

Research on the Construction and Practice of Music Classroom for Ideological and Political Course in Higher Vocational Colleges with Students' Development as the Core

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Abstract: Higher vocational students mainly come from the group of students with lower scores in the college entrance examination. Their learning ability is deficient and their habits are not good. However, there are also many problems in the current situation of ideological and political teaching in higher vocational colleges. Through systematic teaching, ideological and political lessons enable students to initially establish a correct outlook on life and world outlook, laying a good ideological foundation for students' healthy growth and success in the future. How to construct a classroom teaching atmosphere in which students actively participate and actively learn is an important task to explore the teaching reform of classroom effectiveness. With the development of society, students become the main body of teaching activities, which is the inevitable trend of teaching reform at this stage. In this context, this paper attempts to analyze the main role of students in Ideological and political education from the perspective of teachers. Teachers should always be based on the democratic, loose and harmonious relationship between teachers and students, and use the emotion of respect and equality to infect students.

1. Introduction

Through systematic teaching, ideological and political lessons enable students to initially establish a correct outlook on life and world outlook, laying a good ideological foundation for students' healthy growth and success in the future [1]. The modern teaching view holds that teachers and students are the two basic components of any teaching activity. Students' learning must be conducted under the guidance of teachers. The leading role of teachers and the dominant position of students are mutually unified. Teachers should fully mobilize students' learning enthusiasm in teaching. Modern pedagogy holds that teaching depends not on how much teachers teach students, but on how much students learn [2]. How to construct a classroom teaching atmosphere in which students actively participate and actively learn is an important task to explore the teaching reform of classroom effectiveness. Returning to the classroom, improving the attraction of classroom teaching and improving the learning efficiency of students are the eternal themes of the in-depth education and teaching reform in higher vocational colleges [3]. With the development of society, students becoming the main body of teaching activities is an inevitable development trend of teaching reform at this stage. Teachers should always use democratic, loose, and harmonious teacher-student relations as the basis, infect students with respect and equality, and fill the classroom with a "happy" atmosphere, making the teaching process truly an interactive process of teacher-student interaction and common development. [4].

The college student group is extremely creative and dynamic, but its three perspectives are not yet mature enough to correctly grasp the information in the online community. The psychological needs and psychological pressures of college students, and the psychological problems they generate are more and more prominent, and some even induce mental illness [5]. In order to give full play to the role of politics teaching in quality education, we must conscientiously improve the teaching methods of politics lessons, so that the Sipin classroom can get rid of boring, tedious, preaching, and lively teaching methods, so that students can enjoy it and receive correct thinking.

Emotional guidance and influence [6]. Teachers must scientifically organize students' classroom learning, fully mobilize the enthusiasm and initiative of students, and in the process gradually cultivate the students' self-learning ability. The core idea of quality education is for the development of each student [7]. In teaching, whether students can play their main role is an important criterion for evaluating the quality of teaching. Under this realistic background, this article attempts to analyze the role of students in the ideological and political teaching based on the perspective of teachers. In the teaching practice of higher vocational ideological and political lessons, teachers must establish a student-oriented concept, construct a vocational ideological and political lesson, and truly stimulate students' potential.

2. Stimulate Students' Interest in Learning with Rich and Colorful Teaching Methods

The ideological and political course has become a rigid teaching mode in which teachers only talk about students' listening. It has formed a situation in which students turn around teachers and teachers turn around books. Students are always in a passive state of indoctrination. As a guide for students, teachers should actively and responsibly create favorable conditions for students to succeed, so that students can truly enjoy the joy of success. Teachers should actively design some feasible methods and integrate the training process into the learning class, closely combining with students' thinking. Today's society is in a transitional period, impetuous social atmosphere still exists in a certain range, and people's values have been distorted to a certain extent. Influenced by impetuous social atmosphere [8]. Teachers should respect the will of students, create conditions according to the actual situation of students, guide students according to circumstances, guide students correctly in teaching, and attach importance to the cultivation of students' thinking.

Ideological and political education should not only realize the perfection of personal morality, but also further embody the spirit of the times, the national spirit and the national spirit to lay the foundation for the construction of a harmonious society. In teaching, students' social development is mainly realized through communication and cooperation. Communication and cooperation between students and students and between students and teachers are beneficial to students' social development. The interactive relationship between students' social development is shown in Figure 1.

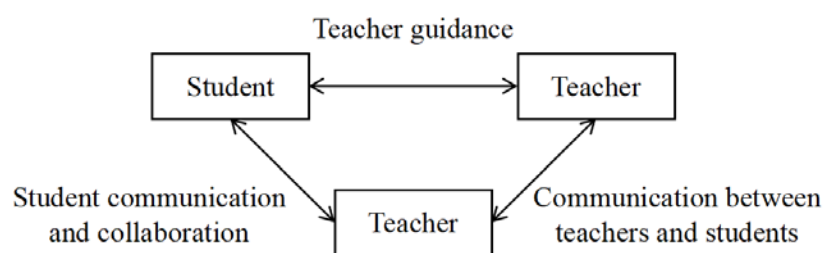


Fig.1 Interactive Relationship of Students' Social Development

In order to change the abstract and boring teaching situation of ideological and political courses, we must reform the teaching methods and carry out the teaching through a variety of teaching methods, which can take the forms of autonomy, discussion and debate, emphasizing the cooperation between students and jointly solving problems. When studying the distribution system of our country at this stage, the situation is to let students introduce the composition of family income. After summarizing, the distribution method at this stage is discussed and analyzed. The students are full of interest and active in thinking. They have received good teaching effect. Higher vocational education has vigorously promoted the education and teaching reform. With the learning and updating of teachers' modern education and teaching concepts, the application of modern information teaching methods, the continuous improvement of teaching conditions, the teaching methods, teaching methods and teaching forms in higher vocational education have been obviously improved and improved.

3. The Teaching of Ideological and Political Courses Should Follow the Principle of Living Teaching

The new curriculum concept requires us to follow the principle of “being close to students, life and reality” in classroom teaching. The basic motive force for the construction of the music classroom mainly comes from the students themselves, and the teacher is the guide of this motive force. Teachers should scientifically organize the students' classroom learning, fully mobilize the enthusiasm and initiative of the students, and gradually train the students' self-study ability in this process [9]. The relationship between teachers and students is harmonious, mutual equality, mutual respect, teaching can grow. The equality between teachers and students is conducive to fully mobilize students' initiative in learning and give full play to students' main role. Only in a free, relaxed, harmonious, lively and interesting learning atmosphere can students' interest in learning and thirst for knowledge be greatly improved, and learning efficiency will naturally be improved.

The ideological and political education in colleges and universities should pay more attention to the influence of the network community on college students' ideology, and rationally use the network community to innovate the ideological and political education in colleges and universities. A simple and effective method to analyze the difference between ideological and political education and vocational skills training is the hypothesis test of two independent sample methods. A university career coach teaches the same subject in three classes at the same time. In the student evaluation, the teacher's evaluation data are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Student Evaluation Data of Two Independent Sample Means

Sample size	The average score	Sample standard deviation
60	80	4.5
58	76	3.9
61	82	4.1

Teachers should insist on taking life as the center, combine teaching with students' real life closely, inspire and guide students to pay attention to the people around them, care about the things around them, and learn in life. Teachers are the organizers, promoters and cooperators of the classroom. They should not only pay attention to the combination of various teaching methods and teaching methods, but also diversify the teaching forms to attract students' attention for a long time. In teaching, students should be guided to set a practical goal for themselves in time. In this way, when the goal is clear, the students will not be at a loss. When the students pursue the goal, they should give praise to their even small achievements in time, so that they can enjoy the achievement brought by success and learn more actively. Life-oriented classroom teaching is close to students' actual life experience, making students feel that ideological and political lessons are actually around them and can solve their own practical problems, rather than just talking about some big and profound truth. In this way, students will have a better understanding of the significance of ideological and political lessons, learning will be more active and the effect of learning will naturally be better.

4. Strengthen the Application Experience of Ideological and Political Principles

Theory comes from practice, and it also guides practice. Strengthening students' social practice activities is conducive to helping students understand the principles contained in theory more deeply, enhancing students' perceptual knowledge, and promoting middle school students to transform various political science principles into practical ability and innovative spirit. In teaching design, we should create opportunities for students to cooperate and explore, and let students explore knowledge independently, so that they can truly master knowledge and skills in the process of autonomy, cooperation and exploration. As a guide for students, teachers should actively and responsibly create favorable conditions for students to succeed. The purpose of ideological and political teaching is to help students establish correct outlook on life, world outlook and values, improve their political literacy, and apply the knowledge they have learned to real life to guide their actions [10]. Teachers should deeply study the teaching content, thoroughly understand the teaching

materials, grasp the core, key points and difficulties of knowledge and skills, and flexibly design inquiry, open or contradictory problems according to the students' learning situation, so as to guide students to creatively acquire knowledge. Only by establishing a harmonious and happy classroom learning atmosphere can students focus their attention, have the most active thinking, take the initiative to learn, be willing to learn, be willing to learn, and master the best knowledge and skills. In the teaching process, teachers should recognize the importance of ideological and political lessons to the growth of students, pay attention to creating a harmonious classroom teaching atmosphere, guide students towards society and life, let students experience the fun of learning ideological and political lessons, stimulate their interest in learning, and effectively improve the teaching effect of ideological and political lessons.

5. Conclusions

As the backbone of the motherland, students are the tomorrow of the motherland, so the school classroom is an important place to train students. The fundamental motive force for the construction of the music classroom mainly comes from the students themselves, and the teacher is the guiding person of this motive force. The teacher should scientifically organize the students' classroom learning and fully mobilize the enthusiasm and initiative of the students. The state has begun to build comprehensive experimental teaching centers for liberal arts in various colleges and universities, which has brought hope to personnel training. Times are advancing and science and technology are developing. In order to meet the needs of social development, as teachers, we should fully understand the important role of ideological and political courses, actively explore and continuously carry out teaching reform. In the teaching work, we should guide the students to set up a practical goal for themselves in time. The purpose of Ideological and political teaching is to help students establish a correct outlook on life, the world and values, improve political literacy, and can apply the knowledge learned in real life, guide their own actions. Happy learning classroom is a lively classroom which pays attention to students, growth and development. The construction of music learning classroom in higher vocational education requires teachers to change teaching ideas, stimulate students' interest in learning, improve classroom evaluation methods, and improve the effectiveness of classroom teaching.

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