

# *Practical Research on Labor Education in Applied Undergraduate Colleges under the Background of "Five Education Simultaneously"*

Weida Sun, Mei Meng, Zhiwu Zhu, Kai Xu, Chunhong Teng, Xingyu Zhang, Minghui Li

*Hebei University of Environmental Engineering, Qinhuangdao, China*

**Keywords:** Simultaneous Development of Five Educations; Labor Education; Carry out Practice

**Abstract:** Labor practice courses and projects can help students transform theory into practical operations, especially in engineering majors. In addition, collaborating with enterprises can also help students gain more practical opportunities and be helpful for future employment. However, carrying out labor education is not an easy task. Some students may think that these activities are not related to their major or that they are a waste of time. Therefore, application-oriented undergraduate institutions need to actively promote labor education and enhance students' understanding of its value and significance. Strengthening publicity and training can help students better understand the importance of labor education, and establishing various forms of reward systems and evaluation mechanisms can also motivate students to participate. Carrying out labor education in applied undergraduate colleges is an important task that requires various measures to promote and implement, in order to provide students with extensive and in-depth practical opportunities, help them improve their professional and comprehensive qualities, and lay a solid foundation for future career development.

## **1. Introduction**

"Five education simultaneously" is an important concept of higher education in the new era, emphasizing the need to comprehensively cultivate application-oriented talents with humanistic spirit, scientific literacy, professional ability, innovative awareness and practical experience. Labor education, as an important component, has become an essential part of most applied undergraduate colleges. This article will explore and study relevant theoretical analysis, the content and methods of labor education, and suggestions for carrying out labor education in applied undergraduate colleges. The aim is to propose more effective labor education plans, which are beneficial for the comprehensive quality improvement and future career development of students in applied undergraduate colleges.

## **2. Related theoretical analysis**

### **2.1. The importance of labor education under the background of "five education simultaneously"**

"Five education simultaneously" refers to the equal emphasis on moral education, intellectual education, physical education, aesthetic education and labor education, aiming at comprehensively cultivating students' comprehensive qualities in terms of humanistic spirit, scientific literacy, professional ability, innovation awareness and practical experience. Among them, "labor education" as an important component can not only improve students' practical abilities, enhance their physical fitness and physique, but also enable them to understand social practice and production processes, cultivate their abilities such as diligence, self-learning, and teamwork. Labor education can help students better adapt to future career development and work environment, and also meet the current demand for "skilled talents" in Chinese society. Therefore, under the concept of "five educations simultaneously", labor education is crucial.[1]

### **2.2. The necessity and feasibility of carrying out labor education in applied undergraduate colleges**

The positioning of applied undergraduate colleges is to cultivate the applied talents required by the market, and labor education, as an important component, can cultivate talents with practical ability, innovative consciousness, and professional qualities among students. With the changing social needs, application-oriented undergraduate colleges have put forward higher requirements for students' comprehensive abilities, requiring them to master more practical work skills and experience.[2] This also requires application-oriented undergraduate colleges to carry out labor education, so that students can acquire more comprehensive knowledge and skills through practical activities and labor practice, improve their comprehensive quality and competitiveness, and be fully prepared for future career development.

In the implementation process of labor education, applied undergraduate colleges can adopt various flexible and practical methods for teaching based on their own characteristics and advantages, such as offering labor practice courses, organizing skill competitions, and conducting internship projects with enterprises. These methods not only enable students to deeply experience the value and significance of labor education in practice, but also stimulate students' learning enthusiasm and innovative thinking ability from multiple perspectives, thereby enhancing their competitiveness in the workplace. Therefore, it is very necessary and feasible for application-oriented undergraduate colleges to carry out labor education.[3]

## **3. The content and methods of labor education**

According to data released by the Ministry of Education in 2021, the development of vocational and technical education in China has achieved significant results. As of the end of 2020, there were a total of 25000 secondary vocational schools in China, including 19000 higher vocational colleges. At the same time, the coverage of vocational education is also constantly expanding, becoming a popular and diversified type of education.

In addition, the COVID-19 in 2020 has had a huge impact on the workplace and education. A survey shows that over 60% of employees say they need to learn new skills to adapt to this change, and 72% of them plan to learn these skills through online education. This once again proves the importance of cultivating knowledge, skills, and their applications in talent development and workplace competitiveness.[4]

It can be seen that with the continuous development of society and economy, the status and role of vocational education and labor education in China are becoming increasingly important, constantly receiving attention and support from policies and various sectors of society.

### **3.1. Content of labor education**

#### **3.1.1. Training of expression forms and specific practices**

An important content of labor education is to help students acquire practical experience and skills through the cultivation of forms of expression and specific practices, and enhance their practical operational abilities. Specifically, schools can organize students to carry out activities such as handcrafting, maintenance, and agricultural production, allowing them to accumulate knowledge and skills in practice, and to understand the production processes and working methods of various industries. This is beneficial for cultivating students' career interests and innovative thinking, and promoting their comprehensive development.

#### **3.1.2. Cultivation of knowledge, skills, and their applications**

Another important aspect of labor education is to cultivate students' mastery of theoretical knowledge and practical operational skills, in order to apply them to the actual workplace. Students need to learn and master a series of professional knowledge and skills, such as process technology, mechatronics, information technology, etc. In the learning process, they focus on combining practice and theory to promote students' deep understanding and application of knowledge and skills. This can improve students' professional quality and practical skills, laying a solid foundation for their future career development.

#### **3.1.3. Guidance on core values and moral qualities**

Labor education also needs to pay attention to the ideological and moral qualities of students. Through the guidance of labor education, students can establish correct outlooks on life, values, and moral concepts, cultivate core values and moral qualities such as self-discipline, diligence, innovation, and social responsibility. Schools can strengthen students' social skills and public welfare awareness by organizing activities such as teamwork and volunteer service, and promote their formation of a positive and upward attitude towards life and value orientation.

### **3.2. Methods of labor education**

#### **3.2.1. Give priority to practical teaching, supplemented by theoretical guidance**

The method of labor education needs to focus on practical teaching, supplemented by theoretical guidance. Only in this way can students better experience and apply the knowledge and skills they have learned in practice, and improve their practical operational abilities. Therefore, schools can achieve the goals of practical teaching by organizing various labor practice activities, internships, and other methods. At the same time, they also need to pay attention to theoretical guidance, guide students to deeply understand the essence and principles of the knowledge and skills learned, and better apply them to practical operations.

#### **3.2.2. Various forms of labor practice and activities**

Schools can also adopt various forms of labor practice and activities to enrich teaching content and methods, allowing students to practice in different environments, expanding their practical

abilities and perspectives. For example, internship bases such as farms and factories can be established to allow students to practice in real work environments; Alternatively, organize students to participate in volunteer services in areas such as community and urban construction, and exercise their practical and social skills through social practice.

### **3.2.3. Integrate labor education into professional courses by combining subject education**

In order to better achieve the goals of labor education, schools need to integrate it into professional courses and integrate it with other subject education. This can cultivate students' various abilities more comprehensively, and also enable them to better understand and apply the knowledge they have learned. For example, in the courses of mechanical and electrical majors, students can be arranged to conduct mechanical manufacturing or robot programming experiments to enhance their practical operation abilities, enhance their competitiveness and innovation ability.

## **4. Suggestions for carrying out labor education in applied undergraduate colleges**

### **4.1. Strengthen labor education, publicity, and training for students**

In order to better promote labor education, applied undergraduate colleges need to strengthen the promotion and training of students. Schools can use various channels to convey the importance and significance of labor education to students, such as school websites, student manuals, and opening ceremonies. In addition, relevant training courses and activities can be added to improve students' practical skills and professional qualities. For example, before new students enter school, schools can organize specialized labor education experience camps to allow students to experience the value and significance of labor in practice, and deepen their understanding and cognition of labor education. In strengthening the promotion and training of labor education for students, application-oriented undergraduate colleges can take various measures to increase students' awareness and participation. For example, the school website, WeChat official account, student handbook and other official channels are added with labor education sections to push relevant publicity information, activity arrangements and training materials. At the same time, students can also have a deeper understanding of the practice and application of labor education by inviting industry experts, successful alumni, etc. to hold lectures or symposiums. Schools can increase the curriculum, projects, and activity content of labor education. At important occasions such as the opening ceremony and orientation for new students, special labor education themed activities such as labor experience and workshops can be organized to closely connect students with labor. In addition, various opportunities for labor practice can be recommended to students, such as community volunteer services, summer camps, maker competitions, etc., to stimulate students' interest and motivation. In addition to classroom teaching, practical projects, enterprise internships, and other methods should also be used to help students master practical operational skills and professional literacy. In this process, schools need to collaborate with enterprises to create practical bases and laboratories, provide advanced technical equipment and tools, and enable students to better understand industry needs and employment prospects. In strengthening the promotion and training of labor education for students, application-oriented undergraduate colleges need to comprehensively consider various factors and take targeted measures to achieve the goal of improving students' awareness and participation.

### **4.2. Establishing diversified labor practice courses and projects**

In order to better carry out labor education, applied undergraduate colleges need to establish diversified labor practice courses and projects. These courses and projects can be combined with

professional courses, which can not only promote students' understanding and application of the knowledge they have learned, but also improve their practical skills. For example, in engineering majors, courses such as mechanical processing and circuit experiments can be established; In the field of art and design, courses such as handcrafting and painting can be established. In addition, schools can also carry out diversified labor practice projects, such as agricultural production and community services, allowing students to practice in different fields and improve their comprehensive quality and professional abilities.

In setting up diversified labor practice courses and projects, applied undergraduate colleges can take various measures to meet the needs and interests of students.

Schools need to design labor practice courses that meet practical needs based on professional characteristics and employment needs. These courses can be combined with professional courses, highlighting practicality and applicability, and improving students' practical skills and professional qualities. For example, in engineering majors, courses such as mechanical processing and circuit experiments can be offered; In medical majors, courses such as clinical practice and pathological diagnosis can be established. At the same time, schools should also offer elective courses based on students' interests and hobbies, such as handcrafting and photography, to meet their personalized needs.

#### **4.3. Strengthen cooperation between schools and enterprises**

In order to better promote labor education, applied undergraduate colleges need to strengthen cooperation with enterprises. Schools can strengthen the connection between students and enterprises by collaborating with enterprises to build internship bases and carry out entrepreneurship and innovation activities, and assist students in mastering practical operational skills to improve their career development and competitiveness. At the same time, cooperation with enterprises can also help schools understand the latest trends and needs of the industry, providing important references for the curriculum design and talent development plan of corresponding majors. Firstly, schools can carry out a joint internship base construction plan with enterprises to provide students with broader practical opportunities. Internship bases can include various enterprises, industry associations, etc., allowing students to be exposed to the latest technologies and processes in the actual work environment, improving their professional literacy and practical operational abilities. At the same time, schools can also ensure that students receive sufficient guidance and support during the internship process by signing internship agreements with enterprises. Secondly, schools can collaborate with enterprises to organize entrepreneurship and innovation activities, build innovation platforms, and promote industry university research cooperation. For example, schools can organize activities such as maker competitions, entrepreneurship lectures, and technical exchanges, inviting business representatives, research experts, and others to participate, allowing students to feel the charm and practical value of technological innovation. Such activities can not only stimulate students' innovative thinking and practical abilities, but also help schools understand the talent needs and career development trends of enterprises.

#### **5. Conclusion**

Labor education is an important educational content in application-oriented undergraduate colleges. It can not only help students improve their practical skills and professional qualities, but also enhance their sense of social responsibility and public welfare awareness. In order to better promote labor education, application-oriented undergraduate colleges need to take various measures, such as strengthening publicity and training for students, establishing diversified labor practice courses and projects, strengthening cooperation with enterprises, etc., in order to provide students

with extensive and in-depth practical opportunities, improve their comprehensive quality and career development competitiveness.

## Acknowledgement

Practical Research on Labor Education in Applied Undergraduate Colleges under the Background of "Five Education Simultaneously", Project Number: SZ2022017.

## References

- [1] Yan Y, Sun G, Qiao B. Construction and implementation path of labor education system in undergraduate colleges [J]. *China University Teaching*. 2023; (Z1): 75-79+120.
- [2] Wang Y. Optimization of scholarship evaluation mechanism in applied undergraduate colleges [J]. *Knowledge Window (Teacher Version)*. 2022; (11): 81-83.
- [3] Wan L. Exploration and practice of the "Five in One" construction of university laboratories under the background of "Five Education Simultaneously" - Taking Hunan University of Science and Technology as an example [J]. *Journal of Hunan University of Science and Technology*. 2022; 43 (03): 87-90.
- [4] Zhou J. Interdependence, mutual feedback, and mutual progress: A study on the "symbiosis and growth" five education model of local undergraduate colleges and universities [J]. *Journal of Hunan University of Science and Technology* 2022; 43 (01): 82-84.