

Research on the Integration of Huang Yanpei's Vocational Education Ideology into Higher Vocational Physical Education Curriculum

Chao Huang, Ming Zeng

Hubei Communications Technical College, Wuhan, Hubei, China

Keywords: Huang Yanpei; Vocational education ideology; Vocational colleges; Physical education courses

Abstract: Under the background of the new era, vocational education has entered a new stage, and ideological and political education in physical education courses is an important part of school quality education. By using methods such as literature review and logical induction, this paper elaborates on the guiding role of Huang Yanpei's vocational education ideology in four aspects of ideological and political education in vocational physical education courses: inspiration for vocational education goals and objectives, guidance for vocational education educational policies, inspiration for vocational education teaching principles, and inspiration for vocational education ethics. The article briefly describes the importance of Huang Yanpei's vocational education ideology on ideological and political work in physical education from both macro and micro perspectives, and explores new ways to integrate Huang Yanpei's vocational education ideology into ideological and political work in physical education courses in vocational colleges, such as "achieving success in career", "being dedicated to work and enjoying the group", "using both hands and brains, and combining work and study". By integrating Huang Yanpei's vocational education philosophy with the ideological and political education of physical education courses, students can have a healthy physique and good moral character, laying a solid foundation for cultivating more skilled talents and ethnic craftsmen.

1. Introduction

The report of the Twentieth National Congress of the Communist Party of China stressed that we should comprehensively promote the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation with Chinese path to modernization as the strategic goal of basically realizing socialist modernization, and proposed to build a strong country in education, sports and health by 2035.

Huang Yanpei is one of the pioneers and representatives of vocational education in China. Through historical witness, his educational philosophy is in line with the development of vocational education and has reference value for the teaching of physical education courses in the new era. In recent years, the development of ideological and political education in physical education courses is still in the exploratory stage. Under the guidance of the Party, this article explores the scientific connotation of Huang Yanpei's vocational education thought, explores the guiding role of Huang Yanpei's vocational education thought in physical education teaching, briefly describes its importance in the ideological and political education of physical education courses in vocational colleges, and explores a new path for Huang Yanpei's vocational education thought to integrate into the ideological and political education of physical education courses in vocational colleges.^[1]

2. Guidance of Huang Yanpei's Vocational Education Thought on Ideological and Political Education in Higher Vocational Physical Education Curriculum under the Background of the New Era

2.1. The Inspiration of Vocational Education Goals and Objectives on Ideological and Political Education in Physical Education Curriculum

The purpose of vocational education is to prepare individuals for a living, which is the most

basic condition that cannot even be carried out in their own lives. The mission of vocational education is to enable students to master a certain skill and solve their employment problems. The purpose of physical education teaching is to make students physically fit and cultivate exercise habits; Secondly, for the development of individuality, on a guaranteed basis, students should better highlight their own characteristics and demonstrate the personalization of education. In the selection of physical education courses, students should choose sports projects that are suitable for themselves or their own preferences based on their physical fitness; The third is to prepare individuals for serving society. Under the guidance of the Party, personal development still needs to enter society, and only the direction of talent cultivation is consistent with the path of social development. The ultimate goal of education is to serve society, that is, to serve the people. In physical education teaching, the improvement of individual skills should still serve the tactical needs of the team, and achieve victory in competitions through unity and cooperation; The fourth is to prepare for the country and its development. Personal development ultimately needs to reach the national level. Although personal power is limited, it can influence others around us. Only when the country is strong can the people be happy. That is why Huang Yanpei founded the first vocational education group, which brought China's vocational education to a new threshold, promoted national rejuvenation, and inspired young people with aspirations to contribute to the people and save the nation, On the road to building a strong sports country, school sports play a crucial role. However, in physical education teaching, teachers can make students aware of the ideological concept that "if sports are strong, China will be strong, and if national sports are prosperous, sports will be prosperous."^[2]

Vocational education training objectives: From an individual's perspective, the training objectives are for the survival and development of individuals. Through vocational education learning, students can master a skill, successfully complete their studies, and find a job that matches their major; From a social perspective, the training goal is to serve the development and service of society, to use one's professional skills to serve society, to bring happiness to the people with one's professional knowledge, and to realize self-worth. So, starting from the cultivation goals of physical education courses, namely social adaptation goals, physical health goals, mental health goals, sports skills goals, and sports participation goals, vocational education cultivation goals inspire physical education teaching to strengthen individual physical and mental health, learn and master one or two sports skills, so that students can adapt to social development faster and better after graduation.

2.2. Guidelines for the Ideological and Political Education of Physical Education Curriculum in the Policy of Vocational Education

Socialization of vocational education. The purpose of students acquiring professional skills in school is to serve and work in society, so Huang Yanpei believes that the socialization of vocational education is an inevitable path. The first socialization is the purpose of education, which is to carry out the entire process in the form of education and achieve the results in a professional manner; The second socialization is the cultivation goal, in order to adapt to the production and cooperation of society, based on the knowledge and moral education of vocational education, to cultivate the talents needed by society; The third socialization is the organizational approach, which, on the one hand, should be based on the wishes of students themselves, and on the other hand, it should be based on the practical needs of society to run schools in practice; The fourth socialization is the mode of education, which can only promote the development of vocational education by utilizing various forces. So, in physical education teaching, teachers can guide students to participate in after-school physical activities, making the "second classroom" of school physical education more socialized. If the school gymnasium can be operated in the form of clubs, enterprises can also hold sports events in the school gymnasium.^[3]

Scientification of vocational education. From the human to material aspects, problems should be solved according to scientific principles. In terms of personnel, relevant management organizations should be established and managed using scientific methods; In terms of material aspects, such as curriculum design, textbook selection, and teaching facilities, science can be used to solve them.

When applied to physical education curriculum teaching, teachers can use scientific training methods to enable students to scientifically analyze the essentials of movements, effectively apply technical movements, and proficiently master sports skills.

Popularization of vocational education. Huang Yanpei believes that vocational education should be an education that can be used by ordinary people, rather than enjoyed by a few upper class people. Only when the majority of people participate in vocational education to learn and master a skill can they serve society. From the perspective of economic development, popularization not only satisfies the interests and needs of workers themselves, but also plays a certain role in social and economic development. Therefore, the popularization of vocational education has brought happiness to the vast members of society. For physical education courses, the idea of "national fitness" reflects the commonality. Whether it is students on campus or graduates entering society, physical exercise is not limited by the venue and equipment requirements, and can be exercised anytime and anywhere.

2.3. The Enlightenment of Vocational Education Teaching Principles on Ideological and Political Education in Physical Education Curriculum

Combining theory with practice. Theory is the knowledge in school textbooks, reflecting the laws of educational development and the scientific outlook on development, while practice is the implementation of education in practice. Only by combining them can the best results be achieved. In physical education teaching, the learning of sports theory ultimately needs to be reflected through practice, whether it is the technical movements of a certain project or the competition methods of sports competitions, they must be practiced in training or competitions. Only the combination of theory and practice can optimize learning and training.

The combination of professional skills education and professional ethics education. The implementation of professional skills education cannot be separated from classroom teaching, and the implementation of ideological and political courses is also reflected in the classroom. Students should follow the code of conduct of professional ethics in their professional activities. Having good professional ethics is important in the future workplace, so professional ethics education in schools plays a crucial role. Through professional skills education and combined with physical education curriculum teaching, students can learn sports rehabilitation based on their professional occupational injuries. In the public physical education courses of vocational education, the content of sports rehabilitation is not specific to each profession, and most of it is common sports injury rehabilitation.

Combining social needs with the development of vocational education. The professional knowledge learned by students matches the needs of social work, and students demonstrate the effect of using both hands and brains through practice, achieving a match of social recognition. Through studying physical education courses in schools, after employment, one can showcase their learned sports skills through competitions organized by enterprises.^[4]

The combination of personality development and all-round cultivation. In the teaching process, the primary goal is to achieve the four objectives of vocational education, respect the personal development characteristics of students, and at the same time, in terms of cultivation and employment, the comprehensive development of students' comprehensive literacy is the foundation, with the goal of adapting to society and developing the future. Physical education courses can help oneself have a healthy body and mind. Only when one's own qualities are solid enough can one develop in multiple aspects.

2.4. The Enlightenment of Vocational Education Ethics on Ideological and Political Education in Physical Education Curriculum

The motto of the Chinese Vocational Education School founded by Huang Yanpei is "Dedication and Joy in the Group", which shows that "Dedication and Joy in the Group" and "Sacred Labor" hold a very important position in the moral concept of vocational education. "Dedication and group building" is mainly reflected in the "dedication" to work and the "group building" of partners. Students cultivated by schools not only need to learn professional knowledge, but also need to learn

the most basic professional ethics and spirit. When entering society, they should have a sense of service, and as a member of society, they should also have the spirit of serving the name. Not only should one respect and love their work, but also have a sense of teamwork with colleagues in the workplace.^[5] In physical education teaching, unity and cooperation are the most fundamental spirit possessed by collective projects. It is not only necessary to take competitions and training seriously, but also to cooperate and cooperate well with teammates, so as to achieve better results in training and competitions.

3. The Importance of Integrating Huang Yanpei's Vocational Education Thought into the Ideological and Political Education of Physical Education Courses in Vocational Colleges

Vocational education and regular undergraduate education are equally important, and the position of Huang Yanpei's vocational education ideological system in vocational education is also very important. With the development of the times, the ideological and political education in the new era and Huang Yanpei's vocational education ideology are like the present and the past, continuing the ideological concepts of the past and innovating the current ideological concepts. The importance of integrating his ideas into physical education curriculum ideological and political education is reflected from two levels below.^[6]

3.1. Macro level

Huang Yanpei's professional ethics such as "sacred labor" and "dedication to work and happiness" in his ideological system have a certain impact on the worldview, outlook on life, and values of vocational college students. It is important to help students form the correct "three views" during their university years, which has also become a part of the ideological and political education function of physical education courses. The use of athletes' diligent training in physical education courses to represent the country and bring glory to the country reflects the value of "labor glory", allowing students to feel the spirit of "labor sacredness" and form labor concepts such as "hard work and endurance" and "self-sufficiency".

3.2. Micro level

Physical education courses are just one of the mandatory public courses. Through the teaching of knowledge and skills, teachers naturally impart ideological and political elements to students. Through the concepts of "serving society" and "integrating work and learning", new perspectives can be provided for teachers to carry out ideological and political work in courses. Through the first classroom of physical education, students can understand the importance and particularity of sports education, cultivate the concept of "health first", and first have a healthy body and mind in order to better learn professional knowledge; Secondly, in the physical education classroom, the organization and service of student sports committee members enable students to learn the spirit of serving others, understand the realization of self-worth after entering society, and enable themselves to have better development; Finally, by combining students' own majors and practicing ideological and political education in physical education courses, students can learn the spirit of unity, cooperation, and loyalty to their duties.

4. A New Exploration on the Integration of Huang Yanpei's Vocational Education Thought into the Physical Education Curriculum of Vocational Colleges

4.1. The New Practice of the Thought of "Having a Happy Career" in the Purpose of Vocational Education

The concept of "having a job and enjoying one's career" proposed by Huang Yanpei refers to enabling unemployed individuals to have jobs, enabling those with jobs to work happily, and showing a love and sense of responsibility for their work. So integrating ideological and political education into school physical education courses can exercise students' comprehensive employment abilities in physical education classes.^[7]

Firstly, cultivate the physical fitness required by students for employment. As skilled talents, most of them are the main workers on the production line after employment, and they must have sufficient physical fitness to be competent in their positions. The practice of physical fitness not only exercises the physical strength of the body, but also improves the ability of psychological quality. Some companies and units will conduct physical fitness assessments on candidates during recruitment, and the nature of some jobs tests physical fitness. If even basic physical fitness is not up to standard, it is difficult to achieve employment, which shows the importance of physical fitness. Physical training in the classroom also cultivates students' spirit of hard work, perseverance, and perseverance. Through physical training, students can learn to view the process and results correctly. Employment may not be smooth, and students should not give up or be discouraged during this process.

Secondly, cultivate students' psychological qualities for employment, improve adaptability and resilience. In physical education teaching, after practicing skills, they should be applied to practical situations. Teachers will arrange classroom teaching competitions, such as in basketball games, first analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of opponents and how to use tactics to gain advantages. When leading the score in the competition, students should have a correct attitude towards the pace of the field, play to their normal level, and continuously expand the score; When the score is behind, don't be impatient. Instead, stay calm and encourage your teammates to have a correct view of the outcome of the game. Through competitions, students can learn to analyze and solve problems, and in the employment process, they can choose suitable positions based on their own advantages.

4.2. The new practice of the educational philosophy of "socialization, scientificization, and popularization"

Huang Yanpei's educational policy is still of great reference value when applied to current vocational colleges. Among them, the skill oriented nature of vocational education demonstrates the socialization of the school, the innovation of vocational education highlights the scientificization, and the universality of vocational education reflects the popularization. Teachers can use the scientific development concept to conduct ideological and political education in physical education courses based on these characteristics.

Firstly, from the perspective of teachers, physical education teachers themselves need to have new ideas of innovation and entrepreneurship in order to impart innovative concepts to students in the teaching process. The selection of physical education textbooks can be updated and highlighted, and pre class previews can be carried out using links or QR codes in textbooks and mobile apps to strengthen the innovative awareness of physical education teachers and integrate physical education teaching into professional curriculum construction.

Secondly, from the perspective of students, physical education classroom teaching can integrate innovative educational content into practice, guiding students through the practice methods of technical movements in a certain sports project. Teachers can teach students through traditional teaching methods, allowing them to think about ways to achieve better results through practice. At the same time, by implementing innovative modern teaching methods and integrating modern technology into physical education courses, utilizing online interactive platforms and virtual reality technology, students can practice in the virtual environment and experience diverse physical education teaching, creating a strong sense of interest and exploration. After simulating practical training, students can share their practical experiences with the teacher and provide feedback on their learning experience.

Finally, from the perspective of teaching models, in the context of information technology in the new era, a hybrid approach of online and offline physical education teaching is being vigorously developed, providing more teaching methods offline through the resources of online courses. On the basis of traditional physical education classroom teaching, schools can actively develop school-based online course resources, including electronic lesson plans, courseware, specialized skill animations, competition videos, teaching videos, micro lessons, etc., based on the characteristics of network technology informatization. For example, online teaching platforms such

as Wisdom Tree and University MOOC allow students to self-study online through mobile phones or computers, which is one of the means of preview and review, It has made up for the shortcomings in classroom teaching and effectively improved the quality of teaching.

4.3. The New Practice of Education and Teaching Principles of "Hand and Brain Integration, Practice and Learning Integration"

The concepts advocated by Mr. Huang Yanpei, such as "combining hands and brains, integrating work and learning, and integrating theory and practice", have been integrated into the ideological and political education of physical education courses in vocational colleges, which has a certain effect on the reform of the "three educations" and improves the quality of talent cultivation. "The combination of hand and brain" refers to the need to combine the use of brain and hands during skill practice. Hands are the external form, while the use of brain is the internal cultivation. For example, when learning a technical action in a sports project, the use of brain to analyze the execution of arm movements can optimize the completion of the action. The combination of hand and brain can be effectively applied in both school physical education classes and internship training rooms.

The application of integrated theory and practice teaching in physical education teaching practice can be carried out through various methods such as introducing sports celebrity stories as contexts, sports games as warm-up activities, and online classroom video learning, providing students with a diversified platform both online and offline, and stimulating their interest in physical education courses. Before practicing physical education classes, targeted teaching plans and outlines can be developed based on the majors of some students, achieving better integration of theory and practice through a complete teaching process. In physical education classes, strengthening communication between teachers and students, and conducting appropriate physical intensity exercises based on their physical fitness can better promote their comprehensive abilities. After the completion of physical education courses, combined with the professional characteristics of the school, a distinctive physical education curriculum teaching will be formulated, and the teaching content and strategies will be adjusted to further enhance the integration of theory and practice in teaching reform.

4.4. The New Practice of "Dedication and Joyfulness" in Vocational Education Ethics

In Huang Yanpei's professional ethics education philosophy, "dedication and social happiness" is not only an important component, but also the core content. After entering the workforce, students should maintain a sense of responsibility and also integrate into the larger collective of work, with a spirit of unity and cooperation. In the context of ideological and political education in the curriculum, the teaching reform of physical education courses can integrate Huang Yanpei's professional ethics education into ideological and political elements, allowing students to understand the concepts of "dedication" and "joy in the community" through physical education classes.

In the ideological and political education teaching of vocational physical education courses, firstly, it is necessary to establish a diversified evaluation and assessment system, where teachers and students can evaluate each other and play the role of educational evaluation. After class, teachers and students can conduct mutual evaluation through internet platforms, and through mutual authentic evaluation, strengthen students' professional ethics. The second is to improve the content of physical education teaching, integrate physical education teaching resources, explore the elements of professional ethics education in resources, combine modern teaching models, and integrate the elements of professional ethics education into physical education practice teaching. Thirdly, the school actively carries out extracurricular expansion training activities, encouraging students to actively participate in extracurricular sports activities. Within the school, students can participate in various sports clubs. Through the activities organized by the school club, students can recognize the importance of the collective, thereby cultivating their team spirit and sense of responsibility. At the same time, introducing the teaching mode of sports clubs into schools to enrich students' after-school physical activities can not only enable them to learn corresponding skills through exercise.

5. Conclusion

In the context of the new era, we should attach importance to the development of ideological and political education in physical education courses and play the role of physical education in educating people; We combine Huang Yanpei's vocational education ideas in the "Three Education Reform" to improve the system of physical education courses in vocational colleges; We highlight the function of sports education and the concept of Huang Yanpei's vocational education philosophy in the integration of industry and education, and innovate the path of ideological and political education in sports courses. The integration of Huang Yanpei's vocational education ideology into the ideological and political education of physical education courses goes far beyond these aspects. Its ideological system also has a lot of integration and innovation in the ideological and political education of physical education courses.

As one of the public basic courses, physical education courses not only impart skills and knowledge, but also subtly provide students with ideological and moral education in the physical education classroom. In the context of vocational education in the new era, the goals of talent cultivation have changed with the improvement of the vocational education system. Huang Yanpei's vocational education ideas, as the foundation of vocational education, have been integrated into the ideological and political teaching practice of physical education courses in vocational colleges in the new era, enabling students in vocational colleges to have a healthy physique and sound character, laying a solid foundation for cultivating more skilled talents and national craftsmen.

Acknowledgements

Fund Project: 2022 Hubei Provincial Teaching Research Project "Research on the Core Composition and Development Path of Ideological and Political Abilities of Physical Education Teachers in New Era Universities" Phase Achievements (Project Number: 2022573)

References

- [1] Tian Zhengping. The Formation, Connotation, and Realistic Significance of Huang Yanpei's Vocational Education Thought[A]//Huang Yanpei Vocational Education Thought Research Center of Nanjing Institute of Industry and Technology. Tracing and Innovation. Beijing: Higher Education Press, 2007
- [2] Pan Maoyuan. The Enlightenment of Huang Yanpei's Vocational Education Thought on Current Higher Vocational Education[J]. Education Research, 2007(1):45-50
- [3] Zhang Qiwu, Yue Jinfeng. Research Review on Huang Yanpei's Vocational Education Thought: Based on Data from 1980 to 2015[J]. Vocational and Technical Education, 2016, 37(33):10-14
- [4] Li Jun. Contemporary Value and Inspiration of Huang Yanpei's Vocational Education Thought[J]. Vocational Education Research, 2019(2):87-91
- [5] Meng Xianping. Analysis of Huang Yanpei's Vocational Education Thought[J]. Jiangsu Vocational Education, 2020, 20(2):20-24, 41
- [6] Li Mengqing, Liu Jingjing, Huang Yanpei. The Origins and Value Expansion of Vocational Education Thought[J]. China Vocational and Technical Education, 2017(15):44-56
- [7] Su Bo; Gong Linfeng. The Enlightenment of Huang Yanpei's Vocational Education Thought on the Ideological and Political Construction of Higher Vocational English Curriculum[J]. Journal of Liaoning Agricultural Vocational and Technical College, 2022, 24(06):30-33