

# *Analysis on the implementation of education curriculum in vocational reform from the perspective of "ideology and politics in curriculum"*

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**Abstract:** This paper discusses the implementation process and effect of curriculum reform of "ideology and politics in curriculum", a hot topic in education in vocational. First of all, the concept of "ideology and politics in curriculum" was clarified, and its important role in cultivating high-quality talents in the new era was emphasized. Secondly, the problems existing in the current education curriculum in vocational are analyzed, including the disconnect between theoretical education and practical education, and the mismatch between educational content and social needs. Then, the main contents and implementation strategies of education curriculum in vocational reform were discussed, including optimizing curriculum design, strengthening faculty building, and promoting industry and education integration. Finally, the significance and role of education curriculum in vocational reform are summarized, and the future development is prospected.

## 1. Introduction

Education in vocational is an important form of education for the country to cultivate high-quality skilled personnel who meet the needs of market development. On May 1, 2022, the state promulgated the Education in vocational Law of the People's Republic of China (referred to as Article 20 of Education in vocational) to propose solutions to the problems existing in current education in vocational. In particular, the document pointed out that the current problems such as the irrationality of curriculum and teaching content, and the disconnect between theoretical education and practical education have become increasingly prominent. To solve these problems, education in vocational needs in-depth curriculum reform to meet social needs and cultivate high-quality talents who adapt to the times. This paper explores the implementation path and effectiveness of the current professional curriculum reform from ideological and political integration perspective of "ideology and politics in curriculum". Through strategies such as optimizing curriculum settings, strengthening faculty building, and promoting industry and education integration, it aims to improve education in vocational quality and cultivate more skilled talents who meet the needs of social development.

## **2. The Concept and Role of "Ideology and politics in curriculum"**

Ideology and politics in curriculum refers to the cultivation of students' core values such as patriotism, sense of social responsibility and innovative spirit through the penetration of ideological and political education content in various disciplines and professional courses. It is an educational model that combines ideological and political education with subject knowledge, aiming to solve the problem of separation between moral education and knowledge transmission in traditional classroom teaching, and cultivate high-quality talents with all-round development of moral, intellectual, physical, aesthetic and labor.

The role of ideology and politics in curriculum is reflected in following aspects:

We should cultivate Patriotism and Civic Responsibility. Through the arrangement of teaching links in the ideological and political course of the course, students can deeply understand the great cause and responsibility of the times of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and enhance their sense of identity and belonging to the country, nation and society. At the same time, through practical teaching arrangements, students are guided to integrate the value requirements of the country, society and citizens, and cultivate the sense of social responsibility of "integrating the small self into the big self".

We should cultivate Innovative Spirit and Practical Ability. The curriculum focuses on cultivating students' innovative spirit and practical ability. The ideological and political curriculum reform will provide students with opportunities to participate in various practical projects and practical activities, and encourage students to actively explore and solve practical problems. Through innovative case analysis, course tasks, project research and other teaching methods, it stimulates students' thinking about the real society, and stimulates their sense of innovation and practical ability and confidence.

We should cultivate Core Values and Professional Ethics. The curriculum of ideology and politics aims to cultivate students' social values and professional ethics in the process of implementing teaching. The teaching activities in the curriculum can help students shape their spiritual pursuit and value orientation, so that they can become responsible, responsible, concerned about social development, and consider the interests of others. The curriculum can also help students establish professional ethics sense that conforms to the requirements of society.

We should promote Personality Development and Overall Quality Improvement. The ideological and political courses implementation also pays attention to personality development and overall quality improvement. Through diversified teaching methods and evaluation systems, we pay attention to students' personality differences and guide them to develop comprehensively and realize their potential. The curriculum also enriches students' spiritual world and improves their comprehensive quality by cultivating their aesthetic taste and cultural accomplishment.

## **3. The Significance and Value of Education curriculum in vocational Reform from the Perspective of "Ideology and politics in curriculum"**

Education in vocational is an important way to cultivate skilled talents, and the reform of education curriculum in vocational from the perspective of "ideology and politics in curriculum" has great significance and value. Here are a few things to say about this reform:

We need to strengthen Core Values Education. The reform of education curriculum in vocational is guided by the theory of "ideology and politics in curriculum", which can strengthen core value education in a targeted manner. By embedding the core socialist values in the teaching arrangement and course content, the curriculum helps students establish a correct outlook on life, values and world outlook in every link of teaching.

We need to cultivate All-Round Development Talents in Moral, Intellectual, Physical, Aesthetic, and Labor. The reform of education curriculum in vocational focuses on cultivating high-quality all-

round development talents in moral, intellectual, physical, aesthetic and labor, not only emphasizing the cultivation of students' professional knowledge and skills, but also paying attention to the improvement of their moral literacy, aesthetic taste and comprehensive quality. Through the establishment of courses in humanities and social sciences, innovation and entrepreneurship, civic ethics, etc., students will be promoted to develop comprehensively and improve their comprehensive quality.

We need to enhance Professional Ethics and Professionalism. The reform of education curriculum in vocational is guided by "ideology and politics in curriculum", focusing on cultivating students' professional ethics and qualities. Through professional ethics education and professional norm training, students are guided to establish correct professional ethics and professional beliefs, improve their professional quality and professional ability, and enable them to be competent for various work tasks in the workplace and have good professional ethics. [1]

We need to strengthen Practical Teaching and Innovative Spirit Cultivation. The reform of education curriculum in vocational advocates equal emphasis on practical teaching and the cultivation of innovative spirit. Through strengthening practical training, carrying out project research and innovative practice, students will cultivate their practical ability and innovative thinking, and improve their solve practical problems ability and cope with complex situations. The ideological and political thinking and innovative practical ability combination course is conducive to cultivating students' all-round development and good ideological and moral literacy and practical ability.

#### **4. Analysis of the Problems and Causes of the Current Education curriculum in vocational**

##### **4.1. Professional Settings do not Match Market Demand**

The purpose of education in vocational is to cultivate practical talents that are consistent with the needs of the social market. However, from a realistic point of view, some education in vocational courses do not adjust and update the course content in time, resulting in the disconnection between the educational content and the actual industry demand. Due to the disconnect between the education implementation unit and the teaching industry and the real market, and the lack of sufficient communication with industry experts in the process of formulating the curriculum, there is a mismatch between the professional setting and the market demand.

##### **4.2. The Teaching Content is out of Touch with the Times**

The teaching content of some education in vocational courses is out of touch real society needs. The rapid development of technology has made some traditional teaching content obsolete and difficult to adapt to the current changes in the industry.

##### **4.3. There is a Serious Disconnect between Theory and Practice**

At present, some education in vocational courses only focus on the transfer of teaching theoretical knowledge, but ignore the importance of practical training. Such teaching courses leave students with insufficient opportunities to apply what they have learned in a real work environment and lack practical experience.

##### **4.4. Lack of Industry-Oriented Training**

Some education in vocational courses lack close cooperation with industry enterprises and cannot keep abreast of industry trends and employment needs. This results in low employment rates or

precarious employment of graduates. The reason may be that the cooperation mechanism between educational institutions and enterprises is not perfect, and the information exchange channels are not smooth.

#### **4.5. The Basic Theory is Weak**

Due to the characteristics of education in vocational students, the conceptual learning ratio is weak, and the practical learning is relatively good. Therefore, in some education in vocational courses, too much attention is paid to the cultivation of practical skills, but the learning of basic theories is neglected. This leaves students with a lack of comprehensive analysis and solving skills when dealing with complex problems. The reason may be that teachers overemphasize skill operation in practical teaching and lack of emphasis on basic theory.

To solve the above problems, the following measures can be taken.

### **5. Optimize the Curriculum**

#### **5.1. Diversified Professional Settings**

In view of the diversification of market demand, education in vocational should broaden the scope of professional settings to cover different industries, different levels and majors with different skill requirements. For example, new majors are set up in emerging fields, such as AI technology, big data analysis, etc., and interdisciplinary training programs are provided in combination with existing majors.

#### **5.2. Practice-oriented Curriculum Design**

Education in vocational programmes should be practice-oriented, providing students with the knowledge, skills and attitudes they need through practical skills and professionalism in line with the latest industry standards. Practice-oriented curriculum design requires school-enterprise cooperation, setting up practical training bases and practical projects, and providing students with a real working environment, so as to let students acquire labor skills, cultivate practical skills and problem-solving skills.

#### **5.3. Comprehensive Quality Training**

From the whole-person development perspective, education in vocational must also pay attention to the comprehensive quality of students' cultivation. This includes the ability to innovate, communicate, teamwork, lead, etc. Add relevant modules or elective courses to the curriculum, cultivate students' comprehensive quality and professional ethics through project practice, teamwork, etc., so that they have the ability to develop comprehensively.

#### **5.4. Interdisciplinary Cross-Integration**

In the face of the new era industry development, the requirements for skilled talents are getting higher and higher, which is manifested in comprehensive and diversified occupational requirements. Therefore, education in vocational should break the barriers between traditional disciplines and encourage interdisciplinary integration.

## **5.5. Continuous Update and Evaluation**

Education in vocational is a dynamic process that needs to evolve with the times. Educational institutions should regularly evaluate the effectiveness and adaptability of curriculum development, and adjust and update course content in a timely manner. Refer to industry reports, enterprise demand research, employment feedback and other information, continue to track industry trends and talent needs, and ensure that the curriculum is consistent with social needs.

## **6. Strengthen faculty building**

The improvement of the teaching team ability and quality is of great significance to improve education and cultivate outstanding talents quality. The following are several key points to improve the professional quality and ideological and political education ability of education in vocational teachers:

### **6.1. Improve Professional Quality**

Education in vocational teachers need to have solid professional knowledge and skills to meet the training goals of market demand. Educational institutions should strengthen the training and continuing education of teachers, and help teachers continuously improve their professional qualities by organizing professional training, participating in industry practice, and carrying out teaching seminars. <sup>[2]</sup>

### **6.2. Strengthen Teaching Ability**

Education in vocational teachers need to have good teaching methods and strategies to effectively impart professional knowledge and cultivate students' practical skills. Educational institutions provide regular professional training courses for teachers to update their knowledge and teaching methods. Meanwhile, teachers are encouraged to share teaching research and teaching results, and promote mutual learning and communication among themselves.

### **6.3. Strengthen Ideological and Political Education Capabilities**

Teachers' ability in ideological and political education is an important link in improving students' comprehensive quality. Improving teachers' ability in ideological and political education can be strengthened through theoretical study of core values, the basic theories of the Party and excellent traditional Chinese culture, the provision of professional training, research on ideological and political education teaching materials, and innovative teaching methods.

### **6.4. Establish a Good Teacher Evaluation Mechanism**

Schools can establish a good teacher evaluation mechanism is very important to improve education quality and promote the teachers' professional development. Establishing a sound teacher evaluation mechanism can motivate teachers to actively participate in education and teaching work by establishing diversified evaluation indicators, providing opportunities for regular evaluation and feedback, and adopting feedback from multiple participants.

### **6.5. Strengthen Teamwork and Communication**

Teacher team building requires a focus on teamwork and exchange learning. Educational

institutions should encourage teachers to organize teaching and research activities, participate in academic conferences, carry out project cooperation, etc., promote mutual support and academic exchanges among teachers, and form a good atmosphere of cooperation.

## **7. Promote Industry and Education Integration**

Promoting the in-depth cooperation and integration between industry and education from the perspective of ideology and politics aims to promote the organic combination of industrial development and talent training, and strengthen the organic integration of ideological and political theories in industrial development. Here are a few key points to promote the organic combination of practical teaching and industry development:

### **7.1. Strengthen Industrial Cooperation**

Educational institutions can carry out two-way cooperation and exchanges through cooperation with enterprises in running schools and jointly building training bases. Through close cooperation with industry enterprises, we can keep abreast of market demand and technological development trends, adjust curriculum and teaching content, and better connect educational content with industry practice.

### **7.2. Set Up a Practical Teaching Base**

Educational institutions can cooperate with enterprises to build practical training bases or laboratories to provide students with practical operation and skills training places. Meanwhile, students are encouraged to participate in enterprise internships, gain an in-depth understanding of industry operations and actual work conditions, and enhance practical ability and employment competitiveness.

### **7.3. Introduce Industry Experts to Participate in Teaching**

Industry experts are invited to participate in the teaching process, providing students with the latest knowledge and practical experience in the industry. Educational institutions can invite enterprise technical backbones, engineers and other professionals to serve as part-time teachers, and set up industry seminars, lectures and other forms to increase students' understanding and contact opportunities for the industry, and improve the practicality and pertinence of teaching.

### **7.4. Regular Evaluation and Improvement**

Government establishes a regular evaluation mechanism to evaluate and analyze the effect of industry and education integration. Educational institutions should conduct extensive feedback and exchanges with enterprises, students and society, adjust teaching models and curriculum settings in a timely manner, continuously improve the implementation methods of industry-education integration, and improve the docking and effectiveness of education and industry.

## **8. Application and Practice of Curriculum Ideology and politics in vocational Education**

### **8.1. Cultivate Professional Ethics and Professionalism**

In education in vocational, students can cultivate correct professional ethics and professional qualities through ideology and politics in curriculum. The course can guide students to establish a



correct concept of professional ethics, emphasize professional ethics and professional ethics, and guide students to learn to correctly deal with professional ethics issues and enhance professional professionalism through case analysis and discussion.

## **8.2. Promote the Core Values of Socialism**

Ideology and politics in curriculum and education in vocational promote each other and can play an important role together, which is of great significance for cultivating talents with good ethics and professional qualities. In education in vocational, teachers should establish a correct value orientation, cultivate students' sense of social responsibility, family and country feelings and collectivist spirit, and promote students to establish a correct world view, outlook on life and values <sup>[3]</sup>.

## **8.3. Enhance Students' Awareness of the Rule of Law**

Through the setting of courses, students are guided to understand and abide by national laws and regulations, and cultivate students' concept of rule of law and legal awareness. Educational institutions can organize moot courts, legal case analysis and other activities to give students an in-depth understanding of the role and importance of law, and develop students' ability to correctly deal with legal issues in the profession.

## **8.4. Cultivate Innovative Spirit and Practical Ability**

By cultivating students' innovative thinking and practical ability, educational institutions can offer related courses, such as entrepreneurship courses, innovative design courses, etc. Students are encouraged to carry out practical project implementation and innovative scientific research activities to improve students' practical ability and problem-solving ability.

## **8.5. Pay Attention to Career Development and Employment Guidance**

Ideology and politics in curriculum can also provide career development and employment guidance in education in vocational. Through the establishment of career planning courses and career guidance courses, students are helped to understand the direction and trend of career development, and provide employment skills and job search experience. At the same time, through activities such as career planning consultation and internship training, we help students smoothly transition to work.

# **9. The Development Direction of Future Education curriculum in vocational Reform**

## **9.1. Interdisciplinary Integration**

Future education in vocational courses should promote the integration and intersection between different disciplines, and cultivate students' comprehensive quality on the basis of multidisciplinary knowledge. For example, combining engineering with innovative thinking, art and design with digital technology, and cultivating talents with cross-disciplinary capabilities.

## **9.2. Strengthen Practical Teaching**

Practical teaching can combine theoretical knowledge with practical operation to help students better understand and apply what they have learned. By participating in real-world work scenarios, students can develop real-world job skills and improve learning outcomes. At the same time, practical teaching can cultivate students' professional qualities and practical work ability.

### 9.3. Personalized Learning

In the future, education in vocational should pay more attention students' individual differences and development needs, and provide personalized learning paths and resource support. Through technological means, such as AI and big data analysis, curriculum design and learning guidance are personalized to students' interests, abilities and career aspirations.

### 9.4. Continuous Learning and Professional Development

With the rapid changes in technology and society, future education in vocational should pay more attention to students' continuous learning and career development. Schools can establish a career planning and counseling system, provide career counseling and training services, help students adapt to career development needs, and promote the awareness and ability of lifelong learning.

### 9.5. International Perspective and Intercultural Communication

In the context of globalization, future education in vocational should cultivate talents with international vision and cross-cultural communication ability. Through the introduction of international course content, teaching materials and teacher resources, students are encouraged to participate in international exchange programs and cultivate the ability of multinational enterprises and cross-cultural teamwork.

## 10. Conclusions

The education curriculum reform in vocational is an important measure to promote the development of education in vocational. From the perspective of "ideology and politics in curriculum", this paper discusses the implementation process and effect of education curriculum in vocational reform. Through strategies such as optimizing curriculum settings, strengthening faculty building, and promoting industry and education integration, the quality of education in vocational can be improved and more skilled talents can be cultivated to meet the needs of social development. In the future development, it is also necessary to continuously sum up experience and constantly improve reform measures to further promote the development of education in vocational and the establishment of a training model that meets the needs of the times.

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