

Exploration on the Practical Path of the Integration of Ideological and Political Education and Study Tour in the Universities

Zhiting Liu

Shandong Technology and Business University, Yantai Shandong 264000, China

Abstract. In 2022, the Ministry of Education and other ten departments issued the Work Plan for Comprehensively Promoting the Construction of "Great Ideological and Political Course", pointing out that some localities and schools don't pay enough attention to mobilize various social resources, and they do not give weight to practical teaching. All these remarks show that the education department attaches great importance to practical teaching. As a new educational way to promote quality education, study tour has been actively explored and practiced in various places. All these provide new ideas for innovating ideological and political education in the universities. The universities can establish collaborative education and cooperation modes with study tour bases around the country and develop modes of study tour with various themes. Since the integration of ideological and political education and study tour can respond to national requirements, and it can also improve the affinity, infectivity and sense of acquisition of ideological and political education in the universities.

Keywords: Ideological and Political Education; Study Tour; Study Tour Base.

1. Introduction

Under the impact of today's multi-culture, the importance of ideological and political education in colleges and universities has become increasingly prominent. The ideological and political education has become an important way to strengthen college students' ideals and beliefs, improve their patriotic feelings, and it's also an important way for universities to achieve the goal of cultivating high-quality talents. At the same time, the development of the times and the changes of students' characteristics have put forward new requirements and challenges to ideological and political education in the universities. How to innovate the teaching mode of ideological and political education to improve the teaching effect is an urgent problem to be solved at present. Under this background, this paper is going to combine ideological and political education teaching with study tour in order to broaden the practical teaching content of ideological and political education in the universities, innovate the teaching mode, guide students to internalize the ideological and political education content in their hearts and externalize it, and improve the affinity, infectivity and sense of acquisition of ideological and political education in the universities.

2. The Current Situation of Ideological and Political Education in the Universities

2.1 The Importance of Practical Part of Ideological and Political Education in the Universities was Neglected

Although ideological and political education courses in the universities are required by the state to be compulsory, many colleges and universities are still only concerned with classroom teaching and lack sufficient attention to the practical teaching part.

2.2 The Teaching Content of Ideological and Political Education in the Universities is Relatively Lagging Behind

The teaching content of ideological and political education course should be constantly updated and changed with the development of the times, but the current situation is that the teachers in

universities continue to use the previous teaching materials to explain, and do not adjust the teaching content according to the needs and interests of students in the classroom. This situation makes the class boring and uninteresting, so the students gradually lose interest in learning and no longer pay attention to ideological and political education course.

2.3 The Original Teaching Mode Cannot Meet the Requirements of the New Era

The current teaching mode is still mainly indoctrination mode, mostly classroom teaching, or a combination of classroom teaching and massive open online course. Most of the teaching methods are based on teaching knowledge points, ppt explanation and group discussion, and the form is single. Although many universities continue to try to use the network, school new media and other ways, but the effect is very little. The students are mostly passive listening, and passive to cope with the examination. The students do not actively participate in the classroom and think positively, but simply listen. The course content lacks supporting practical content. This teaching model can't meet the requirements of the new era.

3. Connotation of Study Tour and Feasibility of Innovative Practice Path

3.1 Connotation of Study Tour

The modern curriculum view takes knowledge as the main content of the curriculum, and the teaching form of "knowledge hegemony" dominates students' learning. In the closed curriculum system, instrumental rationality and utilitarian educational thoughts become the mainstream, which seriously hinders the development of students' innovative consciousness and critical ability. Post-modern curriculum concept breaks away from the previous concept and is committed to freeing students from pressure. Curriculum refers not only to school curriculum, but also to social curriculum and cultural curriculum. Post-modern curriculum concept has the characteristics of openness and pluralism, and study tour is an attempt of post-modern curriculum concept. The study tour first appeared in the Outline of National Tourism and Leisure issued by the General Office of the State Council on February 2, 2013. The specific meaning refers to studying during the trip, relaxing the trip during the study, and bringing the knowledge that needs to be learned in the school to the extracurricular activities, so that students can understand and think through the activities, and finally really master it.

3.2 Feasibility of Innovative Practice Path

The first is national policy support. In November, 2021, the Ministry of Education issued the Standards for the Construction of Ideological and Political Theory Courses in Colleges and Universities (2021 edition), which clearly stated that ideological and political education courses should set up practical teaching content, and set up special credits for practical parts, and also mentioned that special off-campus practical teaching bases should be set up. In addition, the Work Plan for Comprehensively Promoting the Construction of "Great Ideological and Political Course" issued by the Ministry of Education and other ten departments in 2022 also clearly pointed out that some localities and schools are not strong enough in awareness and ability to mobilize various social resources, and they do not pay enough attention to practical teaching. Further standardizing the relevant contents of practical teaching. Through various policy documents, the relevant contents of practical teaching are further standardized.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council issued Opinions on Strengthening and Improving Ideological and Political Work in Colleges and Universities under the New Situation. This policy document puts forward that all-round education should be adhered to in the whole process, in which all-round education refers to mobilizing the forces of families, schools and society to participate in the education work. The resources of research bases in various places are an important part of social forces, and their own construction purposes also contain educational attributes, so the synergy of local research base resources can be fully exerted in course teaching.

Using the base resources, including physical objects, video, audio, VR and other virtual technologies, explanations, etc., fully mobilize students' sense of hearing, vision and perception, stimulate students' initiative and enthusiasm in learning. Finally, the goal of improving the educational effect is achieved.

Study tour is different from traditional travel, and the time is flexible. You can choose weekends or holidays, one day or two, and study nearby, so as to fully combine the teaching content of working days to carry out research travel activities.

4. Exploration on the Practical Path of the Integration of Ideological and Political Education and Study Tour in the Universities

4.1 Practical Path of the Integration of Ideological and Political Education and Study Tour in the Universities

Study tour can be divided into three stages, early preparation, mid-term promotion and late summary, and each stage needs the cooperation of different subjects. (As shown in the following figure)

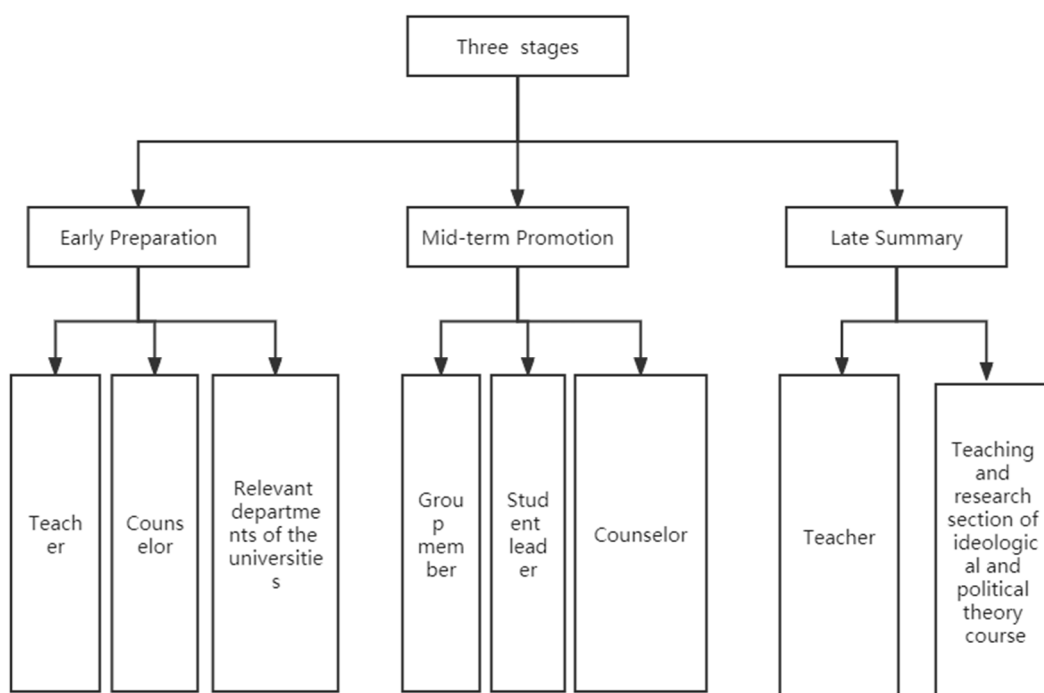


Fig 1. Three stages of study tour

4.1.1 Early Preparation

4.1.1.1 Teacher

Teachers need to put forward learning tasks and problems to be solved in combination with the teaching content of their own teaching plans, and recommend the scenic spots for study and travel, and then divide the study groups (when dividing the study groups, pay attention to the fact that there are men and women in each group as much as possible, so that the safety factor is relatively high). After determining the study groups, guide each group to collect relevant information, and at the same time formulate a study plan, which must include an emergency plan.

4.1.1.2 Counselor

Before the study trip, the counselor should organize a theme class meeting to explain the matters needing attention and remind students to pay attention to safety. In addition, each group must inform the counselor before going out and returning to school. Counselors can set up a safety report group

for study tour, requiring all members of the group to join the group, so as to ensure that they can communicate with the student leaders or counselors in time when they encounter difficulties.

4.1.1.3 Relevant Departments of the Universities

Relevant departments of the universities can get in touch with the scenic spots for study and travel in advance in order to get their support. In addition, colleges and related scenic spots can reach a cooperative relationship, and the scenic spots exempt students from relevant fees (mainly explanation fees, although tickets for many venues and scenic spots are free at present, the explanation fees is relatively high). Students can provide voluntary services, regular environmental cleaning, civilized guidance, etc. at the peak of scenic spots or hold activities, and establish a long-term cooperation mechanism of mutual assistance and reciprocity with scenic spots.

4.1.2 Mid-term Promotion

4.1.2.1 Group Member

The students can share travel pictures, videos, feelings, etc. in the course group at any time during the trip and ask the questions combined with the task put forward by the teachers. The teachers can give a certain score according to the sharing of students in the group, which is counted into the usual grades. In addition, during the study tour, students can also voluntarily participate in voluntary activities in the scenic spot and receive ideological and political education as well as labor education.

4.1.2.2 Student Leader

As outstanding representatives of students, student leaders should not only be strict with themselves in the process of studying and traveling, but also set an example for other students. At the same time, they should always keep a sense of safety and report the group dynamics to the counselors regularly. If the students leave the team during the studying and traveling, they should immediately report to the teachers or counselors to ensure that the problems are stifled at the source.

4.1.2.3 Counselor

As the main person in charge of students, counselors should always pay attention to students' dynamics, especially their safety. In the whole process, the counselors keep track of students' dynamics at any time in the safety report group, and constantly remind students to pay attention to safety, and answer relevant questions raised by students in time, so as to help students to solve problems.

4.1.3 Late Summary

4.1.3.1 Teacher

Each group writes and submits practical reports and group assignments. In addition, they can also organize seminars to share experiences. Each group will jointly produce PPT based on the course content and what they have seen and felt during the study tour, and show them one by one. The teacher should guide students to actively participate and communicate with each other in the seminar. The teacher will finally evaluate the students' practical scores of ideological and political theory courses according to the relevant assignments submitted by students, the participation and sharing of students in the group and the group presentation. After the end of each semester, teachers can conduct a questionnaire survey to collect students' opinions on classroom teaching and study tour, and analyze the research results to improve the quality of education.

4.1.3.2 Teaching and Research Section of Ideological and Political Theory Course

After the end of this semester's course, the teaching and research section of the ideological and political theory course can hold a symposium, inviting all teachers to share their teaching experience and collected course opinions, especially the opinions on the study tour. In the meeting, everyone can discuss them collectively. The symposium can also invite the relevant person in charge of the scenic

spot to discuss together, and finally improve the study tour plan according to the discussion results, then form a fixed research route.

4.2 Points for Attention

4.2.1 To Give Full Play to Teachers' Subjective Initiative

Teachers, as the leaders of study tour, need to comprehensively analyze the teaching content and the specific conditions of national defense education bases, patriotic education bases, exhibition halls and other research bases. On the one hand, they must ensure that the places where they go for study tour are highly compatible with the teaching content and can fully present the teaching content. At the same time, they need to design thinking questions, guide students to visit and study with questions all the time, enhance their purpose, stimulate students' active thinking ability and cultivate their awareness of team learning, so as to truly achieve learning while touring. At the same time, the teachers should fully investigate the safety and traffic conditions of the places where students travel, and design emergency plans to ensure the safety of students. This puts higher demands on teachers, and the universities should invite relevant experts in study tour to train teachers.

4.2.2 To Construct the Reasonable Evaluation Mechanism for Study Tour

Because the students travel by themselves, the teachers may be able to join one or two groups of activities due to time problems, so whether other team members actively participate in the process of the study tour and how effective the participation is need to build a relatively reasonable assessment method. If there is no necessary assessment, the study tour may become a mere formality.

References

- [1] Xu Rui. Theoretical innovation and deficiency of post-modern curriculum view [J]. Educational development research. 2010.30:18-3.
- [2] Deng Chunkao, Sun Furong, Li Zihan. The connection between research travel and school curriculum from the perspective of embodied cognition [J]. China Pedagogy Journal 2020,10:82-86.
- [3] Advanced Study Travel and Ideological and Political Education [J]. Ideological and Political Studies, 2020, 29:72-73.
- [4] Summary and Discussion on Li Xianyue's Research Travel [J]. Journal of Higher Education, 2018 (24): 191-193.