

# **The Problems and Countermeasures of Social Practice Teaching in Ideological and Political Course in Colleges and Universities**

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**Abstract:** The social practice teaching in the ideological and political course of colleges and universities can help college students to improve their personal ability, increase their knowledge, understand the society and cultivate their quality. Based on the analysis of the problems existing in the development of ideological and political courses in colleges and universities, this paper studies the ways of combining ideological and political courses with social practical teaching from three aspects: practical guidance, teaching methods and practical bases, so as to improve the teaching quality of ideological and political courses and provide inspiration for the reform and innovation of ideological and political courses in the future.

## **1. Introduction**

The teaching of social practice is a new teaching method, which can break the limitation of the traditional class, extend the ideological and political class to the social field, mobilize the students' initiative and enthusiasm, exercise their practical ability, participate in the consciousness and seek the spirit. In order to improve the teaching quality and effect, it is very important to adopt the correct method to innovate and carry out the practice teaching of the ideological and political course in order to improve the teaching quality and effect.

## **2. The Existing Problems in the Teaching of the Social Practice of the Ideological and Political Course in Colleges and Universities**

### **2.1 Lack of Pertinence in Social Practice Guidance of Ideological and Political Courses**

How to set up and carry out the social practice teaching of ideological and political course in most colleges and universities has not formed a systematic regulation and mechanism, so it has great disorder and arbitrariness in the design of ideological and political social practice teaching content. On the surface, students receive a variety of social practice education and participate in a variety of social practice activities, but due to the lack of rules and regulations in practice guidance, the standardization of social practice of Ideological and political courses is weakened.

### **2.2 Low Density of Connection between Theory and Practice of Ideological and Political Education**

Although the teaching content of ideological and political course is rich, some teachers still focus on the theoretical study in the classroom and ignore the students' practical activities. Practical teaching requires students to establish correct values through theory and practice, so as to achieve all-round development. If students rely solely on recitation and do not take the initiative to connect with social reality, the ideological and political course will be overshadowed. The correct social practice teaching of ideological and political course should be divided into two categories: theory and practice, in which practical teaching generally requires students to complete and submit practice reports on their own, teachers can not guide and manage each student in time, and the teaching effect is not good, so it is very necessary to build a special practice base.

### **2.3 Teaching Methods Are Too Traditional and Students Are Not Highly Motivated to Participate in Them.**

Most of the ideological and political classes in colleges and universities guide students to learn the relevant theories through teachers. The teaching form is too traditional and does not combine the classroom with social life, so it is easy to lose interest in practical activities and reduce the efficiency of classroom teaching. Among them, social practice teaching mainly focuses on ideological and political thinking, Mao outline and other main teaching contents to expand practical teaching. However, at present, the practical activities and teaching materials of ideological and political courses in most colleges and universities are tight, or too close to the teaching materials, resulting in students can not feel the educational significance in participating in the activities, and gain less. Because the social practice teaching mainly examines the students' autonomy, but after some college students take part in the activities, the understanding of the theory stays on the perceptual consciousness and forms the thinking formula, which is not in line with the content of the teaching material, so it will seriously weaken the intrinsic value and the overall quality of the social practice teaching.

## **3. The Countermeasures of Social Practice Teaching in Ideological and Political Course in Colleges and Universities**

### **3.1 Construction of a Targeted Social Practice Guidance System**

To reflect the pertinence, the scientific and the practical effect of the practice teaching of the ideological and political society, the teacher should combine the curriculum of the ideological and political course with the subject of practice and the new subject, and guide and explain the choice and participation of the students. It is suggested that the institution of social practice be divided into three types and three types: for freshmen in the first one, the purpose of education is to contact the society and to understand the society; In order to meet the needs of the three and four students, the ability to participate in the social practice can be promoted through the study of the specific subject. Accordingly, the yard may Through the construction of the system's layered practice guidance system, the knowledge needs and learning characteristics of the students in all grades are met. In addition, it is suggested that the ideological and political teachers practice the guiding work of the ideological and political society around the following aspects: first, it is necessary to guide the students to realize the importance of participating in the social practice activities and to attach importance to them as a major module in the teaching plan and to participate and complete with the students. Secondly, prior to the start of the activity, the relevant institutions should be contacted to carry out special lectures and experience summary reports on the social practice activities, which will be carried out through in-hospital broadcasting, newspapers and periodicals, public numbers, banners and so on, so as to have a sufficient understanding of the social practice activities and ready for it [1]. Finally, for the students to take part in the research methods, skill requirements and paper writing involved in the social practice activities, the targeted training should be strengthened. For example, to guide the students to define the subject, content and task of social practice in combination with the regional culture, economic characteristics and the actual situation, and to deepen their familiarity with the social investigation.

### **3.2 Construction of the Social Practice Base of Ideological and Political Theory**

Base construction is the symbol of the integration of ideological and political courses and social practice teaching, and it is the basis of the gradual standardization of social practice teaching. Therefore, the construction of an orderly, lasting and stable practice base is an important condition to promote the teaching activities of current politics. Colleges and universities can combine social needs and ideological and political courses to build a diversified social practice base. For example, establish a social practice base with the theme of “science and technology, culture and health going to the countryside” with the surrounding areas of the city, build cultural institutions with the rural areas and towns, help the remote areas around the colleges and universities to build associations

related to culture, science and technology and law, promote the development and construction of spiritual civilization at the grass-roots level through the social practice held by the colleges and universities, and form a college grass-roots social practice base. At the same time, it is suggested that the local government and colleges and universities should formulate a joint system to concentrate the units of county, township and district for the students returning to their hometown, and that the local government should be responsible for liaising with the practice area, so as to ensure that the students returning to their hometown can also participate in social practice activities. In the construction and management of social practice bases, colleges and universities need to pay more attention to co-construction cooperation, naming and listing, deep practice, normal work, mutual benefit and win-win, deep practice and so on. In addition, the basis of practice. At present, 353 teaching bases in China are in good agreement with the contents of ideological and political courses, so they can be transformed into teaching bases, highlighting the convenience and practicability of economy and region. For example, the museum can be used as the practice base of the outline of Modern History, and the new rural demonstration village can be used as the practice base of Mao. Base construction needs to show the feasibility of practical teaching and its own characteristics according to the proximity and locality, combined with the geographical, historical and regional cultural elements of colleges and universities, and combined with the characteristic disciplines in Colleges and universities, so as to mobilize the enthusiasm of students' participation through professionalism.

### **3.3 To Realize Innovative Practical Teaching Methods Around the Principle of “Three Outlooks”**

The practical teaching of ideological and political classroom should innovate the teaching method around the principle of “getting out of the classroom, out of the teaching materials and out of the thinking”. Among them, ideological and political practice teaching is mainly divided into three kinds: classroom practice teaching, out-of-school practice teaching and independent practice. They cooperate with each other and are related to each other, which can effectively improve the quality of social practice teaching.

The practice teaching of the ideological and political society in the school is subject to the limitation of the site and needs to be completed in the classroom. Through the innovative teaching method and by means of the outside-class teaching mode, the subject status of the students in the classroom can be reflected, and the limitation of the traditional ideological and political class can be broken. Firstly, it is suggested that the teachers should interact and interact with each other through the group discussion, the communication, the form of the representative, and the discussion on a topic, so that the students can study and explore the subject with the experience of their own life. Second, the teaching is carried out with the aid of the social case, and the student's emotional resonance is induced by the case of the real occurrence of the society, and the teaching effect is reflected. for example When explaining thinking about “inheriting patriotic tradition and carrying forward national spirit”, we can carry out patriotic education for students with the help of the 70th anniversary of the founding of New China and the 11 consecutive victories of the Chinese women volleyball team to win the world championship, sow patriotic seeds in the hearts of students, arouse their emotional resonance, and produce good teaching results [2]. Third, through essay solicitation and speech activities, we can stimulate students' creativity and initiative to participate in practice, or invite experts and famous teachers to give ideological and political lectures around the theme of “do not forget the original ideal and ambition and remember the mission”.

In the social practice activities outside the school, the hospital should fully excavate the regional moral education teaching resources, strengthen the cooperation between the hospital and the society, arrange the teachers to lead the students to participate in the social practice activities, actively build the second classroom of thought and politics, and realize the full combination of theory and practice. First of all, to guide students to carry out social practice investigation, colleges and universities should unite the league Committee, student office, counselors, teachers, guide students to participate in social investigation activities with the help of two days off or holidays, and according

to the new national principles and policies, make them pay attention to the focus and hot issues of today's society, such as the promotion of national culture, the embodiment of patriotism, the display of enterprise innovation, the construction of new countryside, and so on. The methods of inquiry include collective reports, thematic visits, individual visits, field visits, etc. Secondly, it is in contact with the students of the colleges and universities to realize the mutual coordination and cooperation of the thought, the practice and the professional, and to give full play to the teaching value. For example, in the medical professional students, around the subject of the current doctor-patient relationship, the medical ethics and the three-view education are strengthened in practice, and the causes and current situation of the medical system reform are analyzed deeply, and the sense of responsibility and the sense of life are promoted. Finally, organize the students to participate in the social public welfare and social service. For example, to guide students into the homes, communities, and rural areas to pay attention to the lives of the elderly and the left-behind children and to develop their responsibilities and love, enhance the feasibility of the practice teaching of ideological and political affairs [3].

First, organize subject competition, show the professionalism of ideological and political teachers, through “student innovation ability training”, “college students entrepreneurial activities” and other subject competitions, improve their comprehensive literacy, mobilize their initiative to participate in practical activities. Second, students are encouraged to actively participate in various cultural activities, such as community activities, volunteer activities, work-study activities, to improve the quality of ideological and social practice teaching. With the help of example demonstration, communication and interaction, students can write practical reports in the form of narrowing the distance between practical activities and ideological and political classroom, and promote the development of their personal quality and ability.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Only by combining social practice with theoretical teaching and focusing on the principle of student-oriented, can ideological and political courses help students to actively contact and integrate into the society, so that the school can continuously send high-quality talents with strong ability and high quality to the society. Therefore, colleges and universities should strengthen the integration of Ideological and political education and social practice, innovate and explore new methods of Ideological and political education reform, reflecting the effectiveness and scientificity of Ideological and political social practice education in universities.

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