

The Innovation Society Constructs Ability Constitution Analysis

Kun Li

Liaoning University of International Business and Economics School of Marxism, Dalian Liaoning 116052, China

Abstract: *China's reform is causing the people value idea change, is following the planned economy to the market economy transformation, people's idea appeared very many new characteristics. In these transformation characteristic, most prominent is the independent transformation. The present generation starts to see and takes human's ability function and the value, thus has had ability standard thought. This article is precisely analyzes ability under such time background the constitution question, hoped gives everybody some enlightenment.*

Keywords: Ability, Foundation ability, Specialized ability, Potential power.

1. Introduction

With the gradual transformation of my country's economic system from a planned economy to a market economy, the values of the Chinese people are also undergoing many new changes. The most prominent of these is that modern people are shifting away from the "official-oriented" concept in the construction of an innovative society. The dependence of "waiting, relying on, and asking" has been transformed into the independence of "active advancement" with "ability-based" as the core concept. Contemporary people have begun to see and value the role and value of human ability, thus giving rise to the concept of ability-based. In this era, a series of research questions about human ability have become hot topics, and the composition of human ability has also become one of the hot topics.

At present, there are many opinions on the understanding of human ability. However, so far, people mainly define ability from the perspective of psychology, believing that ability is the specific way to successfully complete a certain activity and the psychological characteristics necessary to successfully complete a certain activity. This is a narrow understanding of ability. We understand ability from the perspective of philosophy and human studies. Ability should refer to the comprehensive quality of a person (including physical strength, intelligence, moral strength, aesthetic strength, practical operation, creativity and special abilities, etc.) in real actions, and the actual ability, energy and proficiency level of correctly controlling a certain activity. It is an effective way to realize human value and a positive force that influences social development and human destiny. This is a broad definition, which can better reflect the meaning and value of ability. The understanding of ability in this article is also based on a broad basis.

Based on a broad understanding of human ability, we can divide ability into basic ability, professional ability and potential ability. Among these abilities, each ability has its own components. Let's analyze the components of each ability separately.

2. The Composition of Basic Capabilities

Basic abilities refer to abilities that most people have, which

can help people complete ordinary activities. People's basic abilities should have many specific forms, but the basic components of these specific forms should be: physical strength, observation, memory, imagination, thinking ability and operational ability. These six basic elements are interrelated and mutually restricted, forming the overall structure of a basic ability system.

2.1 Physical Strength

Physical strength refers to a person's physical quality. In a certain sense, physical strength includes physiological indicators of human movement such as strength, endurance (stamina), speed, sensitivity, and flexibility. From the perspective of labor, it should also include the ability to adapt to the outside world, the ability to bear labor loads, and the ability to recover from fatigue. Physical strength occupies a basic position in the composition of human capabilities. Physical strength is the material provider of energy consumed when people work and the human body does work, and it is also the bearer of energy replenishment. In addition, it is the basis for the human body to acquire intelligence, knowledge, and skills, and to exert intelligence and apply knowledge and skills in labor. Generally speaking, without a relatively healthy body, it is difficult to engage in normal social labor, and it is also difficult to continue to improve the level of intelligence, knowledge, and skills.

2.2 Observation

Observation is an important foundation of the basic ability structure of human beings and the starting point of thinking. It is an ability to recognize various characteristics and details of related things. Observation is an information receiver in the basic ability structure, and its function is to receive various external information. However, it is not just a simple perception problem, but it has the components of understanding and thinking, and it is a purposeful and planned perception; it is not just a single visual activity, but a process of activities of multiple analyzers such as vision, hearing, touch, and smell. Different people have different characteristics and levels of observation. Observation is improved and developed through continuous observation activities, so the cultivation of observation requires a longer training process than mastering certain knowledge and skills.

2.3 Memory

Memory is the ability of the human brain to store past experience and knowledge, and to reproduce (or recall) it later or recognize it again when it is presented again. Memory is a storage device in the basic ability structure, which saves and retrieves various information. It is manifested in three aspects: recognition, retention and re-recognition. Memory can not only remember necessary materials quickly and correctly, but also quickly retrieve necessary information from memory when facing problems, so as to prepare for solving problems. The quality of memory varies according to the purpose and task of memory, the attitude and method adopted for memory, and the viewpoint, interest and life experience. In fact, it shows that the breadth and depth of memory of the same thing are often different for different people.

2.4 Imagination

Imagination is the ability of the human brain to create new images based on the transformation of the original sensory images. Imagination is the mechanism for the formation of creative results. It creates new images by combining the acquired perceptual materials in a new way. Imagination can generally be divided into two categories: reproductive imagination and creative imagination. The images of reproductive imagination are those that have existed before or still exist now, but the imagineer has never seen them in his own practice; the images of creative imagination are those that did not exist at the time, and are established through the comprehensive transformation and typification of various perceptual materials and the incorporation of new connections. Human imagination is generated in social practice (first of all, labor) and develops with the development of social practice. Imagination plays an important role in various creative activities of people and the acquisition of various knowledge and experience.

2.5 Thinking Power

Thinking ability is the ability of the human brain to summarize and indirectly reflect objective things. Thinking ability is a processor of the basic ability structure, which transforms and processes various information. It is clearly manifested in the generalization and indirectness of human cognitive activities. Human thinking activities are a cyclical process. The full play of thinking ability in thinking activities is specifically manifested in the flexible construction of ideas, the clever use of language, the rapid connection of new knowledge and original knowledge, and the rapid prediction. The level of thinking ability varies from person to person due to the nature of the object of cognition and the method adopted. People with higher thinking ability must receive strict scientific training in practical activities.

2.6 Operational Ability

Manipulation is a kind of ability that is expressed through a series of arbitrary actions of a person. Manipulation is the effector of the basic ability structure, which transforms the power of ideas into real power. Although it is manifested as external actions, it is a lawful and arbitrary movement, which is formed and developed through learning and training in acquired life, that is, it is controlled and regulated by human

consciousness and obeys certain purposes and tasks. Human manipulation ability can be expressed in various forms. Some people classify it into two categories: one is to manipulate certain instruments, tools or machinery; the other is not to manipulate anything, but only to manifest as a series of skeletal muscle movements of the body. The former refers to physical operations, and the latter includes actions such as thinking and discussion.

The above basic elements are the key elements of basic abilities, and they play different roles in the overall structure of basic abilities. In short, although different activities have different requirements for basic abilities, and each person's basic abilities are also unique, no matter what kind of activities you are engaged in, you cannot do without basic abilities, and any normal person also has basic abilities to varying degrees.

3. Composition of Professional Capabilities

Professional ability mainly refers to the ability to engage in professional work. The prominent components of professional ability should include skills and knowledge. Only these two elements can highlight the characteristics of professional ability.

3.1 Skills

Skills, in layman's terms, are techniques and skills. They refer to a certain ability of people to perform certain activities. They are a series of sequential, automated and perfected actions formed by people through long-term practical activities. The physiological mechanism of skills is due to the formation of a strong connection system between the nerve cells in the motor center of the cerebral cortex. Therefore, as long as there is a certain stimulus, a series of actions can be produced one after another and automatically. Skills can be divided into two types: motor skills and mental skills. Motor skills are mainly muscle movements, which are manifested in direct actions on things, such as operating machines, writing, playing the piano, and sports skills; mental skills mainly refer to cognitive activities, including perception, memory, imagination and thinking, such as problem solving, mental arithmetic, reading, writing, etc.

3.2 Knowledge

Knowledge refers to the experience and theory remembered in people's minds, or the information stored in the mind. Knowledge is divided into "general experience" and "theory". From the perspective of people's abilities and their application, knowledge can be divided into three parts. First, general knowledge or ordinary knowledge. It reflects the general cultural level of individuals. Second, professional theoretical knowledge. The overall level of professional theoretical knowledge and general knowledge is basically determined by the level of education a person receives, which often constitutes the main determinant of an individual's competitiveness in the human resources market. Third, work knowledge, including professional skill operation level, work experience knowledge, professional experience, etc. In the composition of professional ability, it refers to professional theoretical knowledge and work knowledge.

4. The Composition of Potential Ability

Potential ability is a kind of ability that is not often manifested under specific conditions. It refers to the inherent ability of people to accept and grasp the object or objectify their subjective activities. It is a possibility for people's subjectivity to form and develop itself. People's potential is generally divided into intellectual potential, specialized potential and creative potential.

4.1 Intellectual Potential

Intellectual potential is a key component of potential ability. Intelligence is a very important and complex category. There are hundreds of definitions of intelligence in the world. Generally speaking, intelligence refers to a person's ability to understand objective things, apply knowledge, and solve practical problems, that is, how smart a person is. Intelligence is composed of four basic elements: perception, memory, thinking, and knowledge. Among the four elements of intelligence, perception plays the role of a prerequisite for intellectual activities, or in other words, it is the initial link of intelligence. External things enter the brain through human senses. If a person has poor perception and cannot obtain information from the outside world in a timely, accurate, and detailed manner, he cannot think correctly; memory is like the storage device of an electronic computer in intellectual activities. It classifies and organizes the information perceived from the outside world and stores it in brain cells; thinking is the core content of intellectual activities, which includes induction, generalization, abstraction, analogy, and concretization. Obviously, among intelligence, thinking power is like the "wings" of intellectual activities, which includes the imagination of recreating specific things based on the patterns of original things and the creative imagination of forming new patterns of things in people's minds; knowledge power is an extension of intelligence. It is not enough for a person to have only perception, memory and thinking power. This can only make a person's intelligence stay at a certain level. If you want to make a person's intelligence level continue to rise, you must constantly supplement your knowledge.

4.2 Specialized Potential

Specialized potential refers to the potential that people show when they are engaged in specialized occupations, such as music, painting, and mathematical ability. If people want to exert their specialized potential, they need to have the following elements: first, professional knowledge, and second, practical activities. Among them, professional knowledge is the basic element of specialized potential, and the level of professional knowledge determines the level of specialized potential. However, it is not enough to have only professional knowledge. Without practical links, professional knowledge cannot be exerted, and professional knowledge must be tested and improved by practice. Marxist philosophy tells us that practice is the only criterion for testing truth and is also a key link in the development and improvement of people's cognitive activities. Some inventions and creations in history are derived from practice. Whether it is Watt's steam engine or Edison's light bulb, they have to go through countless practical tests before they can succeed. Here, practice is also a

way to exert professional knowledge, and therefore it is also a form of expression that transforms specialized potential from potential to manifest.

4.3 Creative Potential

Creative potential is the manifestation of the subject's use of its own essential power to actively change the world. This ability is not innate or innate, but is continuously developed and evolved in the subject's various activities based on practice. Creative potential is not only manifested in the understanding and development of knowledge, theory and technology, but also in a series of social psychological aspects, including the unity of truth, goodness and beauty in the pursuit of morality, belief, paradigm and beauty. Creative potential has the following characteristics: First, creative potential has its physiological basis, but its essence is still a product of social history and is constructed by human beings in cognitive and practical activities. Creative potential is a typical manifestation and special form of human practical ability. Creative potential is based on practical ability and is subordinate to the latter. Second, creation is an activity carried out in different fields. The requirements for creative potential in each field are different, and the nature and expression of creative potential are also different. Third, creative potential is an evolving ability, which means that this ability is not omnipotent and perfect, and it has its own historical limitations. In the objective activity of transforming the world, people's potential is brought into play and their abilities are exercised. They not only transform objects, but also create themselves. Fourth, the development of human potential has been suppressed for a long period of history. This is caused by the limitations of historical and environmental conditions. This limitation is mainly manifested as the limitations of a certain class in class society. In a society where classes have been eliminated, it is manifested as the limitations of the development of productive forces and the material conditions, living environment, and educational development level determined by them. It can be seen that it takes a historical process for people to fully develop their potential. Only by gradually overcoming the limitations of history and environment can human potential be truly fully developed.

Based on the above analysis, we can use a diagram to represent the capability composition:

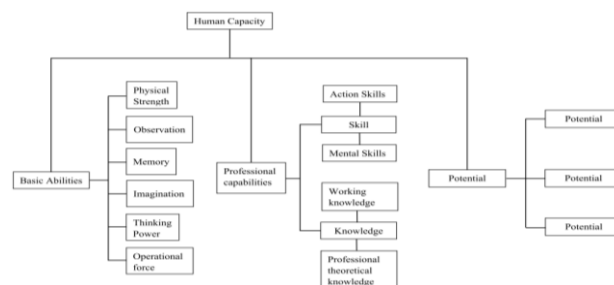


Figure 1: Analysis of human capability composition

In the ability structure we analyzed above, the three abilities are not independent and contradictory, but a unity that complements, promotes and connects each other. Among them, the more basic abilities are developed, the easier it is to develop specialized abilities; conversely, the development of specialized abilities also positively affects the development of basic abilities. In addition, potential abilities are inseparable

from basic abilities and specialized abilities. Potential abilities are developed on the basis of basic abilities, and the external manifestation of potential abilities is professional abilities. It can be said that professional abilities turn potential abilities into manifest abilities. In addition, in modern society, some abilities are the comprehensive evolution of the above three abilities, such as communication skills, understanding skills, and social skills.

Based on the above analysis of the capabilities, we can draw the following conclusions:

First, ability is a subjective factor in human activities, and its role is to ensure the smooth progress of a certain activity. Therefore, only those specific activity methods and psychological characteristics that directly determine the efficiency of the activity are components of ability. Generally speaking, people with certain abilities have the power to successfully and effectively complete certain activities; conversely, without certain abilities, it is difficult to successfully and effectively complete certain activities.

Second, all human abilities are closely connected with the human organism, and each ability has corresponding psychological and physiological qualities. Each activity places certain demands on the psychological process, the activity of the analyzer, the speed of reaction, and the personality characteristics of the person. In addition, since the development degree and combination of each person's psychological and physiological qualities are different, the abilities are also different. For a specific activity, some people are good at this aspect, while others are good at other aspects. For example, in daily life, we often hear that someone "has no musical talent" or "lacks understanding", which means that the corresponding quality of someone is weak.

Third, abilities are only formed and revealed during corresponding activities. It can be said that practical activities are an important way to improve and improve human abilities, and they are also an effective way to bring human abilities into full play. If a person has never participated in a certain activity, he is unlikely to have the ability to complete the activity smoothly and effectively. If a person is not examined during the activity, it is impossible to judge whether he has a certain ability.

Fourth, capability is a holistic, dynamic, and open system. The most significant feature of human ability is that it is not the sum of the abilities of individual specific people, but an overall effect that is produced in the common activities of people coordinating with each other. Any activity requires not one ability, but many interrelated abilities. Various abilities are interconnected, restrict each other, and promote each other. The development of one ability can provide favorable conditions for the formation of another ability.

Fifth, the formation and development of abilities follows the law of "use it or lose it". In the course of people's lives, in order to adapt to the needs of social life, certain abilities are constantly developed and new abilities are constantly formed, while other abilities may degenerate, thus causing changes in the structure of the individual's ability system.

Sixth, abilities are inherited and are constantly accumulated and improved. The abilities of the previous generation can be passed on to the next generation, and the abilities of the next generation continue to develop and improve on the basis of their predecessors.

In short, when we look at the composition of ability, we should regard its various components as an interconnected, inseparable and dynamic system. In today's society, people are required to be more and more demanding, especially in terms of ability. If contemporary people want to have a place, it is not enough to have only one aspect of ability. They need to master multiple aspects of ability to develop better, so we must constantly improve ourselves and fully tap our own abilities.

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