Journal of Contemporary Educational Research

**Research Article** 



### On the Normalization Path of Online Teaching of Ideological and Political Course in Colleges and Universities in the "Post Epidemic" Era

Yuli Yang

Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences, China

Abstract: The reform of Ideological and political courses in Colleges and universities is fast and steady, but a new outbreak has brought impact and challenge to the current teaching mode of Ideological and political courses. Under the call of " No classes without stopping teaching, No classes without stopping learning ", colleges and universities rely on the existing information technology means to build online teaching platform, and ideological and political teachers actively carry out online teaching by using all kinds of modern technology. Under the guidance of national policies, school logistics support and the implementation of Ideological and political teachers, the teaching order of Ideological and political courses during the epidemic prevention and control period was ensured. Although there will inevitably be some problems in the teaching process, combined with the nature of the ideological and political textbooks and the progress and quality of online teaching during the epidemic prevention and control period, this paper reflects on the problems in the online education of Ideological and political courses, puts forward the corresponding solutions, and stands that the online education of Ideological and political courses in Colleges and universities can completely turn passive into active. Therefore, it is feasible to change the online teaching of Ideological and political course from "forced" to normalization.

**Key words:** Ideological and political course; Online teaching; Normalization; Educational reform

Publication date: January, 2021
Publication online: 31 January, 2021
\*Corresponding author: Yuli Yang, yangyuli310

@163.com

### **1** Introduction

Recent years, with the concern of the CPC Central Committee, the reform of Ideological and political course has achieved gratifying results, basically realizing the "continuous innovation of teaching methods, teachers are happy to teach, good at teaching, devote themselves to educating people, and the scale and quality of teachers have been steadily improved." At the same time, the enrollment of undergraduate, master and doctoral programs of Ideological and political courses in Colleges and universities has been expanded accordingly, and the teachers of Ideological and political courses have a certain reserve strength<sup>[1]</sup>. However, an epidemic in early 2020, not only ideological and political courses, all courses are forced to turn to online teaching, as scholars say, "the new epidemic has triggered a worldwide upsurge of online education exploration." Ideological and political course is a course with many teaching objects and different majors in every university. During the epidemic prevention and control period, ideological and political teachers make full use of information technology to combine online resources with their own professional knowledge. Although some problems are exposed, it basically ensures the progress and quality of online teaching<sup>[2]</sup>. With the control of the epidemic, all kinds of courses gradually return to the traditional teaching mode, but the problems and experience of online teaching of Ideological and political course during the epidemic prevention and control period are worth reflecting.

Distributed under creative commons license 4.0

With the further development of modern science and technology, the normalization of online teaching of Ideological and political course in Colleges and universities in the "post epidemic" era will become an inevitable topic.

### 2 An overview of the use of online resources in Ideological and political education in Colleges and universities before the epidemic

Before the epidemic, the ideological and political education curriculum reform in Colleges and universities has been steadily promoted under the guidance of the higher authorities. Experts and scholars and teachers of ideological and political education in Colleges and universities have carried out research and Practice on the teaching methods and means, teaching content, curriculum and other aspects of Ideological and political education, and achieved fruitful results. In this situation, online teaching of Ideological and political courses in Colleges and universities have developed to a certain extent. In view of the situation of online teaching of Ideological and political course in Colleges and universities before the epidemic, this paper mainly introduces it from three aspects.

First of all, the construction of online teaching resources of Ideological and political course. Since 2006, our country has started to implement "undergraduate quality engineering" with excellent courses and famous teachers as the main content. With the introduction of MOOC into China in 2012, China has implemented the "undergraduate teaching project" with the main contents of excellent video courses and excellent resource sharing courses on the basis of excellent courses. In 2019, the state launched the construction plan of ten thousand "golden Courses" with "online and offline" as the main content. General secretary Xi stressed: "We should use new media technology to make ideological and political work alive, promote the high integration of traditional advantages of Ideological and political work with information technology, and enhance the sense of the times and attraction of Ideological and political work.<sup>[3]</sup>" To sum up, the state and various colleges and universities have invested a lot of human, material and financial resources in the construction of online teaching resources of Ideological and political courses, created excellent courses at all levels, greatly enriched the online teaching resource database of Ideological and political courses, and laid a foundation for ensuring the teaching progress and quality of Ideological and political courses during the epidemic period.<sup>[3]</sup>

Secondly, the use of online teaching resources by university teachers. With the rapid development of information technology and the focus of teaching management institutions at all levels on training teachers to use modern technology to carry out teaching activities, the older generation of Ideological and political teachers can skillfully combine online education resources with classroom teaching activities; The new generation of Ideological and political teachers grow up in the era of rapid development of information technology. Using online resources to carry out teaching activities is an important teaching means for this generation. However, it is found that the main mode of Ideological and political teaching is still offline teaching. In the actual teaching, most of the teachers of Ideological and political course are limited to using PowerPoint for content display, and some of them will be supplemented by video media, but they will not use it as the main means. Therefore, in the classroom practice of Ideological and political teachers, the rational use of online resources for teaching still has a long way to go.

Finally, students use online teaching resources to learn. Although the state and all kinds of schools are actively building online learning platforms, and there are also mature platforms such as wisdom tree, Erya, Netease open courses, etc., which are also included in students' elective courses, due to the particularity of online courses, there are some differences between the actual effect of students and the expected effect of the school. However, with the development of online tutoring classes, the learning situation of students participating in online tutoring classes is acceptable. Therefore, it is feasible for students to use online teaching resources.

# **3** General situations of Ideological and political education in Colleges and universities during the epidemic period

With the outbreak of the new epidemic, the traditional classroom teaching is difficult to carry out, and the limitations of space have completely uncovered the veil of online teaching of Ideological and political course, forcing the change of traditional teaching mode and teaching methods. During the epidemic period, the online teaching of Ideological and political course completely replaced the traditional face-toface classroom teaching. During the epidemic period, large-scale online teaching experiments promoted the reform of Ideological and political course in colleges and universities, and promoted the development of online teaching of Ideological and political course.

During the new epidemic prevention and control period, ideological and political course teachers have a variety of teaching forms and a wide range of teaching platforms. Teachers can use different teaching platforms according to the characteristics and curriculum design of the course. For example, for online teaching, teachers use superstar platform, rain classroom, Tencent conference and other online teaching technology platforms to carry out live teaching smoothly; In view of students' self-study and online guidance, the contents that need students' self-study are first introduced. During the prevention and control period of the new crown epidemic, students' learning is forced to turn to online learning, not only ideological and political courses, but also other courses. No matter what the learning effect is, students have a certain cognition and foundation of online learning. During the epidemic period, the ideological and political course teachers completed a huge online teaching practice, and the students completed a huge online learning practice. These teaching practices have laid the foundation for the normalization of online teaching of Ideological and political course in Colleges and universities in the post epidemic era.

### 4 Problems exposed in online teaching

Although the online teaching technology and resources of Ideological and political course have been developed to a certain extent under the guidance of the state, during the period of epidemic prevention and control, such large-scale online teaching activities have brought pressure to the state, schools, ideological and political teachers and all kinds of online teaching software, but also exposed the shortcomings of the implementation of online teaching in China. This paper summarizes and reflects on the online teaching of Ideological and political course in China during the period of epidemic prevention and control. The problems exposed in teaching provide the basis for the normalization of online teaching of Ideological and political course in the post epidemic era.

During the period of epidemic prevention and control, there are four main problems in the online teaching of Ideological and political course in China. First of all, large-scale online teaching exposes the weakness of technical support."Since the rapid rise and wide application of MOOC in the field of higher education in 2012, the technology supporting online teaching has made some breakthroughs and development, but it can not fully meet the needs of large-scale online teaching and personalized learning."During the epidemic prevention and control period, the large-scale teaching practice in schools in China exposed that there are still the following shortcomings in China's technology. First, although there are many platforms available, it is difficult to have high-quality platforms to meet the personalized needs of teaching and learning at the same time. Second, in the process of using the platform, the limitation of network speed construction and platform traffic capacity leads to the unsmooth and even paralysis of teachers and students during the course, especially in large-scale live courses, which makes it difficult for some courses to carry out smoothly and affects the quality of courses. Third, online teaching is relatively friendly to theoretical courses, and has a great impact on experimental and hands-on courses<sup>[4]</sup>.

Secondly, during the period of epidemic prevention and control, there was a digital divide in some areas and groups. During the period of epidemic prevention and control, online teaching is adopted in the teaching of Ideological and political courses in our country, but in the teaching practice, a few students can not keep up with the pace of learning or are absent from the course. Through observation and summary, we can find two aspects of digital divide in today's online teaching. First, there are no base stations in some remote areas of our country, or the construction of base stations is not in place, the network signal does not reach full coverage, and some students in remote mountainous areas have no network; Second, due to family economic reasons, some students in our country are lack of network traffic or equipment, so they can't keep up with the speed of online courses. In addition to the network speed and platform traffic capacity, there are two requirements for the smooth development of online courses: first, there are Internet equipment; second, there are networks. The online course of Ideological and political education for

Distributed under creative commons license 4.0

epidemic prevention and control carried out this time, some students were absent from the online course, which exposed that there is still a considerable digital gap between regions and students in China.

Finally, the challenge to teachers' teaching process. During the epidemic prevention and control period, such a large-scale online teaching has never been seen before. Teachers' online teaching and students' online learning are constantly groping forward. For teachers, online teaching is a triple test of teaching ability. The first test is teachers' mastery of modern information technology means. Online teaching, without the assistance of traditional teaching aids, is carried out online to test teachers' courseware making, equipment use and software use. The second test is teachers' professional ability, which includes not only teachers' theoretical level but also teachers' practical level. In online courses, the smooth communication between teachers and students can not be compared with faceto-face teaching. Third, it is difficult for teachers to grasp the situation of students. For students, although teachers' teaching activities are carried out in full swing, compared with face-to-face teaching, teachers and students do not communicate in time and in place, and it is difficult for teachers to grasp students' learning situation. In online teaching, teachers learn about students' attendance mainly through punch in and check-in, teacher-student interaction mainly through online questioning and barrage, and homework after class is also submitted online. If the video is not turned on, the teacher does not know whether the students are in front of the computer. Even if the video is turned on, whether the students in front of the computer are listening carefully or not, the teacher can not accurately grasp it. These have a great impact on the measurement of teachers' classroom effectiveness.

## 4 On the normalization path of online teaching of Ideological and Political Course

At present, the epidemic situation in China has been effectively controlled, and students are gradually returning to the campus. It seems that large-scale online teaching is no longer a necessary means. But combined with the current development of the new coronavirus and the particularity of Ideological and political course, it is necessary to explore an effective way to normalize the online teaching of Ideological and political course. From the orderly development of online teaching of Ideological and political course during the period of epidemic prevention and control, we can see that our country basically has the foundation of long-term online teaching, but to carry out the ideological and political course teaching more efficiently, we need to reflect on the problems in the large-scale online teaching practice during the epidemic period, and put forward solutions accordingly, in order to explore a new way of normalization of online teaching of Ideological and political course.

First of all, we should increase investment in science and technology, enrich online teaching methods, create high-quality courses, and narrow or even eliminate the digital divide. The development of science and technology is the effective and orderly guarantee of online teaching. After the practice during the epidemic period, there are three suggestions for the development of online teaching technology. First, improving the user experience, building a teaching platform that can meet the personalized needs of teachers' teaching and students' learning at the same time, ensure the universality, stability and security of the platform, and improve the user experience to ensure that the platform can accommodate more users and meet more use needs; Second, the development of intelligent sensing and control technology should be strengthened. In the teaching process, students' learning status can be identified in time, and the situation can be fed back to the teachers in time, which is conducive to teachers' timely grasp of students' learning situation. Third, increase investment in base station construction, improve network conditions, reduce network traffic costs, and meet the network needs of all kinds of schools, teachers, and students.

Secondly, improve teachers' ability and change teaching methods. This paper summarizes the problems of Ideological and political teachers' online teaching during the epidemic prevention and control period, mainly from three aspects to improve teaching. First, improve the ability of teachers to use modern teaching technology to carry out teaching practice. This requires all kinds of schools at all levels to strengthen the online teaching skills training of Ideological and political teachers. Second, strengthen teachers' online teaching skills training. Ideological and political course teachers can fluently and orderly carry out offline teaching, must have experienced teacher training, online teaching is also the case. Third, cultivate a group of teachers and create a group of excellent courses. The richer the online resources of Ideological and political course, the easier the online teaching of teachers. On the one hand, teachers of Ideological and political course have more learning objects, on the other hand, they can use and display more materials.

Finally, guide the students to change the way of learning. As the main body of the classroom, the development of all teaching methods and the improvement of teachers' skills serve the students. They are all for students to learn more effectively, to learn theoretical knowledge and way of thinking in the classroom, and to establish correct values. This requires ideological and political teachers to guide students to learn ideas from two aspects. First, students from the traditional teacher centered, passive acceptance of knowledge into autonomous learning. Teachers are the guides of students' learning, not the "substitutes" of students' learning. Teachers guide students to use computers, books, teachers and other resources to complete deep learning and personalized learning. Second, guide students to get used to online learning. With the development of modern information technology, online learning is bound to become the mainstream of future learning. Students should adapt to online teaching as soon as possible, improve their self-control ability, cultivate their independent research ability, and master online learning methods.

#### References

- Xi JP. Education courses is the key to the implementation of khalid ents basic task course [EB/OL]. http://www.xinhuanet.com/politics/leaders/2020-08/31/ c 1126434567.htm
- [2] Yang B. Full Release of "Anti-epidemic Bonus" to Promote Educational Reform and Innovation [J]. Educational Research of Tsinghua University, 2020, 41(3): 1-5+33.
- [3] Dong LP. New thoughts on the reform and development of higher education under the epidemic [J]. University Education Science,2020(3): 117-119+127.
- [4] Zuo W. Trends and Changes: Reflections on Online Teaching in Colleges and Universities [J]. China Higher Education, 2020(7): 10-12