

Analysis on the Reform Path of Ideological and Political Teaching in Vocational Undergraduate Colleges

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Abstract: Vocational education is most closely related to the country's economic and social development, and vocational colleges at the undergraduate level pay attention to the integration of production and education, with the goal of cultivating high-quality skilled talents and craftsmen of great powers, and undertake the implementation of moral cultivation and promotion of ideological and political courses. In the new era, under the requirements of promoting the high-quality development of ideological and political courses, the teaching reform of ideological and political courses is facing new tasks and challenges. This paper clarifies the basic requirements of ideological and political teaching reform, analyzes the practical problems encountered in the process of ideological and political teaching, and puts forward the measures for the reform of ideological and political teaching, which provides reference and thinking for promoting the reform of ideological and political teaching in vocational undergraduate colleges.

Keywords: Vocational Education; Ideological and Political Courses; Pedagogical Reform

1. Introduction

Vocational education realizes the high demand for inter dispensary, applied and technical talents in all walks of life. In 2021, the "Opinions on Promoting the High-quality Development of Modern Vocational Education" proposed that "it is necessary to deepen the reform of vocational education teaching, innovate teaching modes and methods, explore the deep integration of project-based, task-based teaching and information-based teaching, and improve the quality of classroom teaching" [1]. According to the "Basic Situation of the Development of National Education in 2022" released by the Ministry of Education in 2023, the country's positioning of vocational undergraduate colleges and universities is more accurate, and the goal of talent training is clearer. Vocational undergraduate colleges and universities should not only cultivate "craftsman-type" talents, but also pay attention to the improvement of students' quality and morality. As a key course for cultivating morality, ideological and political courses should conform to the requirements of the development of the times, deepen the teaching reform, promote the stimulation, generation and internalization of students' ideological quality, guide them to establish correct values, and run students' character shaping and ability training through the whole process of education and teaching.

2. The basic requirements for the teaching reform of ideological and political courses

2.1 The reform of ideological and political teaching should fully implement the national education policy

The reform of ideological and political teaching should fully implement the national's education policy and implement the fundamental task of establishing morality and cultivating people. In the new era, profound changes have taken place in China and the world, and the great changes unseen in a century are accelerating, and the teaching of ideological and political courses should also keep pace with the times, keep up with the needs of national and social development, and clarify the teaching objectives of what people to cultivate, how to train people, and for whom to train people. He is good at learning the theoretical achievements of the Sinicization of Marxism and combining it with ideological and political teaching, constantly innovating teaching models, and helping students establish correct values in the process of knowledge transfer and ability training.

2.2 The reform of ideological and political teaching should be firm and correct

The teaching of ideological and political courses should adhere to the guidance of Marxist theory, "take the core values as the guide, develop the advanced culture, carry forward the revolutionary culture, and inherit the excellent traditional Chinese culture" [2]. This is the confidence, confidence, and foundation for us to enhance ideological and political education. Ideological and political courses are the key courses to implement the fundamental task of cultivating people with virtue, and are important courses to shape the personality quality and noble spirit of college students, which have a profound impact on students' future development and self-realization. Teachers of ideological and political courses should guide students to strengthen their ideals and beliefs, enhance their cultural self-confidence, and establish a correct world outlook, outlook on life, and values.

2.3 The reform of ideological and political teaching should build a team of high-quality ideological and political teachers

Vocational undergraduate colleges and universities undertake the important task of cultivating skilled, craftsman-type talents and promoting the construction of ideological and political courses, in order to meet the requirements of = social development, we should strive to build a "strong and strong, deep feelings, new thinking, broad vision, strict self-discipline, positive personality of ideological and political teachers" [3]. It reflects the importance and urgency of the construction of ideological and political teachers. "Kiss his teacher, believe in his way; Respect their teachers and teach them; Respect his teacher and follow his example." Teachers of ideological and political courses should have rich theoretical literacy, firm knowledge, and the ability to innovate teaching models, and enhance students' interest in learning in the form of "storytelling". Therefore, the quality of ideological and political teachers is related to the quality of education.

2.4 The reform of ideological and political teaching should effectively use digital technology

In traditional teaching, teachers focus more on "indoctrination teaching", and students' self-directed learning and innovation ability are limited. The teaching of ideological and political courses needs to be integrated with digital technology, enrich learning resources, build a curriculum system, and create experiential scenarios to make the teaching mode more diversified and interesting. In the context of the era of "Internet +", with the help of artificial intelligence, virtual reality and other technologies, it is integrated into practical teaching, restores the reality through model scenarios, enhances students' sense of experience, arouses emotional resonance, and provides a carrier and platform for teachers and students to interact with teaching.

3. Analysis of the current situation of ideological and political teaching reform

3.1 Students do not pay enough attention to ideological and political courses

First, there are various types of students in vocational undergraduate colleges, many of whom are admitted to the middle and low segments, and their basic theories are generally weak, and they do not know much about the history of the country, the constitution and laws, and the excellent traditional Chinese culture, and do not have a deep understanding of Marxist theory; Second, most students are more concerned about the acquisition of vocational skills, professional knowledge and vocational skills certificates, while ideological and political courses are strong and theoretical, resulting in students' low interest in learning and not understanding the teaching purpose and direction of ideological and political courses from a deep level; Third, there are few practical activities, especially after the signing of the off-campus practice base, students are not organized to carry out on-site teaching in time, and the experience is not deep.

3.2 The teaching mode of ideological and political courses needs to be enriched

Teachers do not prepare teaching content in combination with students' professional and life realities, and most teachers focus on traditional teaching, with a single teaching method, lack of effective interaction with students, and do not pay attention to the guidance of students' spiritual values, ideals and beliefs in the curriculum. Some teachers are not good at using digital technology to assist teaching, and do not organically integrate knowledge, ability, emotion, and value goals. In the context

of "integration of industry and education", students participate in less practical activities such as patriotic education bases. There is a lack of in-depth integration in teaching practice, regional development, and the school-running goals and characteristics of colleges and universities.

3.3 The construction of ideological and political teachers needs to be further optimized

High-quality ideological and political teachers are the backbone of the high-quality development of vocational undergraduate colleges and universities. The general secretary emphasized: "The key to running a good ideological and theoretical course lies in the teacher, and the key is to give full play to the enthusiasm, initiative and creativity of the teacher."^[4] At present, the number, structure and skill level of teachers in vocational undergraduate colleges and universities have become a bottleneck restricting the development of vocational undergraduate pilot work. Many of the teachers of ideological and political courses are fresh graduates, and their theoretical knowledge is not solid, and their teaching experience and practical ability need to be further improved. Some teachers lack digital skills and are not good at interactive teaching. In addition, the structure of professional titles of ideological and political teachers is unreasonable, and the proportion of senior professional titles and "double teachers" is small, and it is difficult to introduce well-known experts, scholars and professors to serve in the school due to the professional characteristics and salary of vocational undergraduate colleges and universities.

4. Reform measures for the teaching of ideological and political courses

The reform of ideological and political teaching needs to strengthen ideological guidance, be firm and correct, educate students to adhere to the guiding ideology of Marxist theory, adhere to the core values, and contribute to the overall situation of comprehensively promoting the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

4.1 Strengthen ideals and beliefs and build a solid ideological foundation

The first is to optimize the teaching content and strengthen the ideology. The teaching content should be based on the textbooks and jump out of the textbooks, so as to better adapt to the teaching system of the learning characteristics of vocational undergraduate students, Highlight the political and academic nature of education. Explain the essence and essence of Marxist theory, and enhance theoretical self-confidence. Encourage students to work hard to achieve the great goal of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

The second is to attach importance to ideological leadership and enhance cultural self-confidence. Teachers should guide students to study and absorb the theoretical achievements of the Sinicization of Marxism and the modernization of Marxism on the basis of theoretical study and practical inquiry. With an attitude of integrity, innovation, and seeking truth from facts, we select typical cases, excavate the connotation of the times, establish value orientation, strengthen ideals and beliefs, internalize theories in moral conduct, and dare to show cultural self-confidence.

The third is to shape moral character and establish responsibility. According to the actual situation of students, we should pay attention to the simultaneous cultivation of moral and technical skills, establish morality and become talents, strengthen the leadership of ideology and politics, and carry forward the spirit of hard work. Teachers of ideological and political courses should lead students to pay attention to social issues, actively participate in social practice, and establish a sense of dedication and responsibility in the process of serving the society.

Fourth, pay attention to implicit education and improve the evaluation program. The teaching of ideological and political courses should pay attention to the cultivation of students' values and the improvement of their quality, and the implicit education is often ignored, unlike quantifiable assessment indicators such as knowledge and skills. This requires teachers to reconsider and formulate multiple evaluation plans, integrate moral value factors, and achieve the goal of all-round development and education of morality, intelligence, physical fitness, aesthetics, and labor.

4.2 Optimize the teaching staff and improve the teaching and research capabilities

Building a high-level and structured team of ideological and political teachers is not only to improve the quality of vocational undergraduate colleges and universities, but also to implement the

basic demand of the fundamental task of establishing morality and cultivating people. First of all, vocational undergraduate colleges and universities should strengthen centralized leadership, increase the recruitment of teachers, and actively introduce a group of professors, doctors and young teachers. Secondly, the school requires teachers to participate in teacher growth skills training and teaching activities of the teaching and research section to further enhance their teaching proficiency. Secondly, key teachers form research and teaching teams, carry forward the fine teaching style of "passing on, helping and guiding", and establish a two-way promotion mechanism for teaching and research. Finally, teachers of ideological and political courses formulate evaluation plans and standards for teaching reform and apply them in the practice of professional assessment.

4.3 Explore the teaching mode and build the teaching curriculum system

Vocational undergraduate colleges and universities should reasonably plan the course arrangement according to the students' professional characteristics and knowledge level, so as to solve the problems existing in the teaching and learning situation, guide practice with theory, and deepen the understanding of theory with practice.

The first is to deeply excavate, integrate and utilize local red resources. Combined with teaching content and teaching practice, the red educational resources are integrated into the classroom and into solving practical problems. Colleges and universities actively integrate practical training and education bases as an important resource for practical teaching. In this way, we can expand the space for practical teaching, shorten the distance with historical events and people, and take physical cultural relics and real estate as important teaching materials and "living fossils", so as to truly "live" ideological and political courses.

The second is to explore online and offline blended teaching models. In the context of the digital era, online learning resources are very abundant, and teaching platforms such as MOOCs and high-quality courses are diverse, which has realized resource sharing, providing the possibility and convenience for the realization of online and offline blended teaching. In addition to sticking to the main position of classroom teaching, teachers guide students to make reasonable use of online teaching resources, actively participate in practical training competitions inside and outside the school, turn ideas into reality, and condense practice into spiritual strength.

The third is to carry forward the spirit of craftsmen and set an example. Teachers should combine with local culture and regional development in the course teaching, select typical industrial culture and figures as cases, inspire students with advanced deeds, guide students with positive value orientation, base themselves on the local area, and tell good model stories. It is necessary to "go out" and learn craftsman technology; It is also necessary to "bring in", invite skilled craftsmen and skill masters to give lectures at the school, share theory and practical experience, guide students to deeply understand the connotation of craftsman spirit, and set an example consciousness.

5. Conclusion

Vocational undergraduate colleges and universities, with their unique school-running orientation and talent training mode, have ushered in the vigorous development prospect of "great promise". It is imperative to clarify the goals and requirements of the ideological and political teaching reform, further improve the level of the teaching team, innovate the teaching and education model, and ensure the high-quality development of undergraduate vocational colleges.

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