

Research on Curriculum Design and Teaching Strategies of Ideological and Political Education in Vocational Colleges

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Abstract: With the rapid development of society and the advancement of globalization, vocational colleges, as important platforms for cultivating applied talents, are facing new challenges and opportunities in Ideological and Political Education. Ideological and Political Education is not only an important way to cultivate students' ideological and moral character, but also a key link to improve students' comprehensive quality and sense of social responsibility. However, there are still many problems in the content design, teaching methods, and teacher-student interaction of ideological and political courses in current vocational colleges, which are difficult to meet the needs of students in the new era and the requirements of social development. Therefore, by analyzing the curriculum design and teaching strategies of Ideological and Political Education in vocational colleges, this paper explores how to improve the effectiveness of Ideological and Political Education through innovating teaching methods, enriching educational content, and strengthening teacher-student interaction, so as to provide theoretical support and practical guidance for vocational colleges to cultivate applied talents with noble ideological and moral character and strong social responsibility.

Keywords: Vocational colleges; Ideological and Political Education; Teaching Strategy

1. Introduction

Ideological and Political Education is the main content of higher vocational education in China. Strengthening the effectiveness of Ideological and Political Education in vocational education is conducive to shaping students' spiritual character, developing their comprehensive literacy, and promoting the development of higher vocational education more deeply. This paper emphasizes the

importance of intersubjectivity in the educational process, which enhances students' interest and participation in learning through diverse teaching methods and modern educational technology. In addition, the study also points out the necessity of personalized teaching and content adjustment, and suggests that teachers need to constantly update their teaching concepts and methods, pay attention to students' personalized development and practical operation abilities. This study provides a theoretical basis and practical guidance for the reform and practice of ideological and political courses in vocational colleges, aiming to promote the innovative development of Ideological and Political Education and cultivate applied talents with high ideological and political literacy and social responsibility.

2. To Build a Participatory Educational Environment Though Intersubjectivity

Intersubjectivity refers to the interaction and mutual influence between teachers and students in the educational process, which is the dialogue and understanding between educational subjects. In the Ideological and Political Education curriculum of vocational colleges, building a participatory educational environment and promoting interaction among subjects can effectively improve teaching effectiveness. Building a participatory educational environment requires teachers to change their traditional teaching concepts and break the "indoctrination" teaching model. Teachers should pay more attention to students' domination, stimulate their interest in learning and enthusiasm for participation. Specifically, they can encourage students to actively participate in classroom activities through various teaching methods such as classroom discussions, group cooperation, and case analysis. For example, when discussing the basic theories of Marxism, teachers can design some cases related to students' actual lives,

invite students to express their opinions and viewpoints, and promote ideological collision and exchange. Building a participatory educational environment requires emphasis on classroom interaction. Teachers should be good at listening to students' voices and respecting their opinions and suggestions. During the teaching process, teachers can guide students to think and express their opinions through questioning and discussion to create a positive and interactive classroom atmosphere. For example, when teaching the core socialist values, teachers can set some open-ended questions, such as "How to practice the core socialist values in daily life?" and let students discuss in groups and share their own opinions, so that students' thinking and discussion enthusiasm can be stimulated. Building a participatory educational environment through intersubjective interaction not only helps improve the teaching effectiveness of ideological and political education courses in vocational colleges, but also promotes the comprehensive development of students. Teachers should actively explore and practice intersubjective teaching strategies, create an open, interactive, and equal classroom atmosphere, and guide students to actively participate in Ideological and Political Education.

3. To Break the Boundaries of Ideological and Political Classrooms Through Real-Life Situations

It is an important strategy to improve teaching effectiveness by combining theory with practical life situations and breaking the boundaries of ideological and political education courses in vocational colleges. By integrating Ideological and Political Education into students' daily lives, students can experience and practice ideological and political theories in real life, which helps to enhance the practicality and affinity of the teaching. Life scenario teaching can make Ideological and Political Education more closely related to students' real-life situations. Teachers should pay attention to selecting teaching content closely related to students' lives, and guide students to understand and accept ideological and political theories through vivid life situations. For example, when teaching socialist core values, teachers can combine practical cases around students, such

as campus civilized behavior and volunteer service activities to allow students to feel and understand the connotation and significance of core values in specific contexts. This approach not only enhances the attractiveness and persuasiveness of the teaching, but also makes it easier for students to internalize theoretical knowledge into practical actions.

Life scenario teaching can stimulate students' interest and initiative in learning. Traditional Ideological and Political Education often focuses on theoretical lectures, lacking vividness and interactivity, which can easily lead students to develop a disinterest in learning. Through life scenario teaching, teachers can use topics and events that students are interested in to guide them to actively participate in discussions and thinking. For example, when discussing national policies and social phenomena, teachers can organize group discussions and debates with students based on current hot issues such as environmental protection and employment, so that students can gain a deeper understanding of theoretical knowledge through communication, and their critical thinking skills and sense of social responsibility can also be cultivated.

In addition, life scenario teaching can enhance students' practical and social practice abilities. Students will enter society and engage in various professions in the future, therefore, Ideological and Political Education should focus on cultivating students' practical and social practice abilities. Teachers can organize practical activities, such as social surveys, public welfare activities, and field visits, to enable students to practice ideological and political theories in real life, enhance their sense of social responsibility and practical abilities. For example, when teaching patriotism education, teachers can organize students to visit red education bases and participate in patriotic themed activities, so that students can feel the spirit of patriotism through practical experiences. Integrating Ideological and Political Education into real-life situations through practical experience and practice can effectively break the boundaries of ideological and political classrooms and enhance the practicality and affinity of teaching.

4. To Adjust the Content of Ideological and Political Education Through Innovate Ways

Innovating teaching methods and adjusting

educational content are key measures to enhance the effectiveness of Ideological and Political Education in vocational colleges. Faced with the educational challenges of the new era, teachers need to constantly update their teaching concepts and use diverse teaching methods to make Ideological and Political Education more vivid, interesting, and effective. To innovate teaching methods requires diverse teaching methods. Traditional Ideological and Political Education usually focuses on lectures, which can easily lead to passive learning for students. In order to stimulate students' interest in learning, teachers can use various teaching methods, such as case teaching, scenario simulation, and debate competitions. For example, when explaining the socialist market economy system, teachers can design simulated scenarios of enterprise operation to enable students to play different roles in groups and understand the operating mechanism of the market economy through interaction and discussion. This scenario simulation not only makes the teaching content more specific and vivid, but also cultivates students' teamwork and decision-making abilities.

In terms of adjusting educational content, teachers should keep up with the pace of the times and update and supplement teaching content in a timely manner. The content of Ideological and Political Education should not only include traditional content such as the basic theory of Marxism and the core socialist values, but also cover cutting-edge topics such as the development achievements of contemporary China, changes in the world situation, and the new technological revolution. For example, when explaining the theory of socialism with Chinese characteristics, teachers can combine the great achievements of the new era, such as poverty alleviation and technological innovation, to help students understand and recognize the correctness and superiority of China's path. When explaining globalization and international relations, teachers can discuss current international hot topics such as climate change, and epidemic prevention and control, so as to guide students to establish a global perspective and a sense of international responsibility.

5. To Strengthen Communication and Exchange Between Teachers and Students

Though Transforming Thinking

In the Ideological and Political Education of vocational colleges, transforming teachers' educational concepts and strengthening communication and exchange between teachers and students are important strategies to achieve educational goals. A good teacher-student relationship not only helps improve teaching effectiveness, but also promotes students' comprehensive development. Transforming thinking requires teachers to establish a student-centered educational philosophy. In traditional education models, teachers often hold an authoritative position while students passively receive knowledge. In order to meet the educational needs of the new era, teachers should change this concept, attach importance to the subject status of students, respect their independent personality and self-learning ability. For example, when designing teaching activities, teachers should consider students' interests and needs more, give students more autonomy and opportunities to participate, and enable them to play an active role in the teaching process. It can not only stimulate students' interest in learning, but also cultivate their independent thinking and self-learning abilities.

Secondly, strengthening communication and exchange between teachers and students requires establishing equal and open communication channels. Teachers should treat students with equality and respect, actively listen to their opinions and suggestions, and respond promptly to their confusion and problems.

In addition, strengthening communication and exchange between teachers and students also requires teachers to possess good communication skills and emotional care abilities. Communication is not just the transmission of information, but also the exchange and resonance of emotions. Teachers should learn to use appropriate language and methods to effectively communicate with students. For example, when communicating with students, teachers should pay attention to listening, understand their emotions and needs, and provide positive feedback and support. When dealing with students' mistakes and problems, teachers should adopt a tolerant and understanding attitude, help students analyze the reasons, propose improvement suggestions, rather than simply criticizing and punishing.

This emotional care not only enhances students' sense of trust and security, but also promotes their mental health and personality development. Transforming teachers' educational philosophy and strengthening communication and exchange between teachers and students are important strategies for improving the effectiveness of Ideological and Political Education in vocational colleges. Teachers should establish a student-centered educational philosophy, establish equal and open communication channels, possess good communication skills and emotional care abilities, and promote teacher-student interaction and understanding through various channels. Only on the basis of a good teacher-student relationship can Ideological and Political Education truly penetrate students' hearts and promote their comprehensive development.

6. Conclusion

The effectiveness of ideological and political education courses in vocational colleges is directly related to students' ideological and political literacy and sense of social responsibility. The strategies proposed in this paper, such as building a participatory educational environment, integrating into real-life situations, innovating teaching methods, and strengthening communication between

teachers and students, aim to enhance the practical effectiveness of Ideological and Political Education. The Ideological and Political Education in vocational colleges should continue to explore innovation in theory and practice, adapt to the needs of social development, and lay a solid foundation for cultivating applied talents with high ideological and political literacy and social responsibility.

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