

Research on Optimization of Adolescent Ideological and Political Education Path from the Perspective of Labor Education

Long Yao, Li Jian*

Faculty of Education, Sichuan Normal University, Chengdu, China

*Corresponding author

Abstract: This study aims to explore the optimization of adolescent ideological and political education path from the perspective of labor education. Through theoretical analysis of labor education and adolescent ideological and political education, combined with empirical research, this paper proposes a series of optimization strategies for integrating labor education with ideological and political education. The study finds that, from the perspective of labor education, adolescent ideological and political education can better cultivate their sense of social responsibility, innovation ability, and collectivism spirit, thereby promoting their comprehensive development. This research has certain theoretical and practical significance for optimizing the path of adolescent ideological and political education and improving their comprehensive quality.

Keywords: labor education, adolescents, ideological and political education, path optimization

1. Introduction

Adolescent ideological and political education is an important way to cultivate minors' socialist core values, inherit Chinese excellent traditional culture, and promote the comprehensive development of adolescents. However, there are some problems in current adolescent ideological and political education, such as single educational content and methods, which fail to meet the needs of social development and adolescent growth. Against this background, labor education, as an important form and approach of education, has gradually attracted attention. Labor education can not only cultivate adolescents' practical ability and innovation spirit but also promote the in-depth development of their ideological and political education. Therefore, this paper introduces labor education into adolescent ideological and political education, explores the optimization of adolescent ideological and political education path from the perspective of labor education, aiming to provide new ideas and methods for adolescent ideological and political education, and promote their healthy growth and comprehensive development. This paper first theoretically analyzes the relationship between labor education and ideological and political education, then analyzes the path of adolescent ideological and political education, proposes optimization strategies for adolescent ideological and political education from the perspective of labor education, and verifies these strategies through empirical research. This research will help promote the reform and innovation of adolescent ideological and political education, and provide more scientific and effective guidance for their comprehensive development.

2. Theoretical Analysis of the Relationship between Labor Education and Adolescent Ideological and Political Education

2.1. Concept and Connotation of Labor Education

Labor education refers to a form of education that cultivates and develops individuals' labor skills, attitudes, and spirit through practical activities. Its connotation includes various aspects: firstly, labor education emphasizes practical experience, whereby students gain practical skills and abilities through actual labor activities. Secondly, it focuses on cultivating attitudes towards labor, encouraging students to respect, love, and enjoy labor, fostering correct labor concepts. Thirdly, labor education advocates for a spirit of labor, fostering qualities such as diligence, resilience, and innovation, enhancing students' overall quality and sense of social responsibility[1]. Overall, labor education aims to promote the physical and mental health development of adolescents through practical activities, enhancing their

adaptability to society and self-development ability. In adolescent ideological and political education, the role of labor education is significant. It not only promotes the deepening of adolescent ideological and political education but also provides a practical platform and life experience, enabling them to truly establish correct worldviews, outlooks on life, and values.

2.2. Definition and Content of Ideological and Political Education

Ideological and political education refers to the guidance of students in establishing correct worldviews, outlooks on life, and values, as well as the cultivation of active ideological qualities and political consciousness through systematic teaching activities and social practices. Its connotation includes several aspects: firstly, ideological and political education emphasizes political consciousness, cultivating students' awareness of social and political systems, attention to national development, and ability to think about current affairs, enabling them to have independent political judgment and decision-making abilities. Secondly, it focuses on moral integrity, cultivating students' good moral qualities, upright personalities, and noble sentiments, enabling them to have lofty ideals and firm moral beliefs. Thirdly, ideological and political education advocates social responsibility, guiding students to care about social livelihoods, participate in social welfare activities, and cultivate their awareness and actions of contributing to social development and national rejuvenation. In summary, ideological and political education aims to cultivate adolescents' good ideological qualities and political literacy through systematic teaching and practical activities, promoting their comprehensive development and social progress. In the process of adolescent growth, ideological and political education plays a crucial role. It is not only an important channel for shaping adolescent ideology but also a significant guarantee for promoting social harmony and stability[2].

2.3. Relationship between Labor Education and Ideological and Political Education

There is a close relationship between labor education and ideological and political education, with the two complementing and promoting each other. Firstly, labor education is an important component of ideological and political education. Through labor practice, adolescents can experience social life firsthand, enhance their understanding of society and labor, and thus better establish correct worldviews, outlooks on life, and values. Secondly, labor education provides an important practical platform for ideological and political education. In the process of labor, adolescents not only learn skills but also cultivate teamwork, social responsibility, and innovative spirit, all of which are goals pursued by ideological and political education. Thirdly, labor education helps stimulate adolescents' patriotism and social responsibility. By participating in labor, adolescents can appreciate the value of labor, strengthen their love for the country and their sense of social responsibility, thus cherishing and actively participating in socialist construction. In conclusion, labor education and ideological and political education complement each other, jointly promoting the comprehensive development of adolescents and the inheritance and promotion of socialist core values. Therefore, in adolescent ideological and political education, the role of labor education should be fully valued, and labor education should be incorporated into the ideological and political education system to better achieve the goals of adolescent ideological and political education.

2.4. The Importance of Adolescent Ideological and Political Education from the Perspective of Labor Education

The significance of adolescent ideological and political education from the perspective of labor education is manifested in various aspects, and the expansion of these aspects will help deepen our understanding of its significance. Firstly, labor education is an effective way to cultivate adolescents' sense of social responsibility. Through participating in labor practices, adolescents can directly experience various aspects of social life and understand the toil and value of labor. Such experiences not only enhance their sense of responsibility and participation in society but also cultivate civic literacy with a sense of social responsibility. In practice, they will realize the practical contributions their labor makes to society, thereby developing a sense of responsibility towards society. Secondly, labor education helps shape adolescents' correct worldviews and life perspectives. Through labor practices, adolescents can realize their self-worth through their own labor and experience the joy and sense of achievement that comes with it. This experience will help them form a positive outlook on life and establish the right values. The harvest and sense of achievement in labor practice will lay a solid foundation for their lives, making them understand that labor is not only necessary for life but also a means of self-realization. Thirdly, labor education helps enhance adolescents' innovation and practical

abilities. In labor practices, adolescents need to solve various problems, which hones their hands-on skills and thinking abilities. They will continuously explore and try new methods, cultivating innovation spirit and practical abilities. These abilities are not only significant for their personal development but also provide strong support for their future careers and the assumption of social responsibilities. In conclusion, the importance of adolescent ideological and political education from the perspective of labor education lies in cultivating adolescents' sense of social responsibility, shaping their correct outlook on life and values, and enhancing their innovation and practical abilities through labor practices. The expansion of these aspects not only provides a solid foundation for the comprehensive development of adolescents but also provides strong support for the inheritance and promotion of socialist core values. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the position and role of labor education in adolescent ideological and political education, to promote the in-depth development of adolescent ideological and political education, and to cultivate more outstanding successors for the socialist cause. Through the continuous advancement of these measures, we will be able to better cultivate socially responsible and proactive adolescents, contributing to the prosperity and progress of the nation.

3. Adolescent Ideological and Political Education Path Analysis

3.1. Current Status and Issues of Adolescent Ideological and Political Education

Adolescent ideological and political education faces various current situations and issues under the current social development background. Firstly, the content of ideological and political education is relatively monotonous, lacking specificity and interest. Presently, ideological and political education relies more on the impartation of textbook knowledge, lacking content and forms that adapt to the development of the times and the characteristics of adolescents, making it difficult to stimulate adolescents' interest and initiative. Consequently, adolescents have a low level of attention to ideological and political education, leading to insufficient enthusiasm for learning. Secondly, the methods of ideological and political education are relatively monotonous, lacking diversity and flexibility. Traditional ideological and political education mainly relies on lectures, lacking interactivity and participation, making it difficult to stimulate adolescents' thinking and innovation abilities. This teaching method easily leads to passive learning among students, lacking habits of active exploration and speculation. Additionally, there is a shortage of qualified teaching staff in ideological and political education, and the overall quality of the teaching team needs to be improved. Some ideological and political education teachers lack professional knowledge and teaching skills, resulting in poor teaching effectiveness and difficulty in meeting the growth needs of adolescents. In this situation, students' interest and confidence in ideological and political education are affected. Furthermore, the influence of the social environment on adolescent ideological and political education is also worthy of attention. With social changes and the development of information technology, adolescents face information impacts from various aspects such as the internet and media, posing new challenges and opportunities for ideological and political education. In this context, how to guide adolescents to correctly perceive internet information and improve the effectiveness of ideological and political education has become an urgent issue to be addressed. Therefore, the current status and issues of adolescent ideological and political education urgently need to be addressed, requiring a series of measures to promote the in-depth development of ideological and political education and promote the comprehensive development of adolescents. This includes enriching educational content, innovating teaching methods, improving the quality of the teaching staff, creating a favorable social environment, and jointly addressing various challenges faced by ideological and political education, providing better guarantees for the growth and development of adolescents[3].

3.2. Comparison of Domestic and International Paths of Adolescent Ideological and Political Education

There are certain differences between domestic and international adolescent ideological and political education, mainly reflected in educational concepts, content, methods, and environments. In terms of educational concepts, international adolescent ideological and political education emphasizes personalization, diversification, and practicality, encouraging students to think independently, learn autonomously, and cultivate their innovation ability and critical spirit. In contrast, domestic adolescent ideological and political education focuses more on collectivism, social responsibility, and national consciousness, emphasizing students' moral qualities and social participation capabilities. In terms of

educational content, international adolescent ideological and political education focuses more on democratic, human rights, multicultural aspects, covering a wider range and being closer to the development trends of international society. In contrast, domestic adolescent ideological and political education pays more attention to the education content of the party's lines, principles, policies, emphasizing the inheritance of socialist core values and the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics. In terms of educational methods, international adolescent ideological and political education emphasizes active teaching methods such as heuristic teaching and problem-solving teaching, encouraging students' autonomous learning and cooperative inquiry. In contrast, domestic adolescent ideological and political education pays more attention to traditional teaching methods such as lecture-based teaching and exam-oriented teaching, with students passively receiving knowledge. In terms of the educational environment, international adolescent ideological and political education pays more attention to the integration and utilization of extracurricular educational resources, conducting diversified educational activities, and providing students with broad development space. In contrast, domestic adolescent ideological and political education pays more attention to classroom education and extracurricular guidance, with relatively rich in-school educational resources but a lower degree of integration with social resources. In summary, there are differences between domestic and international paths of adolescent ideological and political education in terms of concepts, content, methods, and environments, each with its own characteristics and advantages and disadvantages. They can learn from each other, complement each other's strengths, and provide a richer and more colorful path selection for adolescent ideological and political education[4].

3.3. Construction of Adolescent Ideological and Political Education Path from the Perspective of Labor Education

Building an adolescent ideological and political education path from the perspective of labor education is crucial. Firstly, we should strengthen practical labor education, allowing adolescents to experience the value and significance of labor through firsthand participation in labor activities, cultivating their work habits, labor skills, and teamwork spirit. Secondly, social practice activities should also be advocated, organizing adolescents to participate in various community services and public welfare activities, enabling them to have a deep understanding of social reality and cultivating social responsibility and civic consciousness. Additionally, it is necessary to integrate ideological and political education content with labor practice, combining the thinking in labor with the learning of ideological and political theories, enabling adolescents to grow in thought through practice and draw strength from ideology. Innovative teaching methods are also indispensable, heuristic teaching, case-based teaching, and other methods can stimulate students' interest and initiative, cultivating their innovation spirit and critical thinking. Furthermore, a good educational environment and excellent teaching staff are also important guarantees for constructing the path of adolescent ideological and political education. Only in a positive, harmonious, and beautiful campus atmosphere can adolescents better accept education and grow up healthily. Therefore, through the above measures, we can better construct the path of adolescent ideological and political education from the perspective of labor education, providing strong support for their comprehensive development and healthy growth.

4. Optimization Strategies for Adolescent Ideological and Political Education Path from the Perspective of Labor Education

4.1. Integration of Labor Education into Adolescent Ideological and Political Education

The integration of labor education can be achieved through various approaches, which not only enrich adolescents' learning experiences but also effectively promote the development of their ideological and political education. Firstly, strengthening curriculum design is crucial. We can organically integrate the content of labor education into the curriculum of ideological and political education. In the teaching content of ideological and political education, labor education knowledge points and cases can be appropriately introduced, allowing students to experience the connotation and power of socialist core values through labor. For example, teaching about the deeds of labor heroes or cases of labor innovation can help students deeply understand the spirit of dedication and creativity embodied in labor. Secondly, expanding educational channels is also essential. Schools can advance labor education by conducting diverse extracurricular activities, such as club activities and social practices. Organizing students to participate in activities like rural practices and community services enables them to experience the significance and value of labor firsthand while also strengthening their

sense of social responsibility and belonging. Additionally, enhancing teacher training is vital. Teachers are the main implementers of ideological and political education, and their professional level and practical abilities directly affect the effectiveness of education. Therefore, through organizing training sessions, seminars, etc., we need to strengthen teachers' training on labor education concepts, methods, and skills, enhancing their practical abilities and influence in adolescent ideological and political education. By implementing these approaches, we can better integrate labor education into adolescent ideological and political education, promoting their comprehensive development and internalization and practice of socialist core values. This not only contributes to the enhancement of adolescents' personal character but also cultivates more outstanding talents with a sense of social responsibility and innovation spirit for the long-term development of society[5].

4.2. Educational Content Design from the Perspective of Labor Education

In the perspective of labor education, designing suitable content for adolescent ideological and political education is crucial. Firstly, educational content should delve into the meaning and value of labor, extending beyond the individual level to encompass its impact on families and society. Adolescents should understand that labor is the cornerstone of social development, a path to realizing personal value, and also an integral part of building a better society. Such content design helps to inspire adolescents' respect and love for labor, making them realize that their labor is not only for themselves but also for the progress and development of society. Secondly, content design should emphasize the spirit and qualities that laborers should possess, such as diligence, integrity, and solidarity. These qualities are not only crucial for individual development but also the foundation of building a harmonious society. By introducing these laborer spirits, adolescents can establish correct attitudes and perceptions towards labor, recognizing that labor is not only an obligation but also an honor. Additionally, educational content should also involve labor skills and techniques. By teaching practical labor skills and techniques such as planting and handicrafts, adolescents' practical operational abilities and creativity can be enhanced. Such content design not only helps adolescents translate theoretical knowledge into practical abilities but also boosts their confidence and autonomy. Furthermore, aspects like labor and innovation, labor and social responsibility, labor and health, and labor and environmental protection are also important directions for educational content design. Through the design of such content, labor education can be integrated with ideological and political education, providing adolescents with rich, vivid, and interesting educational content, promoting their comprehensive development and the establishment of socialist core values.

4.3. Selection of Educational Methods and Means from the Perspective of Labor Education

In the perspective of labor education, selecting appropriate educational methods and means is crucial to promote the effective implementation of adolescent ideological and political education. Firstly, diversified teaching methods should be adopted, including heuristic teaching and problem-solving teaching. Through heuristic teaching, students' interest in learning can be stimulated, guiding them to explore knowledge autonomously and cultivate their ability for active learning. Problem-solving teaching can cultivate students' critical thinking and problem-solving abilities, enabling them to flexibly address difficulties and challenges in real life. Secondly, practical activities can be utilized as the main educational means, organizing students to participate in labor practices, social practices, etc. Through practical activities, students can not only apply theoretical knowledge in practice but also experience the value of labor and social responsibility, cultivating their practical abilities and teamwork spirit. Additionally, the use of modern information technology means is also essential, such as multimedia teaching and online education. These technological means can provide adolescents with rich and vivid educational resources, allowing them to experience the charm of knowledge exchange across time and space, stimulating their interest in learning and creativity. Furthermore, establishing campus labor practice bases, community service bases, etc., can provide adolescents with more practical opportunities and platforms for communication. On these platforms, students can participate in labor practices firsthand, experiencing the joy and value of labor, while also enhancing their sense of social responsibility and civic consciousness. In summary, by selecting appropriate educational methods and means, the role of labor education in adolescent ideological and political education can be better exerted, providing more powerful support for their growth and development[6].

5. Conclusion

In the research on optimizing the path of adolescent ideological and political education from the perspective of labor education, we have delved into the relationship between labor education and adolescent ideological and political education, analyzed the current problems and status quo of adolescent ideological and political education, and compared the differences in the paths of adolescent ideological and political education between domestic and foreign contexts. Based on this, we have proposed approaches to integrate labor education into adolescent ideological and political education, as well as educational content design and the selection of educational methods and means from the perspective of labor education. Through our research, we have found that labor education plays a significant role in adolescent ideological and political education. It can promote the comprehensive development of adolescents and the inheritance and promotion of socialist core values by integrating labor practices, expanding educational channels, and strengthening teacher training. Therefore, we call upon all sectors of society to pay attention to the status and role of labor education in adolescent ideological and political education, and to work together to make positive contributions to the healthy growth of adolescents and the future development of the nation.

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