Middle School students in Grade One, Grade Two and Grade Three # 1959, including 677 students in Grade One, 659 students in Grade Two and 623



Sample

This is shown in the figure below

School grade	Teacher		Student	
	Population	Sample	Population	Sample
Senior one	57	20	667	456
Senior two	50	18	659	301
Senior three	50	19	623	100
total	157	57	1959	857

artteaching	Number of people	percentage
Very familiar	37people	4.31%
Relatively familiar	297people	34.66%
Understand a little bit	369people	43.06%
Not understanding	154people	17.97%

Table 1 Students' understanding of art teaching

Problems in textbooks	Number of people	percentage
Lack of clarity in language	67people	7.82%
Lack of features	296people	34.54%
The content of the textbook does not match the actual needs	342people	39.91%
The content of the textbook is outdated	152people	17.73%

Table 3 Feedback on students' textbooks

Percentage of people who gave feedback on teaching materials for art courses	Number of people	percentage
Completely satisfied	70 people	8.17%
Basically satisfied	289people	33.72%
Not very satisfied	371people	43.29%
Dissatisfied	127 people	14.82%

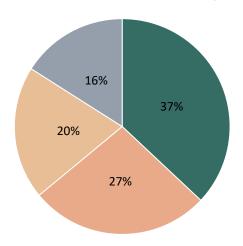
Table 2 Students' feedback on their satisfaction with the textbook

Attitude towards teaching materials	Number of people	percentage
Very reasonable	7people	12.28%
Relatively reasonable	16people	28.07%
Not very reasonable	29people	50.88%
Completely unreasonable	5people	8.77%

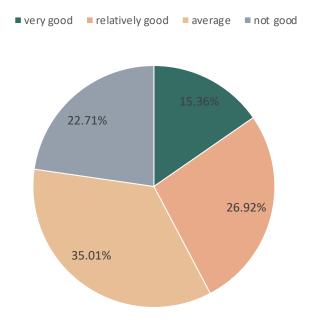
Table 4 The teacher's attitude towards the teaching material

Problems with teaching methods

- teacher-student communication problems
- emphasized theory over practice
- teachers' professional skills are not high
- teachers' dassroom attitudes were free and casual, not serious, etc



Teacher-guided teaching evaluation



Attitudes towards course evaluations	Number of	percentage
	people	
Not good	227people	26.49%
commonly	376people	43.87%
Better	157 people	18.32%
Very good	97people	11.32%

Table 5 Students' attitudes towards course evaluation methods

Student art classroom usage	Number of people	percentage
Fixed classrooms	425 people	49.59%
Non-fixed classrooms	257 people	29.99%
Classrooms under construction	175people	20.42%

Table 7 Student art classroom usage

Views on the assessment of works in the art course	Number of people	percentage
No time to complete	107people	12.49%
Not in the mood to finish	323people	37.69%
It doesn't matter because it doesn't matter	296people	34.54%
Likeart courses but don't like to complete assignments	131people	15.28%

Table 6 Views on the assessment of works in the art course

Art classrooms related facilities and equipment	Number of people	percentage
The equipment is outdated, with low utilization rate, and cannot meet the needs	267 people	31.16%
The equipment is basically intact, but the number of supporting facilities is too small	487people	56.83%
The equipment is new and in good condition, and can meet the needs	103 people	12.01%

Table 8 Students' feedback on the facilities and equipment related to art classrooms



O3
Part three

Presentation of research results

03. Presentation of research results

1





3



The school's infrastructure construction and the support of school policies

The sharing of teachers' stories
for the diversification of
curriculum content and excellent
role models

To improve students' awareness of self-art learning across disciplines

THANKS

