

# *Exploring the Teaching Path of Integrating "Ideological and Political" Elements into Sketch Basic Course under the Background of Cultural Innovation*

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**Abstract:** Basic sketch is one of the important basic courses for art majors in colleges and universities. It is a technical course that takes modeling training as the main content, copying and sketching as the main means, and improves and strengthens the professional modeling ability and aesthetic ability by studying the rules of the change of specific object structure, light and shade, texture and color. The teaching and training of basic sketch often starts from the analysis and copying of classical works, and gradually transits to the sketch and creative expression of specific spatial objects. Supported by the concept of cultural innovation, this paper explores the path of integrating the "ideological and political" elements into the teaching of basic sketch courses, which is an in-depth analysis and re-examination of the above issues. It has profound guiding significance for us to better study cultural innovation. It will help China better promote the construction of socialist culture with Chinese characteristics.

## 1. Introduction

The ideological and political construction of sketch basic course is mainly about the excavation and integration of ideological and political resources. The collection of historical, social, cultural and other background information is carried out around the course content and knowledge points, and the refinement and integration is carried out in combination with ideological and political objectives, so that the course content and knowledge points are both professional "bone" and full of rich spiritual "vein", thus activating and three-dimensional course content. Secondly, according to different knowledge points in classroom teaching, we should carry out three-dimensional exposition and teaching, know the reason, effectively connect the relationship between ideological and political resources and knowledge points, and imperceptibly penetrate the ideological and political teaching content.

As an important part of national overall innovation, cultural innovation plays a vital role in China's overall cultural construction. As an important branch of cultural innovation, artistic and cultural innovation plays a vital role. The cultural function is constantly strengthening, and the position of the art innovation industry in the national development strategy is also constantly improving, which makes it necessary for us to re-examine and emphasize the connotation and

significance of cultural innovation and other related content. Through the in-depth study of the concept of cultural innovation, integrating the "ideological and political" elements into the basic sketch classroom teaching, completing the reform and construction of the teaching mode, teaching content, teaching methods, teaching concepts and other aspects of the fine arts curriculum, and summarizing the effective ways to integrate the Ganzi Red Culture Project with the art curriculum, are the core issues that this article attempts to explore.

## 2. Classroom Practice Analysis of Integrating "Ideological and Political" into Sketch Teaching

The most recent National Education Work Conference was held in Beijing from January 16 to 17, 2022. It emphasized that we should take the idea of the new era as the guide, comprehensively implement the basic education policy, and implement the fundamental task of building morality and cultivating people. Compared with colleges and universities in other regions of China, colleges and universities in the western region have their unique student source structure and simple mass aesthetic characteristics. Deepening the strategic research of ideological and political courses in colleges and universities in the western region and promoting the high-quality development of ideological and political courses in colleges and universities in the western region are of great significance for promoting regional economic and social development, maintaining national unity and social stability and ensuring the ideological security of unity. Therefore, we must follow the principle of reviewing strategic values, defining strategic objectives, consolidating strategic framework, and promoting the connotation excavation and in-depth implementation of ideological and political content in the basic sketch teaching from the three aspects of curriculum content, teaching methods and teaching practice in a planned and logical way. The basic course of sketch is one of the most important professional compulsory courses for undergraduate students majoring in fine arts. The content taught in the basic course of sketch is not only about the performance techniques of sketch, but also to build a bridge between art and culture. Under the guidance of historical materialism, sketch teaching should integrate national culture and national self-confidence into the guiding ideology of teaching, and establish students' cultural self-confidence and national pride.

The historical materialism cultural view is the spiritual resource to develop and discard culture, which contains all valuable achievements in culture. The reason why historical materialism can lead the development of Chinese culture is that the revolutionary and critical spirit of its cultural view is intrinsically linked with the spirit contained in Chinese culture, which requires keeping pace with the times and constantly adapting to the development of society through innovation.

Historical materialism has divided the history of Chinese society in detail, which can help us face the historical phenomenon more clearly. "The stages of Chinese history and the historical stages of traditional Chinese historiography are to a large extent corresponding to each other: the First Zhou Dynasty, the Western Zhou Dynasty, the Spring and Autumn Period, the Warring States Period and the Imperial Period." [1] At the same time, the historical materialism cultural view provides us with methods and ideas to treat and deal with cultural issues, which helps us to scientifically analyze and identify culture and adopt the advanced part of culture.

This course is based on the present and the local, deeply excavates the historical and cultural essence of the area where the campus is located, and stares at the most valuable spiritual connotation in the national culture, so as to further improve the students' aesthetic taste and aesthetic appreciation ability. "In the Renaissance, aesthetic taste is a kind of ability as described by most writers." [2] The method of this course is to sort out the red cultural resources of Ganzi Prefecture and collect pictures of revolutionary sites and cultural relics. Collect pictures of

revolutionary sites and cultural relics from Luding County, Danba County, Luhuo County, Ganzi County and other places in Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture. Convert the representative red cultural resources into "ideological and political" elements and apply them in teaching practice.

For example, Zhou Lianting's work "Old Aluminum Pot" (Figure 1), Qiu Fang's work "Self-made Gun Barrel of the Red Army" (Figure 2), and Li Xueli's work "Relics of Revolutionary Martyrs: Medal" (Figure 3) are all classroom assignments completed in this course based on the pictures collected in the museum. The students polished their "craft" in the long-term basic sketch training. "In a society with physical labor as the core," craft "laid the foundation of" craft "." [3]



Figure 1: Old Aluminum Pot by Zhou Lianting



Figure 2 Qiu Fang's work "The Self-made Gun Barrel of the Red Army"



Figure 3: Li Xueli's work "Relics of Revolutionary Martyrs: Medal"

In the teaching of basic sketch courses in colleges and universities, the common difficulties faced are the overflow of fragmented information in the current era, and the lack of students' endurance, observation ability and continuous logical thinking ability, resulting in the lack of students' ability to deeply depict pictures, and the low degree of completion of works. In response to this problem, long-term homework training and meticulous basic sketch training can enable students to observe the performance object for a long time and complete a relatively high degree of completion of full-open sketch works. Due to the large size of the full-open works, the details of the objects are enlarged, and the students are also required to paint with a rigorous and serious attitude. To draw a natural object with a sense of volume on the plane, we need not only to grasp its shape, that is, the external outline of the object, but also to draw the "sense of volume" of the object, that is, width, height and thickness. That is, "Engel once said, 'There is a contour line in the shape.'" [4] Therefore, through the long-term training of large-scale homework, the students' perseverance, endurance and rigorous attitude to study have been trained.

The detailed basic sketch training enables the students to recall the bitter and sweet memories in the process of painting. Through a long time of sketch creation, temper will and patience in the process of drawing, so as to gradually experience the indomitable and tough will of revolutionary martyrs.

Therefore, in the study of the basic course of sketch, students gain not only the drawn works, but also the in-depth understanding of the red culture of Ganzi, the deep gaze on the national history, and the repeated tempering of their own spirit and will. In the whole process of the construction of sketch basic courses in colleges and universities, students have a deep understanding of national culture, understand national history, and grasp the socialist direction of cultural development, so as to gradually achieve the ultimate goal of promoting cultural innovation in China.

### **3. Integrity and Innovation: Integrating Cultural Innovation into the Innovative Practice of Sketch Teaching**

Basic sketch teaching requires students to master the use of basic sketch tools, such as pencil, charcoal, color lead, etc. The proper use of tools is directly related to the presentation of sketch effects. As the basic course of sketch teaching, this course requires students to comprehensively use

various drawing tools to achieve the teaching purpose of overlapping tools and doubling the picture effect. Because the objects to be painted in this course are old revolutionary objects that are treasured in museums and full of historical and vicissitudes, it is necessary to carefully observe the details of the objects to be painted in order to achieve the sketch performance effect of restoring history and reproducing history. In the process of teaching, students are deeply influenced by history and heroes. It is the so-called "meeting the wise and thinking together", that is, "in terms of the fact that the other's life has a role in the conscience of their own life and the inner conscience of the life subject, the role of conscience is essentially a self-reflective activity."[5]

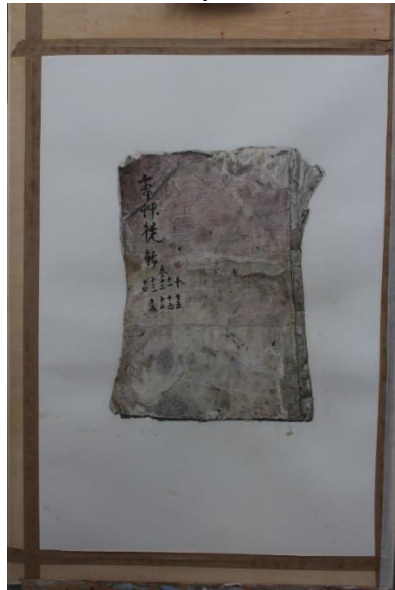


Figure 4: Notepad by Ma Ping



Figure 5: The Hand Warming Pot by Zhang Xueming



Figure 6: The Wood Used by the Red Army by Li Tingting

Culture is an ideology reflecting a certain social form, which should be constantly innovated with the development of society, and each nation has its own characteristic culture, so culture has the characteristics of the times and nationality. "Culture is an ideographic practice, which forms the ideology and values of society through the transmission of symbols and their meanings. The function of art has undergone profound changes in the transformation from traditional society to modern society." [6] The analysis of traditional culture cannot be separated from the historical background of culture. Culture is a part closely related to politics and economy. The study of culture cannot be separated from its political and economic background. Within the mainstream university culture, "the main role of art is to directly or indirectly point out what people should be like, and how they feel about living in a fair and happy society, and to make people struggle for the realization of such a society." [7] This course includes the historical imprint of national development. Students learn from painting while learning to paint. For example, Ma Ping's "Notepad" (Figure 4), Zhang Xueming's "Warm Pot" (Figure 5) and Li Tingting's "Wood Used by the Red Army" (Figure 6) are all very accurate, vivid and meticulous expressions of the details and sense of history of the objects. Through this process, students learn and compete with each other and become "role models". "The role model is not what he can do, but how he can do it." [8] Students have broadened their historical cognition and vision in the whole course of learning, not only expanded their understanding of the expressiveness of sketch, but also invisibly deepened the details of history, vividly understood the past of the country, and thus have more responsibilities and responsibilities for the future.

#### **4. The Absorption of Nutrients from Traditional Culture and the Innovation and Expansion of Sketch Teaching**

Chinese traditional culture is deeply influenced by feudal autocracy, mainly in the form of imperial culture and aristocratic culture. It has been a long time since the transformation of these two forms of culture to today's socialist culture in China. In modern society, China was also faced with cultural problems and tried to save the country with the concept of modernization of science

and democracy. However, historical practice has proved that the core element of development is to formulate a path suitable for its own development according to its specific situation.

In the process of cultural construction, we should adhere to respecting history and promoting the dominant position of the essence part of traditional culture. The specific approach includes the following three aspects: first, we should intercept the part that plays a positive role in the current cultural construction from the long river of history, remember, promote and learn, and deeply grasp the basic connotation of traditional cultural concepts. "Although an ancient nation tries to reject the new culture in order to maintain the dignity of the ancient culture on the surface, its conscience has been secretly evaluating the value of the new culture and balancing it with the value of the inherent culture." [9]

This is the battle between the new and the old in the internal aesthetic power of the nation, and cultural innovation is also indispensable. Secondly, from the perspective of the methods contained in the concept of innovation, we should constantly emphasize the importance of historical materialism dialectics in the whole process of cultural innovation, and clarify its basic requirements and significance. "Only when aesthetic activities really appear in human life can he restore his free and harmonious life as a complete person." [10] Finally, from the perspective of the specific requirements for the development of China's culture, we should fully consider the current reality of China's cultural development, and use historical materialism to guide the socialist direction of China's cultural development.

## 5. Conclusion

Integrating the ideological and political elements of the course into the basic course of sketch in colleges and universities is a vivid impact on students' ideological concepts and spiritual connotation. Facing the rich national historical and cultural heritage, students use their own hands to draw works full of sincere awe day and night, whether in shape, texture or detail, which is to fulfill the task and test given to young people by the times. Cultural innovation is the task given by the times. It is the requirement of the current era to innovate our culture.

The rapid development of our economy needs to innovate our culture; To ensure our cultural security and improve our comprehensive national strength, we need to constantly innovate our culture; To strengthen China's national integration and develop socialism with Chinese characteristics also requires innovation in China's culture. Therefore, cultural innovation is the basic requirement for us to keep pace with the times and practice the scientific concept of development. Cultural innovation is the internal requirement of building a modern country's cultural competitiveness. Cultural innovation is a necessary measure to improve China's cultural soft power. Cultural innovation is the only way to build a civilized country and a harmonious society.

Cultural innovation is also an inevitable requirement for promoting China's cultural modernization. The innovative cultural view is an open and harmonious cultural view. Culture is an important force to strengthen national cohesion. Generally speaking, sketch is the foundation of all plastic art practice, and sketch teaching is the foundation of all concrete art teaching. Compared with universities in other regions of China, universities in the western region have their unique student source structure and simple mass aesthetic characteristics. As a fine arts teacher in western colleges and universities, how to follow the call of the times in the basic sketch teaching, integrate ideological and political elements into the education and teaching process, explore and explore the scientific and feasible plan of ideological and political teaching in the basic sketch course, is a problem that should be seriously considered.

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