Countermeasure Research on Practical Teaching of Ideological and Political Theory Course in Private Universities

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Keywords: Private universities; Ideological and political theory course; Practical teaching; Plan

Abstract: Through understanding the current situation of practical teaching of ideological and political theory course in private universities, four effective practical teaching countermeasures are put forward, including organizing mock courts, setting up theme associations, organizing modern and contemporary history lectures and organizing practical operation related to economy. At the same time, the safeguard measures for realizing practical teaching are pointed out.

1. Introduction

Modern life does bring a lot of convenience to people’s life, but at the same time, it also brings a “fast-food” lifestyle. The fast-paced life makes people indifferent and simplified to traditional etiquette and morality. It will not only affect a generation, but also affect our descendants. Therefore, how to give college students a correct way to understand the world and exercise their spirit of hard struggle and entrepreneurship is an urgent problem. The country’s prosperity depends on generations of young people. Therefore, as a talent resource, whether college students can have a correct attitude to understand the reality and their social situation can not be stimulated only by material things. What is important is to enable college students to establish a correct outlook on life and values. The practical teaching of ideological and political theory course in private universities comes into being, which is to train college students to gradually form their personal views and practices which can contribute to their personal success and to the country during the learning period, so as to provide beneficial help for the growth of talents and the development of society.

2. The Countermeasures of Implementing Practical Teaching of Ideological and Political Theory Course

2.1 Organizing Mock Courts.

This form is more practical and operable. With the continuous improvement of our Constitution, Criminal Law, Civil Law, Commercial Law and so on, the status of law in people’s minds has also been greatly improved, and more and more cases of people using law to protect their rights have been reported, which shows that law has a sacred and inviolable status in ordinary people’s lives. This prompts college students to learn some basic legal knowledge, such as “legitimate defence”, copyright law and other commonly used knowledge in three or four years of study. For this reason, we have set up the course “Ideological and Moral Cultivation and Legal Basis” in freshman year. The purpose is to let the students combine the improvement of their quality with the understanding of common knowledge of social law and have a better understanding of the society. However, the influence of this course on students is still limited as it only focuses on theories and cases in class. Therefore, we should use real cases to let students learn. Students can organize their own mock courts to experience various roles, and to understand the fairness and justice of the law, which is a three-dimensional teaching. In this way, students can completely understand some common cases that are prone to disputes, which makes full preparation for dealing with similar situations in the future. Students can also benefit from it, which is of great help to the legal popularization work.
2.2 Setting up Theme Associations.

This form is more popular with students, especially the organization and establishment of various associations with practical significance. The theme-related associations we mentioned include the associations that deal with moral issues and personal values in today’s society, such as “Debates”, and “Love Angel”, which are formed in the context of the course “Ideological and Moral Cultivation and Legal Basis”. Their main purpose is to promote social morality and resist the unhealthy atmosphere of society. In particular, debates should be conducted in the light of actual conditions. They can be conducted in different language forms and in the light of local conditions and customs of various countries. Since different languages are used, students need to express their views on the same issue in light of different national conditions, so as to promote cultural exchanges and integration. This theme-related associations can also be formed in the context of “Outline of Modern Chinese History” and “Introduction to Mao Zedong Thought and the Theoretical System of Chinese Socialism”. For example, performing societies can be established to regularly reproduce important historical figures or events both inside and outside the school, which can be either traditional drama or modern play. This is a very meaningful thing for students who love performing arts. It also provides them with a very good opportunity to understand history and historical figures and enables them to get the truth of doing things from historical events and historical figures.

2.3 Organizing Modern and Contemporary History Lectures.

This is a relatively new way to carry out lectures on modern and contemporary history in various colleges. The number of students in the lecture class should not be too large, but students should be more interested in modern and contemporary history and have a comprehensive grasp of modern and contemporary history. On this basis, lecture classes can regularly tell stories of the national calamity in various colleges, publicize the great achievements of national heroes and so on. Through long-term propaganda, students can enhance their understanding of modern history and contemporary history. At the same time, in the course of the propaganda, through the training of collecting materials and organizing lecture methods, the students in the lecture classes can deepen their understanding of the basic knowledge of “Outline of Modern Chinese History” and “Introduction to Mao Zedong Thought and China’s Socialist Theory System” in the ideological and political theory courses. In addition, in the process of propaganda, students can also improve their language organizing ability and field organizing ability. Regular lectures, for most students, can enhance the sense of national mission and the sense of responsibility to build a good motherland of contemporary college students, which is conducive to stimulating students’ will to study hard.

2.4 Organizing Practical Operation Related to Economy.

Every school has set up a computer room for students majoring Computer and Economic Management, which is also a good resource. We should make full use of this resource in connection with this course. The position of Marxist political economy in economics is very important. Especially the theoretical thought of Capital still has very important guiding significance for today’s world economy. Therefore, in the course of "Fundamental Principles of Marxism" in the course of Ideological and political theory, we have fully taught the students the basic principles of Marxist political economy in the course of “Fundamental Principles of Marxism” of ideological and political theory course. However, in daily life, it is unavoidable to deal with the economy, so students’ knowledge can not only stay in the economic environment envisaged by Marx at that time and not only stay in the theoretical level, but also gradually penetrate into real life. For example, for “investment problem”, “inflation”, “housing price problem” and other problems often encountered in daily life, they all need to use the knowledge of economics. However, due to the lack of economic independence, students may be familiar with these theories, but the practical level of operation is not very good. Therefore, schools should make good use of network resources to simulate real economic world activities for students in the network world, so that students can have a profound understanding of the history of economics, which will be of great help to student’s
future life and work. Students can simulate stock operation in computer room, and understand the real performance of “inflation” and “deflation” and their advantages and disadvantages to the country and individuals, which have important practical significance.

3. Favorable Guarantee Measures for Implementing Practical Teaching

3.1 Do a Good Job in Organization and Coordination of Departments.

Organizational work is a very complicated thing, with lots of trivial things to do. As college students, to undertaking an activity, they need to cooperate with each other, unite with each other and play a team spirit. However, students have little experience in these areas, and their organizational ability and coordination ability are also limited. It is inevitable that there will be some contradictions and disputes. Therefore, the organizational work can not be sloppy. Firstly, the main role of students should be brought into full play in organizing and coordinating. In the process of undertaking, most of the things should be done by students themselves. Whether it is right or wrong, we should wait for the students to slowly ponder and understand, and finally come up with the best plan. We must not discourage students and frustrate their enthusiasm because of minor problems in the process. At the same time, we should seek truth from facts and help students to identify problems in the process of undertaking, whether between students or between teachers and students. We should give positive encouragement and guidance to stimulate students’ spirit of exploring. Secondly, our research group should strengthen the contact with other departments, and can get the active cooperation of various departments, and strong support, whether in policy or in funds. Therefore, in practical teaching activities, the organization and coordination of various departments is an important safeguard force, which should not be ignored.

3.2 On the Construction of Practical Teaching Base.

As several practical methods we have proposed, we need several different bases of practice::

The first base is all kinds of associations formed under the background of school committees and student unions, which actively and effectively absorb students of different grades and interests to participate in our practical activities. The establishment of these associations must be based on our relevant themes and the content of practical, on the premise of mutual solidarity and friendship. They cannot be established without practical significance, and students can’t envy each other.

The second is to contact the school radio and television stations to provide internship platform for students majoring in journalism and other fields, as well as to make contributions to students’ timely familiarity with current affairs at home and abroad.

The third is to establish an organization to contact with outside of the school, which is similar to the external liaison department of an enterprise. Our purpose is to organize students to go out for visits regularly. The units we contact can be some historical sites or revolutionary holy places, or production or research and development bases of some large enterprises.

4. Conclusions

The teaching of ideological and political theory course in private universities is very important, which is an important position for the Party and the country to carry out ideological and patriotic education for the young generation, and deserves the attention of Party committees and ideological teachers in private universities. In 2018, the President Xi Jinping convened the first meeting of ideological and political teachers since the founding of the People’s Republic of China, which is a manifestation of attaching importance to ideological education, and also represents the ardent hope of the country. Therefore, in the moments of vigorous development of higher education, how to do ideological and political work to let students devote themselves to the Party, study hard and become useful talents in the future is the focus of ideological and political courses in universities. In order to solve this key problem, universities should practice more in the teaching process. Only in practice can students have a new understanding of the current situation of social construction, have their own views and make their own efforts. Therefore, it is very important for private universities to
accomplish this task under this goal. Simple traditional classroom teaching can not achieve this task, so it is necessary to understand society and increase knowledge in practice. Through the above four ways, this research enables students to fully understand the social reality and social needs. It is hoped that private universities can attach importance to and take corresponding guarantee measures to realize these four ways.

Finally, some suggestions are put forward: Firstly, universities should fully understand the psychological characteristics and social cognitive status of post-00s students. On this basis, according to the characteristics of different students, universities should refine the above four ways to practice as far as possible, so as to make students benefit and summarize them. Secondly, universities should do a good job in liaison with red education bases, courts, procuratorates, etc, so that students have the opportunity to have direct contact with society. Thirdly, universities should do students’ ideological and political work well, so that students can actively participate in activities. Since the living conditions of students are better now, many post-00s students are afraid of hardship. When carrying out the practice, some students will find a variety of reasons and excuses not to participate, which will greatly reduce the effect of practice. Therefore, it is suggested that universities should do ideological work for students, so as to let most of them participate in the practice. In addition, it is suggested to pay attention to the following three points in the process of practical teaching: The first point is to have the correct “three outlooks”, which is the most basic requirement for teachers. Correct outlook on life, world outlook and values have a subtle guiding role for students. On the contrary, if teachers’ “three outlooks” are not correct and they are eager to achieve quick results and use unscrupulous means, or they are pessimistic and resentful, or they always spread negative energy to students, they will mislead the students’ judgment of the world, society and self in their contact and cooperation with students, and will probably affect students’ “three outlooks”. So this can not be ignored.

The second point is to emphasize the moral education concept. The teacher’s own moral character is very important. In recent years, incidents of teachers’ moral deterioration in universities are common. The main problem for these teachers is that they have insufficient understanding of the educational cause, or even extreme understanding, which leads to the teachers’ deviation from correct moral character. Dangerously, the personality phenomenon of “two skins” may be formed. As far as teacher profession is concerned, teaching and educating people is a heavenly duty. It takes a good blacksmith to make steel. If teachers want students to admire themselves, they should always pay attention to their own moral character, and pass on their good qualities to students through continuous communication with them, so as to influence their moral character.

The third point is to strengthen teachers’ awareness of the rule of law. Teachers should not only impart knowledge and skills to students, but also teach them to be good citizens who abide by the law and discipline. After the “19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China”, China has entered the stage of building a society ruled by law in an all-round way. College students are the main workers and activists in the future society. Their words and deeds will be protected and punished by law. Therefore, it is necessary for students to learn relevant legal knowledge and enhance the awareness of the rule of law in school learning. Teachers spend a lot of time dealing with students every day. Therefore, if teachers enhance their own concept of the rule of law, and teach or pass it on to students, students will be able to know the law early, and abide by the law more in their work.

References


