

# Exploration on Teaching Reform of Ideological and Political Theory Course in Higher Vocational Education under the Background of “Internet+”

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**ABSTRACT.** *With the development of science, Chinese Internet level has been rapidly improved. Under the wave of new media, the teaching of ideological and political theory courses in higher vocational education in China is also facing different challenges. Today's higher vocational college students have different ideas and concepts from the past, and at the same time their values have changed. Therefore, the teaching reform of ideological and political theory courses in higher vocational colleges is imminent, and how to improve the effectiveness of ideological and political theory courses in higher vocational colleges is worthy of our exploration and discussion. This article discusses and explores the teaching reform of ideological and political theory courses in higher vocational colleges.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Internet, Ideological and political theory, Teaching reform*

## 1. Introduction

In today's society where new media is booming, how to properly use it is also a science. For teaching, it undoubtedly provides a good way for students to learn. If it can reasonably use its advantages and insert it into the teaching of teachers and the learning of students, then it will bring people many conveniences. Especially for college students, they spend a lot of time on mobile phones and computers every day, so that their lives and studies are deeply affected by the Internet. New media also provides great convenience for their learning. By using various learning software, it makes it easier for them to acquire knowledge. Various social software also gives them more opportunities to communicate with the society and get to know more people. Under such a background, if the new media can be correctly connected with ideological and political teaching, it will be of great benefit to both students and teachers.

## **2. The Significance of the Reform of Ideological and Political Courses in Higher Vocational Colleges**

In the context of new media, the teaching reform of ideological and political theory courses is inevitable. The rapid development of China has greatly improved people's thinking and concepts, and they have paid more and more attention to education. China focuses on cultivating high-quality and comprehensively developed talents. After graduation, students are not only required to have professional knowledge, but also have a certain ideological and political realm, and have a certain socialist moral code. Therefore, we must carry out certain exploration reforms on the teaching of ideological and political courses in higher vocational colleges to make it more in line with the needs of today's society.

Strengthening the reform of ideological and political theory courses in colleges and universities is also the need for the stable development of the country. Nowadays, students in society are not particularly high in thought and consciousness, nor do they have certain ability to resist pressure and strong psychological construction. Especially now that there are many extremists and some fake news in the society, students may be induced to pay attention to petty gains in front of them while they are surfing the Internet, and to act inconsistent with morals. This requires schools to adapt to the characteristics of social development, and then make timely and effective adjustments to teaching reforms, so that students can better adapt to the complex relationship between society, school, and various factors in life. This is not only conducive to the development of students, but also to prepare China for cultivating multi-faceted talents, and it can also contribute to the stable and harmonious development of the country.

## **3. Current Bottlenecks in Ideological and Political Theory Courses**

### ***3.1 Too Lofty and Not Fit the Reality of Life***

The ideological and political theory classes that students receive in school are the main source of students' ideological and political edification. However, some ideological and political class teachers are too lofty and full of spiritual chicken soup, which are all theoretical long articles and lack of a relatively high-level rational view and analysis of hot issues and information that occur in real life, and are seriously out of life. In the past, the teaching of ideological and political theory courses was relatively traditional, and the content of routine views was relatively empty, which could not resonate well with students in spirit and was not very convincing. In addition, the purpose of the previous ideological and political theory courses did not think about the differences between each student. The teaching process was more uniform, and the purpose was to set students as models of tall universities, but they seemed out of place in real life, too lofty and not fit the reality of life enough. For example, some teachers now read all the meanings of the socialist core values to the students, or explain the Party's thoughts and Xi Jinping's speech to the students., lack the small things in life and small cases, so students all

relatively hollow listen to them, and there is no sympathy and their own feelings, so the effect is not good.

### ***3.2 Single Teaching Method, No Interaction***

The traditional teaching mode is instillation education. In previous classrooms, the teacher talked at the top and the students listened at the bottom. The teacher can see every move of the students below from the podium, but cannot understand how much the students listened to or absorbed. This model is relatively uniform and synchronized. Regardless of whether it is students of all stages and levels, as long as they are sitting below, the teacher talks and listens, but the level of students in each class is different. The teacher's teaching speed and content all are relatively balanced, which is not very convenient for both good students and students with poor grades. Moreover, for colleges and universities, the listening environment is relatively relaxed, and the teacher's requirements for mobile phones are not too strict, so there are many bowers in the classroom. In order to allow new students to listen to the class well, some colleges and universities ask them to hand in their mobile phones before class. This method is really useful, but it cannot be fully promoted. It has received a lot of dissatisfaction from students, and some students slowly think of various ways to resist this kind of school behavior.

## **4. New Ideological and Political Reform Methods**

### ***4.1 Be Good At Using the Internet to Engage Students***

Now the world's network systems have matured. In the face of such a new product, we must use it and make good use of it. For the reform of the teaching of ideological and political theory courses, we can use the form of the Internet to allow new media to penetrate the teacher's teaching. For example, the teacher can use classroom pie or other software to allow students to interact with the teacher in the classroom, the teacher can open the interactive mode, let the students comment, and understand the students' thoughts in time, or use this software for attendance and homework assignment, especially the students of higher vocational colleges, they will be more interested in this new form and can arouse their enthusiasm.

For some relatively boring theoretical knowledge, teachers can also use the Internet to build some models, or find some explanatory videos, and use the multiple functions of new media to help students understand and master. The use of new media will increase the learning rate of students, but the requirements for teachers will be stricter. This requires teachers to master some office skills and some necessary information teaching skills, such as courseware production and video editing. Teachers can use these skills to create a relatively relaxed and pleasant learning environment for students, so as to continuously narrow the distance between teachers and students, and enable students to learn ideological and political theory courses with a positive attitude.

#### ***4.2 Improve the Examination System***

Today's ideological and political theory course teaching also has some problems in the final exam. From the current point of view, the ideological and political examination methods of higher vocational colleges are relatively simple. The school mainly adopts some closed-book examinations. Students are required to elaborate on some important knowledge points. The requirements for students to recite are relatively high, but some are lacking personal opinion-based questions. Most students do not study well in the ordinary time. Before the exam, they make effort at the last moment and engage in surprises before the exam. This can only play a role in not failing the subject, but the students do not understand what they have recited. And will forget after the exam. Therefore, if you want students to pay attention to this course, you must first make them pay attention to the whole course of studying this course, and you must listen carefully. The easiest way is to change the previous test method to make students more Express your opinions and increase your performance scores in ordinary classes. In this way, the enthusiasm of the students can be better mobilized, and this course can play a greater role.

#### ***4.3 Increasing the Network Factor in the Curriculum***

The traditional teaching model of ideological and political courses is relatively simple, mainly teachers teaching and students are listening. If the proportion of the Internet in the classroom is increased, then the teacher's lecture will no longer be a single indoctrination education. Borrowing new media, the teaching pays more attention to the interactivity of some information transmission, which allows students to participate and become the same subject as the teacher. At the same time, the use of Internet learning resources, such as the use of some mobile learning platforms, allows students to use learning resources to a greater extent and learn independently on the platform. Students can also look at the content that suits them in a targeted manner according to their own situation. If they don't understand, they can also directly ask the teacher on the Internet, which is more efficient and interesting than the old-fashioned teaching in the past.

At the same time, borrowing online teaching can also cultivate students' autonomy, let students want to learn anytime and anywhere, and make learning more efficient. For example, some schools implement online and offline teaching at the same time, and the proportion of exams is a combination of online and offline. Normally, students can go to the classroom to listen to lessons within a specified time, and then use some leisure time to borrow the Internet to listen to lessons online. Especially for the relatively single subject of ideological and political courses, the students' desire to learn is not particularly strong, so they need to choose their more energetic time to study, so that the class will be more convenient.

## 5. Conclusion

In general, the ideological and political theory courses of the students in the higher vocational period play a guiding role in their later life. Therefore, we must be more aware of the significance of the reform of the ideological and political theory course, and invest in its reform construction in time, so that students can become more interested in it, mobilize the enthusiasm of more people, and let this course becomes a course that students take the initiative to learn and really like.

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