

ON THE DEVELOPMENT PATH OF CURRICULUM-IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL TEACHING REFORM IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Ding Yi

Graphic Information Center of Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua Zhejiang 321004, China

<https://doi.org/10.54922/IJEHSS.2022.0439>

ABSTRACT

With the continuous acceleration of the construction of socialist spiritual civilization with Chinese characteristics, the teaching reform of curriculum-ideological-political has become an important direction of the reform of ideological and political education in Colleges and Universities, which is of great significance to further implement the fundamental educational task of building morality and cultivating people in Colleges and Universities. Starting from the research background of ideological and political education in university curriculum, this paper analyzes the concepts of curriculum- ideological-political and ideological-political courses, combs the problems existing in curriculum- ideological-political teaching in university, clarifies the development path of curriculum-ideological- political teaching reform in university, and hopes to provide valuable reference for promoting the teaching reform of curriculum-ideological-political in university.

Key Words: Universities; Curriculum-ideological-political Teaching; Ideological-political Courses; Reform In Education.

1. INTRODUCTION

The party and government have always attached importance to the curriculum-ideological-political teaching in Colleges and Universities. Facing the new era, new situation and new tasks, the party and the government have put forward many requirements for further strengthening the status and role of ideological and political education and improving the tasks, contents and objectives of ideological and political education. The party and the government pointed out that "ideological and political work is fundamentally the work of being a person", and ideological and political education is related to the fundamental issue of "what kind of people to cultivate, how to cultivate people and for whom to cultivate people". The National Conference on ideological and political work in Colleges and Universities emphasized that "we should adhere to the central link of establishing morality and cultivating people, run ideological and political work through the whole process of education and teaching, realize the whole process, all-round education, and strive to create a new situation for the development of China's Higher Education [1].

In the new period, in order to implement the fundamental requirements of ideological and political work in Colleges and Universities, Colleges and Universities have started the difficult exploration of curriculum ideological and political reform. On the whole, the curriculum ideological and political reform has gone through four stages: teaching norms, theoretical exploration, reform deepening and comprehensive promotion. In 2005, colleges and universities in Shanghai began to

implement the "05 Program" and transform it into teaching norms; In 2008, Shanghai formed a complete "4+1" ideological and political theory system; In 2010, various schools in Shanghai began to participate in the national education reform pilot of "integration of moral education in primary, middle and primary schools", comprehensively designed the school education content and system mechanism, and laid the theoretical foundation for curriculum ideological and political education; Since 2014, moral education has been included in the important project of comprehensive education reform, and the

system arrangement and working system of curriculum ideological and political education have been formed; In 2016, Shanghai's advanced curriculum ideological and political exploration experience, with ideological and political courses as the core, comprehensive literacy as the support, and professional courses as the radiation, was absorbed into the central No. 31 document, and the curriculum ideological and political exploration began to transform from the practical exploration in Shanghai and other places into the strategic deployment of national education; In December 2017 and April 2018, the Ministry of education successively issued the implementation outline of the quality improvement project of ideological and political work in Colleges and Universities and several opinions on strengthening the construction of the "situation and policy" course in Colleges and Universities in the new era, and began to comprehensively deploy and promote ideological and political courses throughout the country; In August 2019, the general office of the CPC Central Committee and the general office of the State Council issued several opinions on deepening the reform and innovation of ideological and political theory courses in schools in the new era, proposing to "build a batch of curriculum ideological and political demonstration universities, launch a batch of curriculum ideological and political Demonstration Courses, select a batch of famous teachers and teams of curriculum ideological and political education, and build a batch of university curriculum ideological and political teaching and research demonstration centers". The curriculum-ideological-political work was further spread across the country. On May 28, 2020, the Ministry of Education issued the guiding outline for the ideological and political construction of colleges and universities, which proposed to comprehensively promote the ideological and political construction of courses in all colleges and universities and all disciplines, promote the comprehensive improvement of the awareness and ability of teachers to carry out the ideological and political construction of courses, basically establish the system and mechanism for the sound and coordinated promotion of ideological and political construction, and further improve the effectiveness of moral education in Colleges and Universities [2]. Looking back on the development of curriculum-ideological-political education, it can be seen that the party and the government attach great importance to curriculum-ideological-political education. Curriculum-ideological-political education has become the main focus of curriculum teaching reform in Colleges and Universities, the main position for cultivating new people of the times, and an important topic for further exploration and research in academic circles.

2. ON THE CONCEPT OF CURRICULUM-IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL COURSES

Curriculum-ideological-political teaching refers to "Integrating ideological and political education in Colleges and Universities into all links and aspects of curriculum teaching and reform to achieve

the goal of cultivating morality, cultivating people and moistening things silently", that is, seeking the correlation between professional knowledge and ideological and political education content in the teaching of various subjects, and integrating the relevant content of Ideological and political education into the teaching of the subjects in the course of curriculum development, so as to achieve the goal of ideological and political education through the way of subject penetration [3].

Ideological-political courses mainly refer to a series of explicit courses specially opened by schools to achieve the objectives of ideological and political education. The course content is mainly guided by Marxism and focuses on the dissemination of socialist ideology. It is a course with distinct political attributes.

Curriculum-ideological-political teaching and ideological-political courses have the same curriculum goal, that is, to spread the mainstream ideology of socialism. However, there are obvious differences in the teaching methods between the two. Ideological and political in curriculum education often take a relatively latent form to permeate the teaching process of professional courses, and students are imperceptibly influenced by the mainstream values; The ideological and political course emphasizes more on a kind of explicit social ideology inculcation. Through a systematic curriculum system, the teachers of professional courses guide them, and through teaching methods, practice visits, group cooperation, etc., the mainstream social values and moral norms are imperceptibly transmitted to students.

3. PROBLEMS IN CURRICULUM-IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL TEACHING

3.1 Teachers' ideological-political teaching level needs to be further improved

New ideas, new assertions and new conclusions are emerging in an endless stream in the frontier and academic fields, and the contents of subject knowledge and information-based teaching methods are changing with each passing day. Most teachers pay attention to professional learning and personal professional level improvement, ignoring their own ideological and political knowledge, and their awareness of ideological and political education is not strong. Some teachers think that professional courses only need to teach professional knowledge and cultivate students' professional skills, and lack the initiative and consciousness to integrate ideological and political content into professional courses. Without the guidance of correct values and the restriction of ideology and morality, it is difficult to guarantee the personal quality of students and to meet the corresponding teaching requirements. At present, colleges and universities are carrying out a series of measures to improve the responsibility cognition of "every course has its own thoughts and politics, and every teacher stresses education", and do a good job in teaching implementation in combination with school running characteristics and education laws, relying on regional culture, and in combination with the needs of students to grow into talents.

On the other hand, the ability of ideological and political in curriculum education of college teachers is insufficient. Teachers usually have deep attainments in the professional fields they study, and will actively carry out academic research activities after teaching. However, they have only learned the ideological and political knowledge, and cannot teach the content of knowledge points with ease. Teachers need to combine moral education and ideological and political

knowledge to enhance the ideological and political quality of the curriculum, and comprehensively build a team of teachers with ideals, convictions, moral sentiments and solid knowledge.

3.2 Lack innovation of teaching methods, and the attraction of ideological and political education needs to be enhanced

To improve the quality of curriculum-ideological-political teaching, we can not lack scientific and reasonable teaching methods and means. At present, the teaching of ideological-political courses in Colleges and Universities is mostly in the classroom, and the teaching method of combining PPT and blackboard writing is generally adopted. In most cases, students are in a passive position, and there is a lack of interaction between teachers and students; Moreover, most of the teaching contents are uniform, limited to the theoretical knowledge in books, lacking the grasp and entry point of introducing ideological and political content. Students lack interest in some boring ideological and political knowledge points, can not give full play to their subjective initiative, and the teaching effect is not good.

On the other hand, at present, the basic knowledge reserve of college students in China is obviously insufficient, the learning attitude needs to be improved, the behavior habits need to be standardized, and the professional ability still needs to be trained and managed. In the face of various development needs, students tend to neglect their own ideological and political learning. Therefore, to carry out ideological and political education, it is necessary to further optimize teaching means and enhance teaching attraction, so as to fully mobilize students' enthusiasm for learning.

3.3 Mismatch between supply and demand of teachers and students in ideological and political education

In the process of carrying out the curriculum ideological and political education, some teachers pay too much attention to the indoctrination and preaching of the ideological and political content, and pass the ideological and political content to the students intact, without realizing the intersection and deep integration of the ideological and political content and professional knowledge. In other words, there is no natural transition between ideological and political content and professional knowledge in the classroom. In addition, teachers' ideological and political education has not been combined with the actual needs, and the supply and demand of teachers and students in ideological and political education do not match. The new generation of students grew up in the background of the Internet. In the face of emerging things, students have diversified thinking. They also have many new thoughts in ideological and political aspects. They are willing to discuss and solve problems with teachers in the face of confusion. However, some teachers tend to preach in the teaching process, pay attention to theoretical knowledge and deviate from the real world, which inevitably makes students feel that ideological and political knowledge is "false and empty" and cannot understand its profound connotation. If students can't deeply understand the teaching contents of teachers, and questions and puzzles are not solved in the classroom, this mismatch between supply and demand will greatly affect the effect of ideological and political education [4].

4. THE DEVELOPMENT PATH OF CURRICULUM-IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL TEACHING REFORM IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The teaching reform of ideological and political in curriculum is a systematic project, which requires overall planning, integration of ideological and political education resources, organic integration of ideological and political content and professional discipline knowledge. Realize value guidance while teaching knowledge, and achieve the goal of "Curriculum Education". We should give full play to the leading role of teachers, respect the subjectivity of students, handle the relationship between curriculum ideological and political education and ideological and political education, innovate teaching methods, and achieve the educational goal of curriculum ideological and political education in the interaction between students and teachers.

4.1 Strive to realize the overall planning of ideological and political in curriculum

College curriculum ideological and political education is committed to building a large ideological and political education system that combines ideological and political education with professional teaching. It is a systematic project, and its steady progress cannot be separated from the overall planning of the education department. The education department has established a complete set of curriculum reform mechanisms and formed a complete leadership, management, practice, supervision and evaluation system, which provides a certain material and institutional guarantee for curriculum ideological and political education. During the implementation of ideological and political teaching, we should establish a supervision and evaluation system, form an effective supervision system, and get rid of formalism; Formulate a reasonable incentive mechanism to effectively stimulate the enthusiasm and creativity of the majority of teachers, implement the concept of curriculum ideological and political education in teaching practice, and steadily promote the reform of ideological and political education in curriculum.

4.2 Focus on improving the level of ideological and political teachers

Under the new situation, in order to strengthen the construction of teachers' team of ideological and political education in curriculum, we should give full play to the main role of teachers, further promote the construction of ideological and political education in curriculum, help teachers better fulfill the historical mission of disseminating knowledge, ideas and truth, and better assume the important task of shaping the soul, life and new people.

First of all, the construction of ideological and political teachers in college should be included in the overall planning of the development of education and the construction of individual teams. Adhere to the platform of teaching and scientific research organization construction, the basis of selection and employment, the driving force of training, the support of discipline construction, the guarantee of system construction, and the goal of achieving obvious improvement of teaching conditions, so as to cultivate a group of teachers who adhere to the correct political direction and have solid theoretical foundation. In specific practice, ideological and political professional teachers, counselors and party affairs workers can be included in the overall construction of the ideological and political team, and the "1+1" pairing guidance mode of full-time ideological and political teachers and other teachers can be carried out [5].

Secondly, professional teachers should improve the initiative and consciousness of integrating ideological and political teaching elements into professional courses, study the combination of professional knowledge and ideological and political education, and practice it in teaching. First, set up ideological and political topics in new teachers' induction training, young teachers' assistant training and regular teaching and training activities, actively organize and carry out ideological and political teaching innovation competitions, promote education through competitions, and improve teachers' ideological and political education level; Second, take the course group of the teaching team as the unit, sort out the ideological and political teaching elements, collect and compile the ideological and political teaching cases, and form the characteristic teaching design scheme; Third, organize teachers to carry out the rotation training of ideological and political teaching curriculum reform, regularly carry out activities such as ideological and political curriculum experience sharing meeting, forum, collective lesson preparation, open class and teaching competition, strengthen teachers' revolutionary tradition education, ideal and faith education and patriotism education, and deepen the education of socialist core values; The fourth is to establish a workshop for famous teachers of ideological and political education, give play to the demonstration and leading role of famous teachers, and promote the professional growth of teachers.

Finally, colleges and universities can also set up special funds to encourage teachers to apply for scientific research projects, promote the theoretical and practical research of curriculum-ideological-political education, and improve the teacher's level of curriculum-ideological-political teaching.

4.3 Make good use of new media teaching methods

In the new media era, to promote the reform of curriculum-ideological-political teaching, we must innovate the way of moral education, combine innovative moral education with multimedia entertainment, and form a moral teaching mode of "combining education with pleasure". At the same time, focusing on the characteristics of college students who are the objects of ideological and political education in professional courses, constantly innovating the entertainment forms in the new media era, strengthening the artistic innovation in the new media era, integrating the entertainment and education forces in the new media era, promoting self-entertainment education in the new media era, and developing cultural industry in the new media era can we really effectively promote "education through entertainment" and effectively improve the ideological and political teaching level of professional courses.

4.4 Form the evaluation system of ideological and political teaching

In order to form an effective teaching evaluation of curriculum-ideological-political, we need to start from the following aspects: on the one hand, adhere to the correct evaluation orientation. The teaching evaluation of various courses should reflect the elements of moral education evaluation, make the effect of moral education an important part of teaching evaluation, promote the improvement of students' ideological quality and the formation of good moral quality, strengthen the function of curriculum education, and encourage teachers to consciously carry out ideological and political education. On the other hand, it forms a pluralistic teaching evaluation. Check whether the ideological and political elements of the curriculum are reflected in the classroom

teaching design scheme, organize professional teachers and arrange the teaching management department to participate in the teaching supervision regularly; Investigate and understand the feedback of students on the ideological and political education of the curriculum by means of information technology; Establish a two-way mutual evaluation system between teachers and students to enhance the evaluation of students' value identification; Carry out teaching evaluation for the society, incorporate the evaluation of parents, practice units and employment units on students' Ideological and moral character, professional ability and comprehensive quality into the teaching evaluation of curriculum ideology and politics, and strengthen the application of teaching evaluation results.

REFERENCE

- [1] http://www.xinhuanet.com/politics/2016-12/08/c_1120082577.htm.
- [2] Dai Xiaoti, research on ideological and political theory and practice of college economics and management courses in the new era [M], Economic Science Press, 1st edition, December 2020.
- [3] Wang Hongye, Xie Zheng, et al., ideological and political construction and cultivation of humanistic spirit in college curriculum [M], Beijing University of Technology Press, 2nd printing in May 2021.
- [4] Jiang Yajing, Cheng Liping, et al. The practice of ideological and political reform of College Curriculum under the concept of "three complete education" [M], Lixin Accounting press, 1st edition, January 2021.
- [5] Ling Shuangying, analysis on the path of teaching reform of curriculum-ideological-political in Higher Vocational Colleges [J], Journal of Anhui Vocational and technical college, 2020 (3): 9-11.