

Guiding Students' Autonomous Learning to Improve the Effectiveness of Chemistry Classroom Teaching

Jianhua Jia

Caofeidian College of Technology, Tangshan, Hebei, China

Abstract: *The "Implementation Opinions of the General Office of the State Council on Deepening the Reform of Innovation and Entrepreneurship Education in Higher Education Institutions" emphasized that carrying out innovation and entrepreneurship education is a reform and innovation of higher education methods and methods, and higher education should attach importance to cultivating college students' innovation ability, practical ability, and innovative spirit. Implementing innovation and entrepreneurship education is not a stopgap measure to alleviate the current employment pressure on graduates, but rather to cultivate the comprehensive quality level and innovative awareness and ability of college students to adapt to social development through innovation and entrepreneurship education. Countless successful examples of hard work and innovation from small to large, from weak to strong will encourage a new generation of college students to continue to innovate and create social wealth.*

Keywords: Autonomous Learning, Chemistry Classroom, Teaching.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the new era, it is of great significance and value to focus on the research and cultivation of ways to enhance the innovation and entrepreneurship abilities of college students, in order to better stimulate their enthusiasm for innovation and entrepreneurship, promote the effective implementation of college students' innovation and entrepreneurship activities, and improve the success rate of college students' innovation and entrepreneurship activities. For anyone, independent innovation and entrepreneurship is a crucial decision, as it will have an extremely significant impact on an individual's life. At the same time, many people find it very difficult to establish their own career. But in this world, there are still millions of individuals who have established their own businesses. Their courage, wisdom, and strength have enabled them to acquire wealth and become wealthy; Obtaining people's respect and becoming a person of status and status; Achieved success and became the leader of the times The value of life can be fully realized on the stage of innovation and entrepreneurship, and human intelligence can be fully utilized on the stage of entrepreneurship. The author believes that the main ways to enhance the innovation and entrepreneurship abilities of college students are: Whether in developed or developing countries, many students start their own businesses after graduation. The revolutionary transformation from "finding a rice bowl" to "making a rice bowl" has been completed or is currently being completed in terms of concept, which is truly a epoch-making transformation with great significance. The trend and call of the times require us to respond with innovative and entrepreneurial actions. The current global entrepreneurial activity is more active than ever before, and competition between countries and regions is increasingly focused on their entrepreneurial level and innovative achievements. To stand among the world's ethnic groups, China must take the path of self-development, build an innovative country, and cultivate a large number of innovative talents through entrepreneurship and innovative education. In 2015, China identified innovation and entrepreneurship education as an important part of educational reform.

Therefore, we should strive to build an entrepreneurial education model that is led by classroom teaching, guided by practical guidance, and guided by physical incubation. In terms of training programs, design goals, specifications, and models for talent cultivation guided by innovation and entrepreneurship education; In terms of credit composition, establish independent innovation and entrepreneurship education credits; In terms of assessment methods, the content and methods of course exams should fully "assess" innovation and entrepreneurship; In terms of teaching management and monitoring, evaluation and monitoring should be integrated into the cultivation of innovative talents, and an education and teaching evaluation model with innovative education as the core indicator system should be established to promote the cultivation of innovative and entrepreneurial talents. Creating a cultural environment that stimulates students' passion and vitality for innovation and entrepreneurship, encourages innovation and tolerance for failure, and facilitates the formation of students' awareness, spirit, and ability to innovate and entrepreneurship through institutional mechanisms and innovative talent cultivation models.

2. MASTERING POLICIES RELATED TO INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

In recent years, the country has introduced a series of preferential policies to encourage college graduates to start their own businesses. In 2014, the General Office of the State Council issued the "Notice on Doing a Good Job in the Employment and Entrepreneurship Work of College Graduates in 2015" (hereinafter referred to as the "Notice"), which introduced multiple preferential policies to vigorously promote the leading plan for college graduates. Li Keqiang, Premier of the State Council, mentioned in the government work report: "Adhere to the employment priority strategy and more active employment policies, optimize the employment and entrepreneurship environment, introduce entrepreneurship through innovation, and promote employment through entrepreneurship." Through "entrepreneurship to promote employment", especially to encourage college students to innovate and start businesses, is not only a means to increase employment, but also a highlight of China's employment work. In response, the country has gradually introduced relevant policy measures. Make clear arrangements for

employment and entrepreneurship work, propose multiple specific measures such as "improving the public employment and entrepreneurship service system with urban-rural equality" and "constructing a lifelong training system for workers". These specific measures will help promote the rapid implementation of the requirement of "entrepreneurship driven employment".

3. UNDERSTANDING THE RELEVANT LAWS AND REGULATIONS ON INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

In addition, the Guarantee Law of the China and the Bill Law of the China. Basic civil and commercial laws, such as the Accounting Law of the China and the Property Law of the People's Republic of China, are also essential for college students to learn about innovation and entrepreneurship. There are also some laws that need to be understood as citizens, but more so as business operators, such as, General Principles of the Civil Law of the People's Republic of China, Criminal Law of the China, Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China, etc. Everyone is equal before the law. For college student entrepreneurs, they need to strictly comply with laws and regulations in terms of enterprise establishment, financial taxation, personnel management, and even bankruptcy and bankruptcy. The main legal aspects involved in college student entrepreneurship include the following:

3.1 Main laws on enterprise establishment

When a newly established enterprise engages in business activities, it must go through registration procedures with the administrative department for industry and commerce, obtain a business license, and fully understand the General Principles of the Civil Law of the People's Republic of China, the Company Law of the People's Republic of China, and the Partnership Law of the China. The Law of the China on Wholly Owned Enterprises, the Law of the China on Chinese Foreign Equity Joint Ventures, the Law of the China on the Promotion of Small and Medium sized Enterprises and other laws and regulations regulate the registration procedures in accordance with the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Company Registration and other regulations.

3.2 Main laws related to enterprise development

In the process of enterprise development, it is also necessary to deal with intellectual property issues, not only to infringe others' intellectual property rights, but also to establish its own intellectual property protection system, understand the Copyright Law of the China, the Trademark Law of the China, the Patent Law of the Patent law of China and other relevant laws and regulations. For college students, understanding copyrights, trademarks, domain names, trade names, patents, and technical secrets is of great significance for the operation of newly established enterprises.

3.3 Other commonly used main laws

There are many laws related to the business activities of enterprises. In the early stages of entrepreneurship, we should understand the relevant laws to ensure legal operation, avoid illegal activities, and protect our legitimate rights and interests. The following are the main laws and regulatory purposes that college students should understand and pay attention to in the early stages of entrepreneurship: Contract Law of the China: regulate the contractual relationship, bind both parties to the contract, ensure the compliance of the contract, safeguard the interests of both parties, and ensure the stability of the contractual relationship. Labor Law of the Labour Law of the People's Republic of China: standardize the labor system of enterprises, protect the rights and interests of enterprise employees, and ensure harmonious labor relations. Anti Unfair competition Law of the China: regulate market competition among enterprises, protect the legitimate rights and interests of enterprises, and punish unfair means in competition. Law of the China on the Protection of Consumers' Rights and Interests: protect the legitimate rights and interests of consumers, standardize the operation and production of enterprises, and ensure the quality of enterprises' products.

4. ESTABLISHING AMBITIOUS GOALS FOR INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Innovation and entrepreneurship goals refer to the expected results that innovators strive to achieve during the innovation and entrepreneurship process. Entrepreneurship goals generally include three aspects: what to do, how to do it, and what the results are. If all three questions are answered clearly, then the content of innovation and entrepreneurship goals is basically clear. What to do is the first aspect of innovation and entrepreneurship goals. It may seem simple, but it actually requires a lot of thought. What are you doing? It is the logical starting point for goal determination. If this 'point' is selected correctly, there is hope of success in innovation and entrepreneurship; If the selection is not accurate enough, innovation and entrepreneurship activities will take a detour; If you make a complete mistake, innovation and entrepreneurship will fail. When determining innovation and entrepreneurship goals, we should be cautious and cautious. How to do it is the second aspect that needs to be clarified when determining innovation and entrepreneurship goals.

The solution to the question of "what to do" and the clarification of the specific content seem to be just finding the "ferry crossing the river". The answer to the question of "how to do it" requires us to also find the "boat crossing the river". Without a

"boat", the river cannot cross. Therefore, when determining innovation and entrepreneurship goals, we need to systematically consider the measures, methods, and steps to implement innovation and entrepreneurship. Only with effective implementation measures, scientific methods, and reasonable and appropriate steps can entrepreneurship make progress.

The outcome of the work is the third aspect of innovation and entrepreneurship goals, and also the ultimate goal of innovation and entrepreneurship practice. The results of innovation and entrepreneurship can be roughly divided into two categories: ideal and unsatisfactory. In the ideal category, it can be divided into two levels: very ideal and basic ideal; In the non ideal category, it can be divided into differences of varying degrees. In short, when predicting entrepreneurial outcomes, various possible outcomes should be considered comprehensively, and comprehensive psychological preparation and corresponding strategies should be taken. Efforts should be made towards the best while also preparing for the worst.

After the above three aspects of innovation and entrepreneurship goals are clarified, the determined innovation and entrepreneurship goals have the following functions: firstly, they have a directional effect, making innovation and entrepreneurship more purposeful and targeted; Secondly, it has an incentive effect, which can inspire innovative entrepreneurs to double their efforts, overcome difficulties, and strive for the achievement of innovation and entrepreneurship goals; Thirdly, it serves as a benchmark, measuring and judging the success or failure of innovation and entrepreneurship behavior using established goals; Fourthly, it has a cohesive effect, enabling all members involved in innovation and entrepreneurship to think and use their energy together.

In addition, there are two universal standards for demonstrating entrepreneurial goals: scientific and feasible. The core content of scientificity is practicality. The core content of reliability is the ability to put it into practice, which means that innovation and entrepreneurship goals are both practical and practical. To demonstrate the goals of innovation and entrepreneurship, that is, to study and analyze these two aspects and draw conclusions.

The goal of innovation and entrepreneurship is practical, mainly referring to the actual needs of society, the existing and achievable conditions for innovation and entrepreneurship, and the actual abilities and interests of innovation and entrepreneurship entrepreneurs. If any of these three aspects have a problem that deviates from reality, it may lead to setbacks in innovation and entrepreneurship behavior. Or the failure of innovation and entrepreneurship goals. This is because the achievement of any innovation and entrepreneurship goal requires necessary prerequisites. Innovation and entrepreneurship goals that are determined solely based on subjective imagination without considering the necessary prerequisites for innovation and entrepreneurship are not only difficult to guide innovation and entrepreneurship practice and bring success, but also lead innovation and entrepreneurship astray.

After demonstrating the scientific question of whether the entrepreneurial goals are practical, we must further analyze the feasibility issue. This is because any good innovation and entrepreneurship goal must be realized through practice, otherwise it can only be considered as a mere talk on paper.

There are various methods for demonstrating entrepreneurial goals, such as consulting with experts individually, inviting others to discuss and analyze together, or observing market conditions on your own. What kind of argumentation method should be adopted depends on the individual, project, and conditions, and there is no need to force uniformity. But this work is one of the necessary conditions for innovation and entrepreneurship decision-making, so efforts should be made to do it.

5. SEIZE THE OPPORTUNITIES OF THE INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP ERA

Open the search engine at will, input the student loan, and then the student loan product query will appear. Just input the amount of the loan you want and the loan term, you can query the monthly payment fees and loan fees. Some just need to provide ID cards and Campus card to loan, and the application process is simple, convenient and fast. However, campus network loans with simple procedures often come at a high cost. Regardless of which type, the loan interest rate is higher compared to bank loans during the same period. In addition to the monthly interest rate, Almost all lending APPs will also charge some service fees and deposits, which will be deducted from the loan. In case of overdue repayment, the ratio of liquidated damages to default interest is also very high. If there is a situation where repayment cannot be made on time, even if the initial loan amount is not very high, the final principal plus interest, penalty interest, service fees, and liquidated damages may become a large sum of money. The characteristics of innovation and entrepreneurship opportunities mainly include the following aspects:

(1) Objectivity and contingency

Innovation and entrepreneurship opportunities arise under specific conditions and exist objectively. But the identification of opportunities has a certain degree of contingency. Be a conscientious person.

(2) Timeliness and instability

The duration of innovation and entrepreneurship opportunities is influenced by many factors, such as patent protection, preemption, Learning curve, etc.

(3) Equality and Difference

Market opportunities are equal to a certain group of people or enterprises within a specific range. However, different individuals and businesses may have different understandings of the same market opportunity; The possibility and degree of utilizing opportunities will also vary depending on the qualities and abilities of entrepreneurial entities.

6. CONCLUSION

In the context of the new era, based on the integration of industry and education, innovating the collaborative education mechanism between schools and enterprises is conducive to better integrating the concepts of industry and education integration and collaborative education with education and teaching, comprehensively promoting the cultivation of students' theoretical knowledge and practical ability. Through the integration of industry and education and the collaborative education platform between schools and enterprises, it is also conducive to promoting the enrichment and improvement of school education resources, and further cultivating more innovative talents for society, Enhance the vitality and service capabilities of the school. At the same time, in the context of the integration of industry and education, actively innovating and improving the school enterprise collaborative education mechanism can better implement the student-centered teaching principle, and continuously promote the comprehensive improvement of students' modern professional values and comprehensive professional qualities.

REFERENCES

- [1] Bisi-Johnson, M. A.; Obi, C. L.; Vasaikar, S. D.; Baba, K. A. and Hattori, T. (2011): Molecular basis of virulence in clinical isolates of *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonella* species from a tertiary hospital in the Eastern Cape, South Africa. *Gut Pathogens* 2011, 3:9.
- [2] Brochardt, M. A.; Stemper, M. E. and Stendridge, J. H. (2003): *Aeromonas* isolated from human diarrheic stool and ground water compared by pulsed field gel electrophoresis. *Emerg. Infect. Dis.*, 9 (2): 224 – 228.
- [3] Coura, F. M.; Freitas, M. D., Ribeiro, J., de Leme, R. A.; de Souza, C. D.; Alfieri, A. A., & Heinemann, M. B. (2015). Longitudinal study of *Salmonella* spp., diarrheagenic *Escherichia coli*, Rotavirus, and Coronavirus isolated from healthy and diarrheic calves in a Brazilian dairy herd. *Tropical animal health and production*, 47(1), 3-11.
- [4] Dipineto, L.; Santaniello, A.; Fontanella, M.; Lagos, K.; Fioretti, A. and Menna, L. F. (2006). Presence of Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* O157: H7 in living layer hens. *Letters in Applied Microbiology* 43 (2006) 293–295.
- [5] Murugkar, H. V.; Rahman, H. and Dutta, P. K. (2003): Distribution of virulence genes in *Salmonella* serovars isolated from man & animals. *Indian J Med Res.*, 117:66-70.
- [6] Dumontet, S.; Pasquale, V.; Mancino, M.; Normanno, G. and Krovacek, K. (2003): Incidence and characterization of *Aeromonas* spp. Environmental and human samples in Southern Italy. *New microbial.*, 26(2): 215-225.
- [7] El. Shaboury, F. A.; Khadr, A. M. and Bedair, T (1999): Prevalence of enterotoxigenic *E. coli* in calves in Kafer El Sheikh Governorate. *Beni – Suef Veterinary Medical Journal* 9 (2).