

Art in Science: The Dilemmas and Innovative Research on Aesthetic Education Practice for STEM Graduate Students in the Digital Age

Yingling Guo Shiyu Lan

Guangdong University of Finance and Economics, Guangzhou, 510220;

School of Statistics and Mathematics, Guangdong University of Finance and Economics, Guangzhou,510220; **Abstract:**This study focuses on the significance and challenges of aesthetic education for graduate students in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields in the digital era. Through a literature review, the study analyzes the current status and deficiencies both domestically and internationally, such as superficial research on aesthetic education content, misaligned teaching objectives, utilitarian evaluation systems, and the neglect of aesthetic education resources by higher education institutions. The research emphasizes the value of aesthetic education. In response to the challenges of theory-biased teaching, student cognitive biases, limited innovative thinking, and the integration of technology and art, the study proposes innovative pathways such as strengthening digital management, innovating teaching models, optimizing the technological environment, and constructing intelligent platforms to enhance the level of aesthetic education, meet personalized needs, and promote the integration of aesthetic education with STEM education. This provides decision-making references for universities and educational departments, and promotes innovation and development in the practice of aesthetic education.

Keywords: STEM, Aesthetic Education, Digitalization **DOI**:10.69979/3041-0843.24.2.012

Introduction

As the highest level of higher education, the practice of aesthetic education in graduate programs plays a pivotal role in cultivating students' comprehensive qualities and innovative abilities. To thoroughly study and implement the spirit of the 20th National Congress of the Party, the Ministry of Education launched the "Aesthetic Education Empowerment Plan" in 2023 to strengthen the work of aesthetic education in schools and enhance its function in nurturing talents.

In the digital age, the rapid development of information technology has brought transformational challenges to aesthetic education in higher education institutions. The key challenge we face is how to leverage the advantages of digital technology to innovate methods of aesthetic education, thereby fully exploring and stimulating its potential. At the same time, it is necessary to delve into how to cultivate aesthetic qualities in STEM graduate students with innovative capabilities and how aesthetic education can adapt to the trends of the digital age; these are issues that require further research.

Based on the aforementioned issues, this research topic will take a digital perspective as its entry point and adopt a logical approach of "posing research questions, analyzing research content, and drawing research conclusions." Initially, through literature research methods, it will organize the current status, challenges, and practical cases of digital aesthetic education at home and abroad, and analyze the value of aesthetic education for STEM graduate students. Subsequently, it will analyze the challenges and reasons for digital aesthetic education among STEM graduate students. Finally, in light of the characteristics of STEM disciplines and digital trends, it will explore new methods and pathways for the practice of digital aesthetic education for STEM graduate students. This study aims to discuss these challenges and propose innovative pathways, with the expectation of providing new ideas and methods for the practice of aesthetic education among STEM graduates.



I. Literature Review

The practice of aesthetic education for graduate students in STEM fields has shown a more diverse and innovative trend against the backdrop of the digital era. Many foreign universities and research institutions have begun to integrate art with science, exploring new models and methods for cultivating graduate students in STEM. The importance of aesthetic education has been recognized by foreign scholars at an early stage (Lee, Min Jung, 2011). For instance, Olga Denac (2014) compared aesthetic education with intellectual education in universities, criticizing the intellectual education model that overemphasizes professional knowledge and skills while neglecting the personalized development of students. Kosinova and Elena (2015) elaborated on the positive effects of aesthetic education on fostering students' good qualities, patriotism, and dedication. Scholars have also conducted extensive discussions on the integration of aesthetic education (Yiting Fan, 2016), and English language teaching (Hinchion, Carmel, 2016). In specific case studies, the Portuguese government has provided aesthetic education courses for students deprived of permanent residency through "mobile schools" and "virtual classrooms" (Ornelas M, 2012). Aesthetic education is conducive to cultivating outstanding students and enhancing their creativity (Maria Katsaros Molzahn, 2020).

Domestic research on aesthetic education for graduate students has primarily focused on four aspects: the current state of graduate aesthetic education, the significance of graduate aesthetic education, digital aesthetic education for graduates, and the quality management of graduate students. Regarding the current state, the aesthetic education for graduate students in our country has not yet formed a complete system and there is still a significant gap compared to the goals of "double first-class" university construction (Zhang Shiqin, Wang Na, Ke Yang, 2021). Graduate students have relatively weak aesthetic foundations and literacy, with a low level of aesthetic education (Li Jun, 2020). This may also be due to the singular participation methods in graduate aesthetic education (Xu Jing and Zhang Qing, 2017) and the disconnection of aesthetic education from social life (Shen Wei, 2011). Research on the significance of graduate aesthetic education has shown that it has important positive implications for individuals, educational institutions, and society at large. On a personal level, graduate aesthetic education contributes to the construction of the soul and the achievement of a "unity of body and mind" (Jiang Diankun and Li Yinghu, 2023). For STEM graduate students, aesthetic education is beneficial for improving their knowledge structure (Yang Jie, 2009). On an institutional level, aesthetic education is conducive to enhancing the academic atmosphere and is an important safeguard for improving academic standards (Sun Xiaojian, 2021). Furthermore, it holds significant value for the construction of disciplines and majors within educational institutions (Xiao Han, 2020). On a national level, aesthetic education adheres to the philosophy of moral character cultivation (Wang Xiaoyong and Xu Jing, 2023), providing talent support for national development (Huang Bin, 2019). Research on graduate aesthetic education and digitalization has shown that, on one hand, digitalization is used as a tool to promote the construction of aesthetic education. Digital technology has expanded the reach of aesthetic education and improved the efficiency of teaching, leading to high-quality development in university aesthetic education (Dai Binxian and Wang Zhiyang, 2024). It has also driven the advancement of teaching methods and design in university aesthetic education (Zhang Wei, 2022). On the other hand, digitalization has enabled new models of disciplinary integration with aesthetic education (Xu Mengjie, 2023). Regarding the quality management of graduate students, Meng Weiging and Wu Kaijun (2010) studied Japanese graduate students to analyze the issues in their educational quality assessment system. Currently, there are still deficiencies in the talent management system for graduate students in our country (Quan Meilin, 2020), and building a dynamic monitoring data platform to support graduate education management is one of the important links (Wang Zhanjun and Lin Genrong, 2022).

Despite the existing research providing references for the reform of aesthetic education for STEM graduate students in our country and global educational innovation, there are still deficiencies: first, research on aesthetic education content is not in-depth, with theory and practice mostly remaining at the basic aesthetic level; second, influenced by the exam-oriented education system, aesthetic education often fails to aim at improving students' overall qualities; third, the evaluation of aesthetic education is overly utilitarian, focusing on basic knowledge and skills, which makes it difficult to accurately measure students' aesthetic abilities; finally, there is insufficient utilization and understanding of aesthetic



education resources in STEM universities, which makes the status of aesthetic education awkward in these institutions.

In summary, the marginal contribution of this paper lies in: first, it precisely focuses on the specific group of STEM graduate students, proposing measures and evaluation methods to address the challenges of aesthetic education in STEM universities in response to the needs of this group in the digital era. Second, the paper innovatively explores the practical dilemmas and innovative pathways of aesthetic education for STEM graduate students from the perspective of the digital era, filling the gap in existing research. Lastly, this paper adopts a research method that combines theory with practice, constructing an aesthetic education theoretical system integrated with the practice of STEM education, aiming to strengthen the role and status of aesthetic education in STEM education.

II. Analysis of the Value and Significance of Aesthetic Education Practice for STEM Graduate Students

Firstly, the practice of aesthetic education for STEM graduate students helps to cultivate their comprehensive qualities and enhance their humanistic literacy. Aesthetic education, through the development of appreciation and creative thinking, enables STEM graduate students to appreciate the beauty of various artistic forms, thereby enriching their humanistic sentiments and improving their cultural literacy. An enhancement in cultural literacy aids STEM graduate students in infusing their research work with greater humanitarian care, making scientific research more emotionally rich and socially valuable. It also stimulates the imagination and innovative consciousness of graduate students, fostering their development into well-rounded socialist builders and successors in moral, intellectual, physical, aesthetic, and labor education.

Secondly, the practice of aesthetic education is crucial for fostering innovative thinking in STEM graduate students. Aesthetic education provides the impetus for scientific and technological innovation by stimulating imagination, helping graduate students to break away from conventions and broaden their innovative horizons. Compared to undergraduates, STEM graduate students have a unique combination of aesthetic education and scientific research innovation. This integration not only increases their enthusiasm for learning but also effectively dispels negative emotions, promoting the development of independent thinking and transcending the constraints of traditional concepts and negative information.

Thirdly, the practice of aesthetic education for STEM graduate students helps to improve their quality of life and enhance their sense of well-being. Digital aesthetic education practices offer students a variety of leisure activities. Students can enrich their spare time and alleviate the stress from study and research by creating digital art, enjoying digital music, and watching digital films. With the development of society, more and more enterprises and institutions are beginning to value the aesthetic and innovative abilities of their employees. STEM graduate students with a background in digital aesthetic education tend to be more competitive in the job market, which helps them secure better employment opportunities and career prospects, thereby improving their overall quality of life.

Fourthly, the practice of aesthetic education for STEM graduate students facilitates interdisciplinary communication and the cultivation of versatile talents. Aesthetic education provides a platform for STEM graduate students to interact and collaborate with students from other disciplinary backgrounds, such as arts, humanities, and social sciences. The interdisciplinary elements in aesthetic education, such as art and design thinking, can inspire STEM graduate students to examine and solve problems from new perspectives. Through interdisciplinary exchange, STEM graduate students can draw on the wisdom of other fields, broaden their academic horizons, achieve knowledge complementation, and resource integration. Digital aesthetic education provides strong support for the comprehensive development of STEM graduate students.

III. Analysis of the Dilemmas and Causes in Digital Aesthetic Education for STEM Graduate Students

Firstly, in terms of teaching, aesthetic education for STEM graduate students tends to emphasize theory over practice. Influenced by the market demand for applied talents, education focuses on professional skills while neglecting comprehensive qualities, particularly in the areas of literature and arts. This leads to students having overly logical thinking,

lacking in imagination and creativity. Currently, most aesthetic education courses in universities are traditional and do not adequately align with the characteristics of STEM disciplines. The courses suffer from unstandardized basic data, lack of unified standards, poor integration between subsystems, and inadequate architectural design, resulting in suboptimal teaching outcomes. The development of aesthetic education courses is challenging, with high investment costs and a weak faculty force.

Secondly, there is a conceptual bias towards aesthetic education among STEM graduate students. Most STEM universities neglect the student-centered approach to aesthetic education, showing a significant deficiency in fostering healthy aesthetic concepts and abilities among students. Many students engage in "passive learning" rather than "active learning," highlighting issues with student proactivity. Some STEM graduate students may believe that aesthetic education is irrelevant to their major, thus lacking the enthusiasm to participate. Misconceptions about innovative forms of aesthetic education may hinder their active engagement in digital aesthetic education practices and could affect their career development and recognition of achievements in this field.

Thirdly, in terms of innovation, the creative thinking of STEM graduate students is limited. Due to their tendency towards logical and rational thinking patterns, their innovative thinking may be constrained, which could lead to a lack of imagination and creativity in artistic creation, making it difficult for them to produce unique and novel works. In the cultivation process of STEM graduate students, there is often a greater emphasis on theoretical learning and the enhancement of research capabilities, while the development of practical skills is overlooked. This results in a potential lack of operational and problem-solving abilities when faced with practical digital aesthetic education projects.

Fourthly, there are technological challenges in integrating digital aesthetic education with art. Apart from a few higher education institutions, most aesthetic education is still in the realm of "software engineering." The construction of digital aesthetic education is a complex project, with most universities facing issues such as the inability to share and exchange educational management data, chaotic information coding rules, increased workload, and difficulties in improving the maintenance of aesthetic education platform systems. There is also an irrational allocation of aesthetic education application skills among management personnel, whose thinking and operational abilities in information management need improvement. Although digital aesthetic education emphasizes the integration of technology and art, effectively combining these two elements poses a challenge for STEM graduate students who lack a background in the arts.

IV. Innovative Pathways for Digital Aesthetic Education Practice for STEM Graduate Students

Firstly, universities should strengthen the management of digital aesthetic education and provide policy support, guided by the principle of "deepening appreciation and fostering innovation," to ensure the significant role of aesthetic education in graduate education. By clarifying aesthetic education concepts and practical pathways, the transformation of research outcomes can be promoted. At the same time, teachers are encouraged to carry out aesthetic education from multiple dimensions to support the development of graduate students. Managers need to innovate in theory, field, and approach to advance aesthetic education. Three major principles should be adhered to: the integration of aesthetic education theory and practice, the form of aesthetic education and disciplinary characteristics, and the combination of aesthetic education and academic research, to comprehensively enhance the level of aesthetic education for STEM graduate students.

Secondly, innovative immersive teaching models should be developed to enhance student engagement. On one hand, universities should flexibly adjust the curriculum system and functional structure of aesthetic education to meet the digital needs of aesthetic education for STEM graduate students at all levels. Strengthen the construction of faculty and scientific research, improve the evaluation mechanism of aesthetic education, and guide teachers to re-examine their disciplines from a "disciplinary aesthetics" perspective, encouraging interdisciplinary teaching models that integrate arts and sciences, creating a curriculum that blends the virtual and the real. On the other hand, universities can use digital tools to guide students in creation, expressing creativity and emotions in diverse forms, such as digital painting and digital sculpture.



Enhance the collaborative integration of disciplines, conduct digital aesthetic education teaching case competitions, and earnestly draw on advanced experiences from excellent domestic and international cases of aesthetic education for STEM graduate students, striving to promote high-quality development of graduate aesthetic education.

Thirdly, the digital aesthetic education technological environment should be optimized, integrating science and aesthetic education. Utilize cutting-edge digital media technologies, such as Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR), to create a more immersive and realistic artistic experience for STEM graduate students. With the aid of these technologies, graduate students can freely engage in artistic creation and experimentation in the virtual world, unbound by the physical limitations of traditional artistic creation. Additionally, constructing a digital art museum on campus, showcasing a variety of artistic works using VR and AR technologies, provides an open, diverse, and interactive smart aesthetic education environment for teachers and students. Immersed in such an environment, students will be able to more deeply perceive, understand, and enjoy beauty, thus fully leveraging the subtle and enjoyable functions of aesthetic education, greatly stimulating students' enthusiasm for learning and creativity.

Fourthly, a "smart" digital platform for aesthetic education should be established to cultivate a positive aesthetic education environment. Universities need to integrate resources and innovatively offer courses and lectures that integrate STEM with arts. By cooperating with social aesthetic education institutions, the platform will integrate a wide range of artistic resources, such as music, dance, opera, painting, etc., forming a rich aesthetic education resource library. This library will include digital art works, aesthetic education cases, and research outcomes, providing teachers and students with creative inspiration and aesthetic references to meet personalized needs.

V. Conclusion

This paper takes a digital perspective as its entry point and follows a logical approach of "posing research questions, analyzing research content, and drawing research conclusions" to analyze the value and significance, as well as the dilemmas and causes of aesthetic education practice for STEM graduate students. Finally, it proposes innovative pathways, providing decision-making references for the construction of aesthetic education work in universities and educational departments, and promoting the innovation and development of aesthetic education practice for STEM graduate students.

References

[1] Lee, Min Jung. Aesthetic Education for Children: Public/In-Between Space, Happiness, and Identity [D]. The Pennsylvania State University, 2011.

[2] Denac, Olga. The Significance and Role of Aesthetic Education in Schooling [J]. Creative Education, 2014.[3] Kosinova, Elena. Aesthetic Education as an Actual Training Direction for Art High School Students [J]. National Academy of Managerial Staff of Culture & Arts Herald, 2015.

[4] Zolotareva, Olga. The Aesthetic Potential of Mathematics Education [J]. Concept / Koncept, 2013.

[5] Fan, Yiting. Study on Aesthetic Education Methods in College Physical Education Teaching [J]. Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, 2016.

[6] Hinchion, Carmel. Embodied and Aesthetic Education Approaches in the English Classroom [J]. English in Education, 2016.

[7] Ornelas, M. The Virtual Classroom: Art Education for Itinerant Students [J]. Observatorio, 2012, 6(2).

[8] Katsaros Molzahn, Maria. Art Education: A Tool for Talent Development for Underrepresented Gifted and Talented Students [J]. US-China Foreign Language, 2020, 18(12).

[9] Zhang, Shiqin, Wang, Na, Ke, Yang, et al. Exploration of Aesthetic Education Practice for Graduate Students under the "Double First-Class" Initiative [J]. Science Consulting (Educational Research), 2021(07): 152-153.
[10] Shen, Wei. Design Education and Social Aesthetics for Doctoral Students [J]. Fine Arts Overview, 2011(09): 158-159.

[11] Xu, Jing, and Zhang, Qing. The Role of Aesthetic Education in the Innovative Training of Graduate Students and Promotion Measures [J]. Journal of North China University of Technology, 2017, 29(06): 72-77.

[12] Li, Jun. The Current Status of Graduate Students' Aesthetic Literacy and Countermeasures for the

Implementation of Aesthetic Education: A Survey Study of Graduate Students from 9 Universities in Jiangsu Province [J]. Art Education, 2020, (09): 227-230.

[13] Jiang, Diankun, and Li, Yinghu. On the Value, Connotation, and Form of Aesthetic Education for Graduate Students in the New Era [J]. Degree and Graduate Education, 2023, (12): 27-32.



[14] Sun, Xiaojian. Integration Practice Research on the Core Literacy of Aesthetic Education for Graduate Students in Fine Arts [J]. Chinese National Fine Arts, 2021, (04): 80-81.

[15] Yang, Jie. Research on the Relationship between Aesthetic Education and the Cultivation of Innovative Abilities of STEM Graduate Students [J]. Yinshan Journal, 2009, 22(02): 8-13.

[16] Xiao, Han. A Brief Discussion on the Role of Aesthetic Education in the Training of Graduate Students in the New Era: Taking Huazhong Agricultural University as an Example [J]. Art Education, 2020, (05): 30-33.

[17] Huang, Bin. Exploration of Aesthetic Education Practice for Graduate Students under the "Double First-Class" Initiative [J]. Chinese Graduates, 2019(06): 48-53.

[18] Wang, Xiaoyong, and Xu, Jing. Cultivating Virtue, Inspiring Innovation, and Healing with Aesthetics: Opportunities for Integrating Aesthetic Education into Graduate Education and Considerations for Its Implementation in Training Programs [J]. Aesthetic Education Journal, 2023, 14(04): 20-26.

[19] Dai, Binxian, and Wang, Zhiyang. Exploration of the Development of Experiential Aesthetic Education in Colleges and Universities in the Digital Age [J]. Research in Art Education, 2024(03): 130-132.

[20] Xu, Mengjie. Aesthetic Education in the Context of New Liberal Arts in the Digital Age: Connotation, Challenges, and Path Construction [J]. Higher Education Exploration, 2023(04): 114-121.

[21] Zhang, Wei. Exploration of the Application of 5G-Based VR/AR Interactive Classrooms in Higher Education Teaching [J]. Chinese Journal of Multimedia and Internet Teaching (Mid-Month Edition), 2022(01): 1-4.

[22] Meng, Weiqing, and Wu, Kaijun. The Transformation of the Quality Assessment System for Graduate Education in Japan: Experiences and Issues [J]. Continuing Education Research, 2010(06): 65-68.

[23] Quan, Meilin. The Transformation and Innovation of Graduate Education Management in the Big Data Era [J]. Modern Communication, 2020(23): 46-48.

[24] Wang, Zhanjun, and Lin, Genrong. Dynamic Monitoring: A New Paradigm for Graduate Education Management Driven by Big Data [J]. Research in Graduate Education, 2022(02): 1-8.

Author's Profile: Yingling Guo (September 17, 1991) Female, from Shenzhen, Guangdong, holds a Master's degree, ethnicity: Han, is a teacher at the School of Statistics and Mathematics, Guangdong University of Finance and Economics, job title: Higher Education Management Research Intern, research areas: Higher Education, Aesthetic Education. Unit Postal Code: 510220, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province.

Author's Profile: Shiyu Lan (School of Statistics and Mathematics, Guangdong University of Finance and Economics, Guangzhou, Guangdong 510220.)(2002.0302) Female, She ethnic group, from Heyuan, Guangdong, majoring in Statistics (Science), School of Statistics and Mathematics, Guangdong University of Finance and Economics, Research direction: Mathematical Statistics Mailing address: North Gate, Guangdong University of Finance and Economics, Guangzhou, Guangdong, Postal code 510220,