

Exploration of Teaching Innovation and Practice of Ideological and Political Courses in Colleges and Universities under the Background of the New Era

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Abstract: In the broad context of the new era, the pace of social development is constantly advancing, like a rushing torrent. The role of ideological and political courses in higher education is becoming increasingly important, as they shoulder the significant responsibility of helping students establish correct worldviews, outlooks on life, and values. In today's complex and ever-changing social environment, in order for ideological and political courses to truly play a role in shaping the soul and educating people, they must closely keep up with the pace of the times and actively carry out in-depth teaching innovation. Based on this, this article focuses on analyzing the prominent problems in the current teaching of ideological and political courses in universities, and proposes targeted innovative strategies.

The ideological and political courses in universities play a crucial role in implementing the fundamental task of cultivating morality and talents, and their significance goes without saying. This course shoulders a significant mission, aiming to cultivate socialist builders and successors who are well-rounded in morality, intelligence, physical fitness, aesthetics, and labor skills. It plays an irreplaceable role in guiding college students to shape correct worldviews, outlooks on life, and values.

1. The problems highlighted in the teaching of ideological and political courses in universities

1.1 Solidification of classroom teaching mode

The current teaching mode of ideological and political courses in universities has a certain degree of solidification, with most teaching methods following traditional indoctrination and lecture styles. In the classroom, teachers often take the lead, constantly explaining knowledge throughout the class, leaving little time for students to discuss and interact with each other. Moreover, the proportion of practical teaching in the total course hours is very small. Over time, ideological and political education has become a mandatory course for students to take final exams, losing its original appeal and educational value^[1].

1.2 The level of ideological and political education teachers varies greatly

There are various ways for young teachers to enhance their teaching abilities, such as observing and learning, participating in experience exchange and training activities, which can all play a certain role. However, some teachers have not been able to effectively transform the knowledge they have learned into their own teaching literacy after participating in these activities, which has led to a more prominent problem, namely the increasingly obvious phenomenon of teaching mode convergence. In daily practical teaching, it is often seen that teachers rely on the same courseware and their teaching methods are relatively simple. The homogenization of this teaching mode has had a negative impact on the effectiveness of practical teaching in ideological and political courses^[2].

2. Innovative teaching strategies for ideological and political courses in universities under the background of the new era

2.1 Digging deep into the Chinese spirit in the hundred year history of the Party, and building a solid foundation of faith with red resources

In the long journey of a hundred years' struggle, the CPC has drawn a magnificent historical scroll with their pen and ink. During this period, countless moving and inspiring heroes and advanced models emerged one after another. From the early spirit of Jinggangshan to the current spirit of fighting against the epidemic, each spirit is like a beacon, emitting dazzling light. They span time and space and come down in one continuous line, witnessing the unremitting pursuit and selfless dedication of the CPC people in different historical stages, and encouraging generations to march forward bravely to realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation^[3].

In the process of teaching ideological and political courses, when it comes to explaining the contemporary connotations and values of the Chinese spirit, teachers choose to use the spirit of the Korean War as the teaching entry point to tell students about the real stories that happened on the battlefield of the Korean War. Among them, the difficulties and obstacles of the Battle of Changjin Lake are unforgettable. The volunteer soldiers are facing extremely harsh weather conditions, with temperatures as low as minus 30-40 degrees Celsius. In such a cold environment, the soldiers only had thin cotton coats on their bodies, but they still resolutely carried out their undercover mission on the battlefield without flinching. Super hero Yang Gensi showed fearless courage and firm belief in the fierce battle. Without any hesitation, he bravely picked up his explosive bag and charged towards the enemy group, ultimately dying with them. Yang Gensi vividly and profoundly demonstrated his infinite loyalty and deep love for the motherland and the people with his precious life.

These cases are like keys to a time machine that take students through time and space, making them feel as if they are in that war-torn era, truly experiencing the unwavering beliefs and indomitable will of the volunteer soldiers. Seeing students immersed in that period of history, the teacher timely guided them to think deeply. Teacher's question: In the historical context of the Korean War, what is the crucial significance of the spirit of the Korean War in defending the country and maintaining world peace? In today's era, how should people inherit and promote this great spirit? After the question was raised, the students actively and enthusiastically participated in the discussion. In the lively exchange and discussion, students deeply realized the patriotism, revolutionary heroism, and internationalism contained in the spirit of resisting US aggression and aiding Korea, which has strong vitality in any era. This spirit consistently inspires generation after generation to move forward courageously.

2.2 Forge a team of high-precision and cutting-edge ideological and political teachers, and enhance the quality and effectiveness of education through professional competence

The teaching profession is of great significance and has always been known as the most glorious profession under the sun. The job of a teacher is not just to impart knowledge, but more importantly, to help students improve their abilities, perfect their personalities, shape their souls, and undertake the mission of cultivating builders and successors with firm ideals, beliefs, and noble personalities for the socialist modernization construction^[4].

Young teachers often lack teaching experience. If they want to achieve rapid growth and be able to independently undertake teaching tasks, the key is to enhance their sense of identity and responsibility towards the ideological and political education teaching profession. The school has built many platforms for young teachers, such as experience observation activities, training and exchange opportunities, and collective lesson preparation sessions. Young teachers actively learn from it, attach importance to self reflection and improvement in the teaching process, take education predecessors as role models, and continuously enrich and improve themselves with their experience. Schools can also organize various teaching competitions, such as ideological and political education teaching competitions, young teacher teaching ability competitions, etc., to encourage young teachers to actively participate. Let them transform the pressure brought by the competition into motivation to improve their teaching ability and help them grow faster.

In addition, the construction of the teaching staff needs to be approached from multiple aspects. The allocation of full-time teachers should be strictly implemented in accordance with relevant regulations to ensure a sufficient number of full-time teachers to support the teaching of ideological and political courses. For the selection of part-time teachers, professional ethics should be the primary consideration, and a one vote veto system should be implemented to select individuals with excellent qualities, outstanding professional abilities, and popularity among students. In terms of candidate scope, suitable personnel can be selected from counselors, subject teachers, and grassroots party and league management cadres within the school. Outside the school, leaders of party and government organs, outstanding employee representatives of enterprises, role models of the times, and community representatives can be invited. These part-time teachers participate in teaching through various forms such as special lectures and discussions, and work together with full-time teachers to play a positive role in improving the quality of ideological and political education in universities^[5].

2.3 Empowering cultural practices with new media and expanding educational pathways through digital technology

In the context of the current new era, various new media tools are emerging in endlessly. Tencent QQ, WeChat, Tiktok, Kwai, etc. have become indispensable applications in mass mobile phones. Although these new media platforms have fragmented characteristics in disseminating knowledge, if they can be used reasonably, they will bring many positive impacts to ideological and political education in universities.

In terms of WeChat, ideological and political teachers can use it to push content about traditional culture to students. Although the length of each push is not long, as long as we persist in guiding students to read and learn for a long time, we can gradually inspire their thinking and promote the effective development of ideological and political education. However, in daily situations, WeChat articles are mostly independent and lack coherence, which is not conducive to students' continuous in-depth learning and shaping of a complete thinking system. Based on this situation, teachers can organize "My Hometown" themed activities on WeChat. During winter and summer vacations, arrange for students to take photos and record the beautiful scenery and cuisine of their hometown,

and then upload them to the WeChat group created by the teacher for sharing. This activity has great significance, as Rodin said, 'The world is not lacking in beauty, but in the eyes that discover it.'. During the sharing process, students actively explore the beauty of their hometown, thereby enhancing their deep emotional attachment to it. This teaching method of guiding students to independently conduct cultural research is more effective compared to traditional classrooms that simply impart positive knowledge^[6]. In this way, students deepen their understanding of ideological and political knowledge while showcasing themselves, achieving multiple educational goals.

3. Conclusion

In summary, in the context of the new era, it is of great significance for universities to carry out innovative teaching practices in ideological and political courses. The rich and diverse teaching methods have indeed brought new vitality to the ideological and political classroom, changing the previously dull and boring appearance. In such an active classroom atmosphere, students can more easily understand the connotation of ideological and political theory knowledge, rather than just rote memorization. This positive learning environment helps students internalize the ideological and political knowledge they have learned into their own literacy, effectively improving their ideological and political level.

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