

Research on the Path and Mechanism of Practical Education in “Three-wide” Education Demonstration Colleges in Universities

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Abstract

This paper focuses on the construction of “Three-wide” Education Demonstration Colleges in universities, with practical education as the core, and explores the paths and mechanisms of practical education in comprehensive reform. It analyzes the current status and existing problems of practical education and, in combination with the concept of “Three-wide” Education, proposes strategies such as building a diversified practical education platform, improving the evaluation system, and strengthening the construction of faculty teams. The aim is to provide practical references for the construction of “Three-wide” Education Demonstration Colleges in universities.

Keywords

Three-wide Education, Practical Education, Demonstration College.

1. Introduction

In recent years, universities in China have actively promoted the construction of “Three-wide” Education Demonstration Colleges, which is of great significance for improving the quality of talent cultivation in higher education institutions. Practical education, as an important part of the “Ten Education Systems,” integrates ideological and political education organically through practical activities and is a key approach to achieving the goal of “Three-wide” Education. This paper, based on the background of grassroots “Three-wide” Education construction in universities, explores the paths and mechanisms of practical education under the “Three-wide” perspective to promote continuous improvement in practical education.

2. The Connotation and Value of Practical Education under the Concept of “Three-wide” Education

2.1. The Connotation of Practical Education

Practical education refers to the process of organizing students to participate in various practical activities, integrating ideological and political education into them, and cultivating students' practical abilities, innovative spirit, and sense of social responsibility. It is not only an expansion of theoretical knowledge but also an important way to improve students' comprehensive quality. Under the concept of “Three-wide” Education, practical education emphasizes the participation of all members, integration throughout the entire process, and comprehensive coverage. With diverse forms of practice, it promotes the coordinated development of students' knowledge, abilities, and qualities.

2.2. The Value of Practical Education

As an important part of the university education system, practical education has multiple positive significances. Through participation in diverse practical activities, students can transform the theoretical knowledge learned in the classroom into practical abilities, enhance their ability to solve practical problems, and effectively improve their comprehensive quality, promoting their all-around development. At the same time, during the process of practical

activities, students can more deeply understand and practice the core values of socialism, enhance their sense of responsibility to the country and society, and ensure that ideological and political education takes root. Practical education runs through the entire process of students' learning and life, involving multiple entities such as teachers, students, and society. It is an important vehicle for realizing the concept of "education by all, throughout the entire process, and in all dimensions," and provides strong support for achieving the goal of "Three-wide" Education.

3. Current Status and Problems of Practical Education in Universities

Universities in China have achieved certain results in practical education. Many universities have actively explored effective paths for practical education through social practice activities, innovation and entrepreneurship projects, and volunteer services. Some universities have established cooperative relationships with enterprises and communities, providing students with rich practical resources. Other universities have used platforms such as "Internet +" to expand the forms and content of practical education. However, universities still face some urgent problems in practical education.

The practical education system is not perfect and lacks systematicness. Practical activities are fragmented, and a complete education system has not yet been established. Teachers' participation in practical education is not satisfactory. In some universities, teachers pay insufficient attention to practical education and have low enthusiasm for participating in practical activities, which affects the effectiveness of practical education. At the same time, the evaluation mechanism for practical education is not sound, with unclear evaluation criteria and single evaluation methods, making it difficult to fully reflect students' growth and gains in practice. Resource investment is relatively insufficient. Practical education requires substantial resource support, including venues, funding, and faculty. However, some universities lack sufficient investment in these areas, restricting the in-depth development of practical education. The existence of these problems poses challenges for universities to further optimize practical education and highlights the urgency of improving the practical education system, increasing teacher participation, perfecting the evaluation mechanism, and increasing resource investment.

4. Construction of Practical Education Path and Mechanism in "Three-wide" Education Demonstration Colleges

4.1. Building a Diversified Practical Education Platform

4.1.1. Construction of On-Campus Practice Platforms

Centered on students' growth and talent development, strengthening the construction of laboratories and training bases to create good practical conditions for students. Organizing subject competitions, innovation and entrepreneurship projects, and other activities to stimulate students' interest in practice. Promoting digital practical education by using online education platforms and virtual laboratories to expand the scope and time of practical education.

4.1.2. Expansion of Off-Campus Practice Bases

Colleges can actively establish cooperative relationships with enterprises, communities, and social organizations based on their disciplinary and professional backgrounds to create stable off-campus practice bases. Conducting social surveys, volunteer services, and internships to broaden students' practical channels. Deepening the integration of industry and education by jointly building practice bases and conducting research projects to enhance students' practical abilities and employability.

4.2. Improving the Evaluation System for Practical Education

4.2.1. Clarifying Evaluation Criteria

In the construction of “Three-wide” Education Demonstration Colleges, establishing scientific and reasonable evaluation criteria for practical education, evaluating from multiple dimensions such as knowledge application, practical ability, teamwork, and sense of social responsibility. Strengthening the leadership of ideological and political education by incorporating its effectiveness into the evaluation system.

4.2.2. Innovating Evaluation Methods

Adopting diversified evaluation methods, such as combining teacher evaluation, student self-evaluation, peer evaluation, and social evaluation. Using information technology to build an evaluation platform for practical education to achieve dynamic and information-based evaluation.

4.3. Strengthening Faculty Team Construction

4.3.1. Cultivating “Dual-qualified” Teachers

Colleges should strengthen the construction of teacher-student growth communities, encourage teachers to participate in enterprise practice to enhance their practical abilities, and introduce industry experts with practical experience as part-time teachers to enrich the faculty. Promoting international teacher exchanges to improve their international vision and cross-cultural communication skills.

4.3.2. Enhancing Teacher Training

Continuously strengthening the comprehensive quality of the faculty by regularly organizing special training activities on practical education to comprehensively improve teachers' skills and methods in practical teaching and their ability to guide and educate in ideological and political education.

4.4. Establishing a Collaborative Education Mechanism

4.4.1. Improving the Intra-University Collaborative Education Model

Establishing a collaborative mechanism among the university, college, teachers, and students, promoting information sharing and cooperation among departments and entities through regular communication and interaction. Forming a unified leadership by the college, with the participation of all members and comprehensive support for practical education. Strengthening the leadership of ideological and political education by encouraging teachers and students to jointly participate in practical projects to ensure that practical education activities are integrated with ideological and political education, creating a positive teacher-student interaction atmosphere.

4.4.2. Expanding Industry-University Collaborative Education Channels

Strengthening cooperation with enterprises and social organizations to build a collaborative education model with shared resources and complementary advantages. Enhancing the effectiveness of practical education through enterprise mentor guidance and project cooperation. Promoting the depth and breadth of industry-university cooperation to ensure that practical education is closely linked with industrial demands while promoting student employment.

4.4.3. Enhancing International Exchange and Cooperation

Expanding the international perspective of practical education by actively establishing cooperative relationships with high-level universities and research institutions abroad to conduct teacher-student exchanges, academic interactions, and joint training programs. Introducing advanced international concepts and methods of practical education through

international exchange programs and the construction of overseas internship bases, and innovating and applying them in combination with domestic realities to improve the internationalization level of practical education. At the same time, encouraging students to participate in international practical activities and competitions to enhance their international vision and cross-cultural communication skills, improving their international competitiveness and cultivating high-quality talents with a global perspective.

4.5. Incentive and Guarantee Mechanisms

To effectively promote practical education, it is necessary to establish sound incentive and guarantee mechanisms. Establishing a recognition mechanism for practical education outcomes based on the talent training program, incorporating practical achievements into the comprehensive quality evaluation system for students to ensure that the effectiveness of practical education is fully recognized and reflected. Collaborating with enterprises to set up special awards for practical education to commend and reward teachers and students who perform outstandingly in practical education, encouraging more teachers and students to actively participate in practical education activities. Guaranteeing the financial investment for practical education, which will be used for the construction of practice bases and the conduct of practical activities, to provide a solid material foundation for practical education. At the same time, strengthening the security guarantee for practical education by establishing and improving safety management systems to ensure the safety and orderly conduct of practical activities, providing strong support for the smooth progress of practical education.

5. Conclusion

Practical education is a key link in the construction of “Three-wide” Education Demonstration Colleges in universities. With the continuous deepening of educational reform and the new requirements of the times, practical education faces new opportunities and challenges. Grassroots colleges in universities should keep pace with the times, adhere to the concept of “Three-wide” Education, continuously optimize the paths of practical education, and actively explore new models of practical education. By building a systematic practical education system, innovating practical education models, and improving related mechanisms, more diverse practical opportunities can be provided for students to promote their all-around development in moral, intellectual, physical, aesthetic, and labor aspects. Using practical education to drive the construction of “Three-wide” Education Demonstration Colleges, contributing to the high-quality development of China's higher education.

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