

Theoretical Reconstruction and Practical Strategies of Labor Education Curriculum in Colleges and Universities under the Concept of Three-Round Education

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Abstract: With the growing demand for comprehensive development and high-quality talents in society, the significance of labor education courses in universities has become increasingly prominent. This article is grounded in the concept of "Three-Round Education" (educating all staff, throughout the whole process, and in all aspects). It explores the theoretical reconstruction and practical strategies of labor education courses in universities. The theoretical reconstruction commences from three perspectives: full participation, full coverage, and all-round development. It constructs a diversified labor education subject system, designs a coherent labor education curriculum system, and integrates labor education with the cultivation of comprehensive qualities. The practical strategies emphasize building a labor education community, implementing phased labor education practices, promoting the integration of labor education with professional education and quality education, and establishing a scientific labor education evaluation system. Through these measures, the goal is to cultivate high-quality talents with a sense of social responsibility, innovation capabilities, and a practical spirit.

Keywords: Three-Round Education; Labor education courses; Theoretical reconstruction; Practical strategy

With the increasing demand for comprehensive development and high-quality talents in society, labor education, as an important way to cultivate students' practical abilities, professional qualities, and social responsibility, has become increasingly important. However, traditional labor education methods have problems such as single content and outdated methods, which are difficult to meet the needs of higher education in the new era [1-3]. Therefore, under the guidance of the "three-Round Education" concept, which emphasizes the education of all staff, the whole process, and all aspects, it is particularly urgent to explore theoretical reconstruction and practical strategies for labor education courses in universities. This study aims to construct a labor education system that conforms to the characteristics of the new era through measures such as enriching educational content, innovating educational methods, strengthening teacher construction, and improving evaluation systems, in order to cultivate students' labor concepts, skills, and spirit, promote their comprehensive development, and provide society with more high-quality talents with social responsibility, innovation ability, and practical spirit.

1. The status and role of labor education courses in higher education institutions

In the current talent cultivation system of universities, labor education occupies a crucial position and plays an irreplaceable role. The labor education curriculum has a profound and positive impact on improving students' comprehensive quality.

Labor education is an important component of the talent cultivation system in universities. The fundamental task of universities is to cultivate socialist builders and successors with comprehensive development in morality, intelligence, physical fitness, aesthetics, and labor skills. As one of the "Five Education", labor education complements other forms of education and together forms a complete education system. On the one hand, labor education can cultivate students' correct labor values, making them realize that there is no distinction between high and low labor, and that any profession is worthy of respect, thereby establishing the concept of hard work and honest labor, which is the foundation for students' growth and success [4-5]. For example, by organizing students to participate in campus farm

labor and allowing them to personally experience the entire process of crop planting, from sowing, fertilizing to harvesting, students can deeply appreciate the hard won results of each labor, thus showing more respect for labor and laborers. On the other hand, through labor practice, students can exercise their hands-on ability and practical skills, combine theoretical knowledge with practical application, cultivate innovative spirit and the ability to solve practical problems, which is of great significance for cultivating high-quality innovative talents that meet the needs of social development. Taking mechanical engineering as an example, students can not only master professional skills proficiently through participating in labor practices such as machine tool operation and part processing, but also discover problems and try innovative solutions in practice, enhancing their ability to solve practical problems.

The labor education curriculum has multiple positive effects on improving students' comprehensive quality. Firstly, it helps to enhance students' physical fitness. During the labor process, students need to invest physical and mental energy and participate in various labor practice activities. This not only exercises muscle strength, improves body coordination and flexibility, but also cultivates students' perseverance and resilience. For example, campus environment maintenance labor, such as planting trees, cleaning playgrounds, etc., students not only exert physical strength, but also exercise their bodies and temper their willpower. Secondly, labor education courses can promote students' mental health. In labor, students can experience the joy and sense of achievement of labor, enhance their confidence and self-identity, and learn to face difficulties and setbacks, cultivating a positive and optimistic attitude. For example, when students participate in handmade labor, they will feel a sense of achievement when they complete a beautiful handicraft, and this positive emotional experience helps to improve their mental health level. Furthermore, labor education courses are beneficial for cultivating students' sense of social responsibility. By participating in various labor practices, students can understand the actual needs of social production and life, enhance their cognition and understanding of society, cultivate awareness of caring for others and society, better integrate into society, and contribute their own strength to social development. For example, participating in community volunteer activities, helping elderly people living alone, cleaning up the community environment, etc., allows students to gain a deeper understanding of social reality and enhance their sense of social responsibility. In addition, labor education courses can also cultivate students' teamwork spirit and communication skills. Many labor projects require students to collaborate and complete together. In this process, students learn to communicate and collaborate with others, enhance teamwork and interpersonal skills. For example, when a group collaborates to plan and organize a campus cultural activity, students learn to listen to others' opinions, communicate effectively, and work together to promote project progress.

The labor education curriculum in universities plays an important role in the talent cultivation system and has a positive and profound impact on the improvement of students' comprehensive quality. Universities should attach great importance to the construction and development of labor education courses, continuously improve the curriculum system, innovate teaching methods, and lay a solid foundation for cultivating high-quality talents with comprehensive development.

2. The concept of holistic education

The concept of holistic education, which includes educating all students, educating them throughout the process, and educating them in all aspects, aims to achieve the comprehensive development of students. This concept not only emphasizes the full participation of all personnel in educational work, but also focuses on providing educational guidance throughout the entire growth process of students. At the same time, it highlights the comprehensive development of students and integrates ideological and political education through various educational carriers, enabling students to achieve comprehensive development in multiple aspects.

All staff education emphasizes the participation of all personnel in educational work. Under this concept, schools, families, society, and students themselves are all included in the education system. The school members include counselors, class teachers, and party and government management cadres, who share the responsibility of educating students. Counselors pay attention to students' ideological dynamics and provide timely guidance and assistance in their daily learning and life; The homeroom teacher guides students to establish correct learning attitudes and values in class management; Party and government management cadres create conditions for students' growth by formulating policies and creating a good campus atmosphere. Family mainly refers to parents, whose words and deeds in daily life have a profound impact on their children's growth. The diligent and responsible attitude of parents towards life will subtly influence their children, cultivating their correct labor concepts and living

habits. Society includes well-known individuals outside of school who can provide students with a broader perspective and practical opportunities through lectures, internships, and training opportunities. For example, successful entrepreneurs in the business world share their entrepreneurial and workplace experiences, allowing students to understand social needs and industry development trends. And the advanced members among students are also an important force in educating people. They can drive other classmates to progress together through their excellent performance. For example, students with excellent grades and high moral character can help other students solve learning difficulties in their study groups, share learning methods and experiences.

Full process education focuses on guiding and educating students throughout their entire growth process. From enrollment to graduation, schools should arrange ideological and political education reasonably to ensure that students receive timely education and guidance at different stages. This concept requires educators to pay attention to students' growth process, not only focusing on academic performance, but also on ideological dynamics, psychological changes, career planning, and other aspects. Through comprehensive guidance and education, help students establish a correct worldview, outlook on life, and values, cultivate innovative spirit and practical ability. For example, in the first year of college, universities conduct entrance education to help students adapt to university life as soon as possible and establish learning goals; in the second year of college, educational institutions strengthen professional education and career planning guidance, and they guide students to clarify their career direction; in the third year of college, schools provide internship and practical opportunities for students to apply theoretical knowledge to practice; during the senior year, colleges provide employment guidance and graduation education to help students smoothly enter society.

Comprehensive education emphasizes paying attention to the all-round development of students. Under this concept, educators need to utilize various educational platforms, such as student comprehensive assessment, scholarship evaluation, and assistance for impoverished students, to integrate ideological and political education into them. At the same time, attention should also be paid to the development of students' physical and mental health, interpersonal communication, cultural literacy, and other aspects. Through comprehensive guidance and education, students are equipped with sound personalities, rich knowledge, and strong practical abilities, becoming socialist builders and successors with all-round development in morality, intelligence, physical fitness, aesthetics, and labor. For example, in student comprehensive assessment, not only academic performance is examined, but also students' social practice, volunteer service, moral performance, etc. are included in the evaluation system to stimulate their comprehensive development; In scholarship evaluation, emphasis is placed on students' comprehensive qualities and they are encouraged to achieve excellent results in multiple fields.

The concept of holistic education provides important guidance for the theoretical reconstruction and practical strategy research of labor education courses in universities. By deeply understanding and implementing this concept, we can promote the continuous innovation and development of labor education courses in universities, and cultivate more high-quality talents with innovative spirit and practical ability for society.

3. Theoretical reconstruction of labor education curriculum in universities under the concept of holistic education

This article analyzes the theoretical reconstruction of labor education courses in universities from three perspectives: full participation, full coverage, and comprehensive development. It helps to comprehensively understand and construct a labor education curriculum system that meets the requirements of the new era.

3.1 Full participation: building a diversified labor education subject

Schools, families, society, and students themselves are all indispensable and important components of labor education, each assuming different roles and responsibilities.

As the main battlefield of labor education, schools are responsible for designing and implementing systematic labor education courses, cultivating students' labor concepts, labor skills, and labor spirit through a combination of theoretical teaching and practical operation. Schools can offer specialized labor education courses, invite professional teachers to teach, and explain labor theory knowledge and skill points; At the same time, schools organize students to participate in campus labor practices, such

as campus greening and maintenance, library organization, etc., so that students can consolidate their learned knowledge and skills through practice. Through words and deeds in daily life, families guide children to establish correct labor concepts and cultivate excellent qualities of diligence and self-discipline. Parents can encourage their children to participate in household chores such as washing dishes and sweeping the floor, allowing them to experience the value of labor from a young age and develop good habits of loving labor. As an extension of labor education, society provides practical opportunities such as internships and volunteer services, allowing students to experience the hardships and value of labor in practical operations. For example, companies provide internship positions for students to understand their production processes and job requirements; Community organization volunteer service activities involve students in community environmental improvement, caring for vulnerable groups, and other activities to enhance their sense of social responsibility. Students themselves are the main body of labor education, and their active participation and exploration are the key to promoting the continuous innovation and development of labor education curriculum.

To build a diversified labor education system, universities need to strengthen their connections and cooperation with families and society, jointly formulate labor education goals, content, and evaluation methods, and form an educational synergy. For example, universities cooperate with enterprises to carry out internship projects, with enterprises providing internship positions and guidance teachers. Schools are responsible for organizing students to participate in internships and jointly developing internship assessment standards with enterprises; Universities collaborate with communities to carry out volunteer service activities, with communities providing activity venues and resources, schools organizing student participation, and parents encouraging their children to actively participate and providing support and guidance. At the same time, attention should be paid to stimulating students' intrinsic motivation, encouraging them to choose suitable labor projects based on their own interests and strengths, and engage in independent exploration and practice. Through such theoretical reconstruction, not only can the pertinence and effectiveness of labor education be improved, but it can also promote the comprehensive development of students and cultivate more high-quality talents with social responsibility, innovation ability, and practical spirit for society.

3.2 Full coverage: Design a coherent labor education curriculum system

The theoretical reconstruction of labor education courses in universities under the concept of holistic education focuses on designing a coherent labor education curriculum system to ensure that students can receive systematic, orderly, and gradually in-depth labor education at different stages of learning.

This curriculum system emphasizes that labor education should run through the entire process of students from enrollment to graduation, forming a complete educational chain. In the lower grades, labor education courses focus on cultivating students' labor awareness, basic skills, and labor habits. Through simple practical activities such as classroom cleaning, campus plant maintenance, etc., students can initially experience the joy and value of labor. As the grade increases, the curriculum gradually deepens and increases the study of labor theory. Universities combine professional characteristics to carry out more complex and challenging labor projects, aiming to enhance students' professional labor and innovation abilities. For example, for students majoring in computer science, software development project practice can be organized to enable them to apply professional knowledge, improve programming skills and innovative thinking in practice; Universities organize artistic creation practice activities for students majoring in art to cultivate their artistic expression and innovation abilities. In higher grades and internship training stages, labor education pays more attention to combining with social practice. Through school enterprise cooperation, social practice, and other means, students can exercise and improve themselves in a real work environment, laying a solid foundation for their future careers. For example, schools cooperate with enterprises to establish internship bases, where students participate in practical projects in enterprises, understand industry development trends and enterprise needs, and improve professional ethics and practical abilities.

Through this comprehensive coverage design, labor education courses in universities can not only meet the needs of students at different stages of growth, but also promote their all-round development in morality, intelligence, physical fitness, aesthetics, and labor, laying a solid foundation for becoming high-quality composite talents.

3.3 Comprehensive development: integrating labor education and comprehensive quality cultivation

The theoretical reconstruction of labor education courses in universities under the concept of holistic education aims to deeply integrate labor education with the cultivation of students' comprehensive qualities. The goal is to comprehensively enhance students' moral literacy, knowledge and skills, physical and mental health, social adaptability, and innovation ability through the unique carrier of labor education.

Under this theoretical framework, labor education is no longer just seen as a means of skill development, but has become an important way to promote students' comprehensive development. The course design emphasizes the organic combination of labor concept, labor spirit, professional knowledge, and practical skills. Through diverse labor practice activities such as volunteer service, innovation and entrepreneurship, social practice, etc., students learn to cooperate and innovate in labor, cultivate a sense of responsibility, resilience, and good social responsibility. For example, organizing students to participate in community public welfare labor and providing assistance to elderly people living alone not only exercises their practical abilities, but also cultivates a sense of responsibility to care for others and contribute to society; Carry out innovation and entrepreneurship practice activities, where students explore innovative solutions together in team cooperation, cultivate innovative spirit and teamwork ability.

At the same time, labor education focuses on students' physical and mental health, promoting the coordinated development of students' physical and mental health through physical exercise and psychological adjustment in labor. For example, outdoor labor can allow students to get close to nature, exercise their bodies, and relieve academic pressure; When encountering difficulties and setbacks in labor practice, guide students to face them correctly and cultivate a positive and optimistic attitude. In addition, labor education emphasizes close integration with social practice, allowing students to experience the value and significance of labor in a real social environment through school enterprise cooperation, industry university research integration, and other means, enhancing their social adaptability and ability to solve practical problems. For example, students participate in the actual project development of enterprises, understand market demand and industry competition, improve their ability to solve practical problems and social adaptability.

Through this deep integration, labor education courses in universities can not only effectively enhance students' comprehensive quality, but also cultivate more high-quality talents with innovative spirit and practical ability for society.

4. Practical strategies for labor education courses in universities under the concept of holistic education

Universities continue to explore the practical strategies of labor education courses under the concept of "Three-Round Education" from different perspectives, in order to promote comprehensive and systematic consideration of various factors when implementing labor education courses, and ensure the effectiveness and pertinence of labor education courses.

4.1 Collaborative strategy for all employees: building a labor education community

The practical strategy of labor education courses in universities under the concept of holistic education emphasizes the construction of a labor education community and the cohesion of a strong force in labor education.

This community not only covers various relevant departments and personnel within the school, such as the academic affairs office, student affairs office, teachers and counselors from various departments, but also widely absorbs the active participation of families, society, and students themselves. Within the school, various departments need to work closely together to develop labor education curriculum objectives, plan curriculum content, organize practical activities, and strengthen supervision and evaluation of the labor education process to ensure the effective implementation of labor education. For example, the Academic Affairs Office is responsible for coordinating course arrangements and ensuring that labor education courses are reasonably matched with other professional courses; The Student Affairs Office is responsible for organizing students to participate in labor practice activities, doing a good job in ideological mobilization and organizational management of students; Teachers and counselors guide students to establish correct labor concepts and participate in labor practices in

teaching and daily management.

At the family level, parents should establish a correct concept of labor and guide their children to form positive attitudes and habits towards work through words and deeds in daily life. Parents can encourage their children to participate in household chores, cultivate their self-care ability and sense of responsibility; Pay attention to the child's labor education situation in school, maintain communication with the school, and jointly promote the child's growth.

At the social level, through forms such as school enterprise cooperation and social practice bases, students are provided with rich opportunities for labor practice, allowing them to experience the hardships and value of labor in a real work environment. For example, companies can cooperate with schools to establish internship bases, providing students with internship positions and professional guidance; Social organizations organize various social practice activities, such as environmental protection public welfare activities, cultural inheritance activities, etc., to enable students to exercise their abilities and enhance their sense of social responsibility through practice.

At the same time, students are encouraged to actively participate in various labor practice activities based on their own interests and strengths, fully exert their subjective initiative, and become active participants and creators in the implementation of labor education courses. Through the collaborative strategy of all staff, labor education courses in universities can not only achieve effective integration and sharing of resources, but also stimulate students' enthusiasm for labor, cultivate their labor spirit and innovation ability, and cultivate more high-quality talents with social responsibility, practical ability, and innovation spirit for society.

4.2 Comprehensive Strategy: Implement phased labor education practice

The practical strategy of labor education courses in universities under the concept of holistic education emphasizes the implementation of phased and systematic labor education practices, ensuring that labor education runs through students' entire learning career.

This strategy is based on students' growth stages and cognitive characteristics, scientifically planning the content, form, and goals of labor education, and constructing a coherent and gradual labor education practice system. In the lower grades, labor education courses focus on cultivating students' labor awareness, basic skills, and labor habits. Through simple labor practice activities such as campus cleaning and volunteer service, students can initially experience the joy and value of labor. For example, schools organize students to participate in campus environmental beautification activities, cleaning classrooms and maintaining campus hygiene, teaching students to love the environment and cultivating a sense of labor; schools also arrange students to participate in library volunteer services, helping to organize books and guide readers in borrowing, thereby cultivating students' service awareness and basic labor skills.

With the advancement of grades, labor education courses gradually deepen, increasing the study of labor theory and combining professional characteristics to carry out more complex and challenging labor projects, in order to enhance students' professional labor and innovation abilities. For example, for students majoring in engineering, organizing professional internships allows them to participate in the design and implementation of actual engineering projects, improving their professional skills and practical abilities; For students majoring in humanities, practical activities such as social research and cultural creativity should be carried out to cultivate their innovative thinking and social analysis abilities.

In the higher grades, labor education pays more attention to combining with social practice. Through school enterprise cooperation, social practice, and other means, students can exercise and improve themselves in a real work environment, laying a solid foundation for their future careers. For example, schools cooperate with enterprises to carry out graduation internship projects, where students participate in practical work in enterprises, understand the operation and management of enterprises and industry development trends, and improve their professional ethics and employment competitiveness.

Through this comprehensive strategy, labor education courses in universities can not only meet the needs of students at different stages of growth, but also promote their all-round development in morality, intelligence, physical fitness, aesthetics, and labor, laying a solid foundation for cultivating high-quality talents with social responsibility, practical ability, and innovative spirit.

4.3 Comprehensive integration strategy: promote the integration of labor education with professional education and quality education

The practical strategy of labor education courses in universities under the concept of holistic education focuses on promoting the deep integration of labor education with professional education and quality education, and building a comprehensive and integrated education system.

Under this strategy, labor education is no longer an isolated educational module, but cleverly integrated into the professional education curriculum system, becoming an important bridge for students to learn professional knowledge and cultivate practical abilities. Through labor practice activities that combine design with professional characteristics, such as professional internships, project development, etc., students can deepen their understanding of professional knowledge and cultivate their ability to solve practical problems in practice. For example, for medical students, clinical internships can be arranged to allow them to participate in medical work in hospitals, apply medical theoretical knowledge to practice, improve clinical skills, and enhance their ability to solve practical medical problems; For engineering students, organizing participation in project development, from project design, construction to commissioning, enables students to master professional skills, cultivate innovation and teamwork abilities through practice.

In addition, labor education also emphasizes the combination with quality education, by cultivating teamwork, innovative thinking, social responsibility, and other aspects in labor, to enhance students' comprehensive quality. For example, schools organize students to participate in social welfare labor, such as community poverty alleviation and environmental protection propaganda activities, to cultivate students' sense of social responsibility and teamwork spirit; schools also organize innovation and entrepreneurship competitions to encourage students to propose innovative ideas and solutions in labor practice, thereby cultivating innovative thinking and practical abilities.

Through this comprehensive integration strategy, labor education courses in universities can not only effectively enhance students' professional literacy and practical abilities, but also promote their all-round development in morality, intelligence, physical fitness, aesthetics, and labor, laying a solid foundation for cultivating high-quality talents with innovative spirit, practical ability, and social responsibility.

4.4 Comprehensive evaluation strategy: establish a scientific labor education evaluation system

The practical strategy of labor education courses in universities under the concept of holistic education emphasizes the establishment of a scientific, comprehensive, and operable labor education evaluation system. This evaluation system not only focuses on students' performance in labor skills, labor attitudes, and other aspects, but also comprehensively considers multiple dimensions such as the process and results of labor education, theory and practice, individual and collective, striving to comprehensively and objectively reflect the actual effects of labor education. In terms of evaluation content, in addition to traditional skill assessments and achievement displays, assessments of students' labor concepts, work habits, teamwork abilities, innovative thinking, and social responsibility are also introduced to comprehensively measure their labor literacy. In terms of evaluation methods, diversified evaluation methods such as self-evaluation, peer evaluation, teacher evaluation, and social practice unit evaluation are adopted to ensure the fairness and comprehensiveness of the evaluation. At the same time, attention should be paid to the feedback and improvement functions of evaluation. Through regular evaluation summaries and reflections, the content and methods of labor education courses should be adjusted in a timely manner, and the implementation strategies of labor education should be continuously optimized. Through such a comprehensive evaluation strategy, college labor education courses can not only achieve precise grasp of students' labor literacy, but also provide strong support for the continuous improvement and innovation of labor education, promoting the development of college labor education towards higher quality and higher level.

5. Conclusion

The theoretical reconstruction and practical strategy exploration of labor education curriculum in universities based on the concept of holistic education is an important way to promote the improvement of higher education quality and cultivate high-quality talents in the context of the new era. By constructing a diversified labor education subject system, designing a coherent labor education curriculum system, and promoting the deep integration of labor education with professional education

and quality education, students' labor literacy, innovation ability, and social responsibility can be effectively enhanced. At the same time, establishing a scientific labor education evaluation system can accurately grasp students' labor performance and provide strong support for the continuous improvement and innovation of labor education. In the future, we will continue to deepen the reform of labor education in universities, constantly explore labor education models that meet the requirements of the new era, and cultivate more high-quality talents with innovative spirit and practical ability for society.

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