Construction and Research of New Dance Education System based on Collaborative Aided Model

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Abstract. Knowledge management is a brand-new management concept and management method. It is a series of knowledge activities that are beneficial to knowledge innovation by utilizing the knowledge assets inside and outside the organization. Knowledge management has a narrow and broad sense. The so-called narrow management mainly refers to the management of knowledge itself, including the management of knowledge creation, acquisition, processing, storage, dissemination and application. Knowledge management in a broad sense includes not only the management of knowledge, but also the management of various resources and intangible assets related to knowledge, including the comprehensive and whole process management of knowledge organization, equipment, knowledge assets, knowledge activities, and knowledge personnel. The teaching method of sports dance should include two main parts: the completion means of the teaching task and the teaching task itself. Specifically, the teaching method of sports dance is to achieve the purpose of teaching, so that students can master the relevant knowledge and skills of sports dance. Teachers have a purposeful and planned arrangement, guidance and enlightenment for students, and ask students to think, observe and practice. In the process of teaching and learning, we must also cultivate students' morality, thinking and quality.

Keywords: Collaborative assisted model, Dance education, New system, Construction, Research.

1. Introduction

Darroch and McNaughton (2002) argue that knowledge management, as a fundamental function of management, is intended to create, position new knowledge, manage knowledge flows, and ensure that knowledge is used efficiently in long-term gains. Knowledge management should be extremely systematic, and all aspects of knowledge management can only be optimally managed by interacting and promoting each other within the system. In 1965, Ansoff first proposed the concept of synergy in the book Corporate Strategy. That is to say, the synergy refers to the business performance of the innovation body formed by simple summarization with respect to each independent component. It is the relationship between the two innovations on the basis of resource sharing, and emphasizes that the core of the synergy of the innovation body is Value creation must be highly synergistic between different innovations. The so-called collaborative innovation refers to the process of mutual competition and control between the innovation body and the innovation external environment, and synergy and benefit, and through the complex nonlinear interaction to produce the overall synergy effect that the innovation body cannot achieve.

To build a teaching method system for sports dance, we should master the characteristics of sports dance teaching. Because sports dance itself has more types, it also has flexible teaching methods and rich teaching content. Sports dance itself has the characteristics of sociality and self-entertainment. It has clear artistic norms, strict action rules and rules of the game. It is competitive, fitness, performance and entertainment. These characteristics should be used in the teaching process. Something is reflected. When choosing a teaching method, you should combine dance steps and music as much as possible to guide students to express the meaning of music through dance steps. At the same time, sports and dance emphasize the cooperation between men and women. In the process of training, it is necessary to play the role of male students in the dance, and the boys are required to pass and dance to convey and express information. In the initial teaching, separate transitional teaching between men and women can be adopted, and then exchange dance steps can be carried out, and then male and female dance practice will be carried out.

2. The Proposed Methodology

Knowledge Management and Collaborative Assistance Model. The essence of knowledge management is an innovative process. In 1911, Schumpeter proposed the concept of innovation in the economics theory of economic development, which has profound influence on the impact of technological change on economic unbalanced growth. The source of innovation is scientific knowledge. Science uses its intellectual concept and controlled experiment to open up new horizons, allowing people to see the world through this field of vision. We can regard the development of science as the original accumulation of knowledge innovation. Technology is the result of the application of scientific knowledge, which is the precursor of modern technology, but does not mean that this technology is a natural product of science. Modern technology is characterized by the socialization of technology, that is, technology comes from the expression, research, transfer and diffusion of knowledge. Therefore, we divide the whole process of knowledge management into two stages for analysis. The first stage, the front end of knowledge management, and the original accumulation of knowledge innovation, its basic carrier is basic scientific knowledge, which is moving towards the most basic and complex. The direction is expanding, and new major breakthroughs are continually nurturing. Cross-integration is accelerating and energy is being accumulated for new knowledge innovations. The second phase is the back-end of knowledge management and the process of technological innovation. In 1982, Freeman clearly stated in his revised book Industrial Economics Economics: "Technical innovation is new products, new technologies, new systems and new the first commercial transformation of services, the innovation at this stage is not only the innovation of the knowledge (technical) system itself, but also the application of the original accumulation of knowledge and the introduction of the application results into the production process. And turn it into the whole process of goods or processes that can be sold in the market.

At the back end of knowledge management, the basic elements include three aspects, namely, knowledge innovation application, knowledge innovation development and knowledge innovation commercialization. The application of knowledge innovation is to develop basic scientific knowledge into a form of practical application. It is characterized by specific practical purposes or application goals, and its results are mainly based on scientific papers, monographs, principle models or invention patents. Knowledge innovation development is the discovery of research or the application of general scientific knowledge to products and processes, forming new products, new technologies, new systems and new services. The commercialization of knowledge innovation is a process of technology transfer and industrialization. It transfers technology from technology dominators to technology users, forms new products that can be sold through production activities, and finally enters the market and is realized in the market.

When the concept of collaborative innovation is introduced into the knowledge management model, the knowledge management model is no longer the original linear model structure, which will inevitably form a networked operational mechanism. There are multiple loops and feedbacks of the process and the intersection of various activities between the front-end and back-end of knowledge management and the various elements of knowledge management. In the collaborative organization subsystem and the evaluation subsystem, the main elements are also related to each other, affect each other, and restrict each other.

Collaborative Innovation and General Innovation. Different from general innovation, collaborative innovation has its own characteristics, such as innovation from a single subject to a diversified subject, from an independent system to a self-organized open ecosystem, from the competition between the innovation subjects, cooperation and sharing to the development of the main body of innovation, mutual reciprocity, Harmony and symbiosis, build a collaborative innovation mechanism. Innovation activities move from static to dynamic, from clear innovation within organizational boundaries to inter-organizational and cross-organizational innovations with simple boundaries, from simple linear control to complex nonlinear communication, coordination, cooperation and synergy, resulting in overall synergy and social value. Increase and value creation. Innovation from closed, isolated, single scientific and technological innovation, economic innovation

and development to scientific and technological innovation, economic innovation, educational innovation, political and cultural changes, and other series of innovations, and the use of network connections, through the way to build a collaborative innovation platform Realize the dynamic integration and matching of multi-disciplinary, multi-level and diversified innovation elements to promote social progress and harmonious development.

As can be seen from the definition of collaborative innovation, collaborative innovation is a process of capacity building. The motivation for the construction of collaborative innovation capabilities is to find the factors and problems that hinder the achievement of collaborative innovation goals. It includes three aspects: the main elements, the activity elements and the object elements, and then builds and enhances the capabilities of each innovation element, and ultimately promotes the overall benefit and social innovation.

The collaborative innovation capability is designed to overcome the barriers of innovation, innovation, and innovation in the process of collaborative innovation, and to enhance the integrity, sustainability, and network connectivity of collaborative innovation.

In the first stage, the original accumulation of knowledge innovation can be divided into pure basic research and oriented basic research. Pure basic research is to promote the development of knowledge, not to consider long-term economic benefits or social benefits, nor to apply its results to practical problems. Or transfer the results to the department responsible for the application. The purpose of targeted basic research is to generate a broad knowledge base that informs the resolution of current, future or possible problems that have been identified or anticipated. From the perspective of the construction of China's innovation system, the original accumulation of knowledge innovation should be carried out from two aspects. First, aim at the forefront of world science, strive to capture the opportunities of scientific breakthroughs, open up the knowledge domain of human understanding of nature, and improve the world of human transformation. ability. Second, it is based on the country's major strategic needs to expand the basic research field. Combine with national development strategy, industry development direction, and regional development needs. Do a good job of forward-looking research and carry out knowledge accumulation on solving key scientific problems that constrain economic and social development, especially transforming economic development mode. In the second stage, when scientific knowledge and basic research results are combined with specific goals, the application of knowledge innovation is formed. At this stage, scientific knowledge acquires new knowledge based on the development of new application approaches, expands existing knowledge, provides a scientific basis for solving practical problems, and has a direct impact on applications. The knowledge acquired in basic research must be applied and researched in order to develop into a form of practical application, with the basis for carrying out scientific and technological development. In the third stage, research and development of this kind of knowledge innovation application results, this stage needs to invest a lot of manpower and material resources, involving the close cooperation of many departments and personnel to solve the problems in the follow-up production process of knowledge innovation, and in the knowledge innovation results In the process of research and development, the basic research results of knowledge innovation are continuously adjusted and revised. In the fourth stage, after the technology development units and production units of knowledge innovation solve the specific problems in the knowledge innovation production technology, they will start to prepare new production lines to carry out large-scale production, and then realize the commercialization of knowledge innovation results through the marketing department. In the fifth stage, the feedback phase of knowledge innovation mainly feedbacks the first few stages, sums up the successful experience and the lessons of failure, as the preliminary information for the next knowledge innovation project, which is convenient for organizing a new round of knowledge innovation.

The New System of Dance Education. Rational method Classification is an important part of the sports dance teaching method system, which mainly includes several aspects of curriculum evaluation, curriculum implementation, curriculum objectives and curriculum development. Based on the teaching objectives of sports dance, the teaching methods of sports dance are classified. Under the premise of the general goal of sports dance teaching, it is also possible to set a number of sub-goals

to select the appropriate teaching method for each sub-goal. For example, in a sports dance teaching, the students' innovative ability will be cultivated as a sub-goal. Then, heuristic methods such as heuristic teaching method and inductive teaching method can be selected. If a sports dance teaching will improve the students' dance performance as a target, then you can choose dance appreciation method, performance method, model method and other teaching methods. If a sports dance teaching will require students to master a basic motor skill as a target, then the model law and the imitation method should be combined.

In the teaching of sports dance, the teaching methods of teachers can be divided into different teaching methods such as procedural teaching, prevention and correction, complete and decomposition, language and intuitive. In practical teaching, the complete and decomposition methods are most commonly used, which is also because there are many combined movements and single movements in sports dance. Teachers should guide students, and at this time, teaching methods such as heuristics, discovery methods, and induction methods can be used. In the course of learning technical routines, teachers should inspire students based on the basic technical conditions of students, and guide students to develop students' creative ability through orchestration. Imitation and positive opposition are also more practical methods of teaching sports dance. When using imitation, teachers can influence students through self-image, including sports skills, self-image temperament and behavioral influences. The use of positive opposition law can make students more intuitively grasp the difficulties in the dance steps, and better break through the difficult points of teaching.

Early childhood is a very fragile and unstable stage of psychological development. It is very important to pay attention to, cultivate and care in all aspects of family, society and school. There are many ways to cultivate children's healthy psychology and good attitude, and dance. Training is one of the most effective methods. Dance can have a positive and healthy impact on the dancers. It can also bring viewers such as viewers to appreciate the dancers' beautiful posture, movements, varied dances and appreciation. When the dynamic music is strong, it can often resonate strongly with the dancers, calling out the beautiful feelings of the viewers, so that the physical pleasure and the spiritual beauty can be combined, the body and mind can be detached, and the spirit is comfortable. The role of dance in children's dance education has the same psychological impact on children. It has a more obvious effect on the growth and development of young children. Through many years of practical understanding of kindergarten children, most of the children who dance education are cheerful and cheerful. Full of self-confidence dance the teaching process is a process of cultivating children's willpower, communication skills and unity and cooperation. Dance training is an arduous training that allows children to overcome psychological fears. Dance training is a test of children's perseverance and perseverance. Teaching is generally a collective training. Children need to cooperate and communicate with other children when they are training with other children. Through physical communication and emotional communication, dance training is a collective art activity. It is conducive to the development of children's unity and cooperation and coordination.

The principle of dance refers to the preschool teachers in the process of implementing dance teaching, which should belong to its own body in the teaching, the central and important attributes are placed in the first place, in the teaching according to the rules and characteristics of the dance itself. In the teaching of sports dance, the teaching methods of teachers can be divided into different teaching methods such as procedural teaching, prevention and correction, complete and also decomposition, language and intuitive.

3. Conclusion

The sports dance program has been widely welcomed by the students. It not only enables students to master certain sports dance skills, but also cultivates students' ability to coordinate, innovate, and socialize. It is conducive to students' relaxation and cultivation. Good physical exercise habits. To further improve the quality and effect of sports dance teaching, it is necessary to further optimize and improve the sports dance teaching method system, construct a sports dance teaching method system combining theory and practice, and guide teachers' teaching and students' learning.

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