

International Journal of Educational Economy and Management

MARCH 2023 VOLUME 3 NUMBER 1

Publisher: ACADEMIC PUBLISHING HOUSE
Address: Quastisky Building, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands
UK Postal Code: VG1110

E-mail: editor03@acadpubl.com
<http://www.acadpubl.com/ijeem.aspx>



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The Cultivation of Student Management Ability of Counselors in Higher Vocational Institutions

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Abstract: With the rapid development of China's economic level, the state also has higher requirements for the work of counselors in higher education institutions, requiring them to understand the study and life of students in higher education institutions. Due to the increasing number and different types of students in recent years, it is necessary to strengthen the ability of counselors in higher education institutions to manage students. This paper is important to analyze the problems and countermeasures of counselors in student management in higher vocational institutions, hoping to help counselors improve their working ability.

Keywords: Higher Vocational Institutions; Counselors; Management Ability

1. INTRODUCTION

Counselors are specialized teachers of Civic Education in higher vocational colleges and universities. In recent years, due to the increasing number of students' subjects, higher vocational colleges and universities are facing many problems. Facing the increasingly large number of student, how to efficiently carry out student management working plan is a problem that counselors need to solve at present. Therefore, in order to promote the management of students in higher vocational institutions, it is necessary to start from cultivating the management ability of counselors.

2. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF COUNSELORS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Counselors in higher vocational institutions are the first persons who are responsible for helping students to establish the correct three views and get the core of student management. the Ministry of Education clearly stipulates the important role of counselors in higher vocational colleges and universities. Counselors are the guides of students' ideological and political education, the implementers of students' management, and an indispensable and important role in students' daily life in campus. When students encounter difficulties or setbacks in school, the first person they think of is the counselor. Although the students' learning level in higher education institutions are not as good as the students in colleges and universities, they are also a solid force to help the development of the country in the future, so counselors should pay full attention to students and help them in study and do their part for the development of our country after their graduation.

3. PROBLEMS IN THE CURRENT WORK OF COUNSELORS IN HIGHER VOCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

3.1 Counselors' job responsibilities are unclear

The main responsibilities of counselors in daily work are to carry out ideological and political education and mental health counseling for students, guide students to complete the study tasks arranged by the school, and manage students' daily life. However, in recent years, due to more and more work arranged by schools, counselors have more and more identities, such as hostesses, clerks, and handymen, etc. Their own identity as teachers has been neglected instead, and only the identity of counselors is emphasized to require that counselors should be in charge of everything related to students [1]. As a result, counselors usually do the most tedious chores and have no time in studying the psychological characteristics of students, letting the ideological education work alone of students.

3.2 Rigid management and working methods

Although the society is developing, the management methods of counselors in some higher education institutions are still remain unchanged. Considering the traditional management method, tutors rarely communicate with students' thoughts and emotions, only to urge students to follow the school rules and regulations in daily life, check students' early exercise, stay out late, dormitory hygiene, class attendance and a series of problems. Once the problems have come up, tutors will deduct points and inform the disciplinary action if the problems are serious. As a result, students are afraid to communicate with their counselors when they feel confused, in their minds at the same time counselors are only "good teachers", not "good friends". This situation exactly affects counselors' management.

3.3 Management system is not perfect

In recent years, the number of students has increased dramatically, and the demand for counselors has become increasing very fast. Counselors in higher vocational colleges are not as demanding as the counselors in other universities. the selection, employment and assessment of counselors are not so strict. Many counselors just take this job as a job-hopping opportunity, they aren't willing to do this job actively

[2] Therefore, counselors in higher education institutions have the characteristics of short-term and unprofessional enough. the management and assessment system of the school cannot provide too much

help for the work of counselors when they carry out their work, which further leads to low income and difficulty in assessing the titles of counselors, so they are not willing to engage in doing their work for a long time. Hence, a vicious circle is formed over time.

4. STRATEGIES FOR COUNSELORS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS TO STRENGTHEN STUDENT MANAGEMENT ABILITY

4.1 Strengthen professional knowledge learning

Learning is a lifelong mission for everyone, and it is an important factor to improve the core quality of counselors. Therefore, as an important executive force in managing students in schools, counselors must have rich professional knowledge, excellent communication ability, strong psychological ability and understanding of school rules and regulations. Every action and word of the counselor affects the students in their daily work. the students will also be affected if the counselors themselves cannot establish the correct outlook. Therefore, counselors must strengthen their own learning ability for professional knowledge, improve their own core literacy, pay much attention to their own theoretical foundation and knowledge accumulation and the perfection of the knowledge system. Students are influenced to ensure the healthy development in their daily life.

4.2 Pay attention to communication with students

As the direct manager of students, counselors should start in-depth communication with students at the early stage of their enrollment to understand their future plans and to better guide their future development. For some students who have problems with their thoughts, they can also find out the problems through mutual communication and make things right in the future, so as to effectively solve the problems of students' thinking. In daily work, tutor should also carry out some collective activities to help students in the class to better understand and communicate well with each other. Finding excellent students and prescribing the right methods and provide reasonable guidance through many contacts with students,

4.3 Find the focus of managing students' work

In the daily work of counselors, they cannot hold all the work in their hands and focus student management plan, decentralize their authority, give some simple work to student cadres to do, such as dormitory hygiene, sleepless nights and other activities, give full authority to student cadres, only occasionally carry out spot checks, punish students who do not do well and class cadres who have falsely concealed their work, and they will be given the opportunity to improve the overall quality of the students through the exemplary and inspiring role of student cadres.

4.4 Develop scientific management strategies

A reasonable student management strategy is the most important thing to promote the work of counselors in

higher vocational schools, and the four key points in counselors' management of student work are scientific decision-making, thorough planning, strict implementation, and information feedback [3]. Scientific decision-making is the direction of managing students' work, which is based on correct moral concepts and ideological level and visually reflect the quality of counselors, therefore, careful planning is the way to guarantee the implementation of decisions. the counselors need to make reasonable work plans according to different students' learning and living conditions; and pay attention to the way and attitude in the process of implementation and strictly follow the plans. Finally, the information obtained in the work is collected, organized and fed back, so the problems encountered and the corresponding solutions will be reflected on to ensure the smooth implementation of the next task.

5. CONCLUSION

Students in higher vocational colleges and universities are the grassroots force and an important part of building the motherland in the future. Counselors in higher vocational colleges and universities are the main responsible persons for student management, which is of great significance for improving students' comprehensive quality, however, the work of counselors in higher vocational colleges and universities is facing many problems and challenges at present. Only by strengthening the cultivation of their own professional ability and improving the professional self-awareness and practical working ability of counselors can they help students. the only way to help students develop better is to strengthen their professional ability and improve their professional consciousness and practical ability. Therefore, institutions of higher education must pay more attention to counselors and make use of their own conditions to help counselors improve their own core qualities, so that they can better manage students and promote their high-quality learning and development to make the education of higher education institutions reach a higher level.

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Application Of Micro Class in Gynecological Nursing Teaching of Nursing Students in Higher Vocational Colleges

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Abstract: Objective: To explore the utility value of using micro-class teaching mode in gynecological nursing teaching of higher vocational nursing specialty. Methods: the study a total of 70 vocational nursing professional gynecological nursing students for comparison experiment, take the lottery way to group, control group and observation group each 35 students, the former use conventional teaching methods, the latter application of micro lesson teaching means, the two groups of practical application effect were compared. Results: the relevant data showed that the theoretical and practical performance of the observation group was higher than that of the control group ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: the application of micro-course in the teaching process of gynecological nursing can effectively improve the teaching efficiency and teaching effect, and promote the overall improvement of students' professional theoretical knowledge and operational ability.

Keywords: Micro-class; Vocational nursing major; Gynecological nursing; Application

1. INTRODUCTION

Gynecological nursing is a strong practical professional, in order to facilitate students to understand and master key knowledge, for the development of post-nursing work to lay a solid foundation, but also need to adjust the teaching mode in time, in order to improve the effectiveness of teaching. This paper mainly discusses the application differences of different teaching modes in gynecological nursing teaching, as follows:

2. DATA AND METHODS

2.1 General Information

The included objects are all nursing students of grade 2020. Due to the need for difference discrimination by comparison in the later stage, two classes with 35 students are randomly selected to ensure the authenticity and reliability of the data. the number of males and females in the control group and the average age in the observation group were 4 and 31(17.13±1.46) years old and 6 and 29(16.97±1.32) years old, respectively. There was no significant difference between the two groups ($P > 0.05$).

2.2 Methods

The control group adopts the conventional teaching mode, mainly around the teaching materials for students to explain professional knowledge, including gynecological clinical common diseases and related nursing focus, at the same time, together with the

students to discuss and analyze the case, clear nursing content, and through the way to understand the students to grasp the knowledge, and then take the demonstration way to practice operation, In order to deepen the understanding of students, strengthen their professional level.

The observation group applies micro-lessons during teaching to improve the timeliness and comprehensiveness of teaching, which can be expanded from the following aspects: (1) Preparation before class. Since each student has a great difference in thinking, understanding and learning ability, in order to ensure the conformity and feasibility of micro-class, the actual situation of students should be evaluated in advance to understand their weaknesses, integrate the areas that need to be improved, and then carry out targeted improvement on this basis. At the same time, the content of gynecological nursing is relatively complex, which will be applied to various professional knowledge points in practical clinical nursing. Therefore, it is necessary to decompose the knowledge points of each chapter according to clinical needs, select key knowledge, more abstract knowledge that cannot be understood by students, and practical operation points into the micro-class teaching program, and appropriately expand some extracurricular knowledge. Make nursing teaching more comprehensive [1]. (2) the development of teaching content, in order to achieve better teaching effect, in the production of micro-class teaching content, should also be detailed, the content is concise and comprehensive, but the key content needs to be controlled within five minutes, in order to facilitate the understanding of students, to ensure the degree of visualization, more application of some pictures, videos, try to avoid the application of some abstract text description, so that the content is more interesting. To stimulate students' interest in learning. Gynecological nursing content teaching can focus on two aspects of female reproductive system inflammation and female reproductive system tumor. the content of female reproductive system inflammation is selected for the role of vaginal self-purification, medication care of metronidazole, pathogenic conditions of different bacteria, leucorrhea characteristics of different vaginitis, and corresponding pictures and detailed explanations are provided in each content. Students can intuitively understand and master, at the same time for leucorrhea, cervical scrape, gynecology and other examination operations, the actual clinical operation video needs to

be made in detail, each step is divided in detail, and the key points and importance of operation are marked. After finishing the study, they should reserve time to discuss the clinical cases and express their opinions in the way of group discussion, so that students can effectively master them. In the micro-course of female reproductive system tumor, it is also necessary to watch relevant knowledge, operation videos and discussion, including the presentation of the changes of cervical CIN, the operation mode of liquid based thin layer cytology test sample, and the methods of cervical circumcision and biopsy. At the same time, it is also necessary to explain in detail the types and clinical manifestations of uterine fibroids, and analyze the advantages of laparoscopic surgery and the key contents of nursing. For the common clinical endometrial cancer before the onset of clinical manifestations, the content of segmented scraping should be carefully displayed, so that students can effectively distinguish and can be effectively used in clinical nursing work. Moreover, ovarian tumor related content is also a key part of the teaching, which should analyze the common complications and daily nursing content, and demonstrate the operation method. After uploading the micro-class video, the teacher requires students to watch and learn in time, and mark the important and difficult points, so as to facilitate the discussion and communication with teachers and classmates during the teaching [2]. (3) Establish a micro-class communication and sharing platform. Teachers can use wechat, QQ and other software to create class group chat, push micro-class and other related videos in the group, encourage students to express their views and opinions on micro-class in the group, and actively make adjustments, so as to improve the effectiveness of micro-class teaching and ensure that it can play a maximum role in improving teaching efficiency and quality. At the same time, teachers should answer questions raised by students in time to ensure that students can successfully complete professional knowledge learning [3].

2.3 Observation Indicators

After the completion of teaching, in order to understand the students' mastery of professional knowledge, we can carry out assessment, including theoretical knowledge and practical operation. the full score is 100 points, which is related to the professional level of students.

2.4 Statistical Processing

The statistical software used in this study is SPSS20.0, in which the measurement and counting data are expressed by $(\bar{x}\pm s)$ and $[n, (\%)]$ respectively, and t and X² are used in the test. If there is significant difference in the value of each index after comparison, it can be expressed as $(P < 0.05)$.

3. RESULTS

According to the examination results, compared with the control group, students in the observation group had

relatively higher scores in theoretical knowledge and practical operation, and there was a certain difference between the data ($P < 0.05$). See Table 1 for specific values.

Table 1 Comparison of assessment results between the two groups (n/%), $(\bar{x}\pm s)$

group	n	Theoretical knowledge (points)	Practical operation (points)
Control group	35	74.89±4.75	75.11±3.98
Observation group	35	86.33±3.66	89.32±4.03
t		12.759	8.073
p-value		<0.05	<0.05

4. DISCUSSION

The content of gynecological nursing is relatively complex, and most knowledge points are characterized by strong operability. If students simply rely on explanation, they may not be able to understand and digest, and students' interest in learning has not been effectively improved under the passive learning state, which will directly affect the actual teaching effect. With the development and progress of science and technology, information technology has been widely applied in all walks of life. Of course, it is also the case in the teaching of gynecological nursing in higher vocational colleges. It can transform the original abstract content into the knowledge point with strong visibility, make it more specific, and students can effectively understand it. Let students watch the video can firmly grasp and grasp, deepen their understanding, so that it can be flexibly used in the later work.

To sum up, adopting the micro-class teaching mode during the teaching of gynecological nursing in higher vocational colleges can effectively improve students' professional theoretical knowledge and operational ability, and fundamentally promote their all-round development. It has certain promotion value.

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Exploration And Practice of a Practical Teaching Plan for the Integration of Specialization and Innovation in Accounting

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Abstract: At the beginning of 2015, Premier Li Keqiang put forward the grand goal of "mass entrepreneurship and innovation". Since then, the concept of "innovation and entrepreneurship" was born. In accordance with the general requirements of the big data and accounting talent training program, this program is guided by social demand, takes the cultivation of students' innovative spirit as the main line, integrates the content of innovation and entrepreneurship, pays attention to the cultivation of professional quality with "craftsman spirit", and builds an "experiential" practical teaching system that combines basic practical ability, professional technology application ability and comprehensive practical ability.

Keywords: Specialization; Integration; Practice teaching

1. INTRODUCTION

"Specialized innovation and integration" refers to integrating innovation and entrepreneurship education into professional education, running through the entire learning process of students, stimulating their innovation and entrepreneurship awareness, improving their innovation and entrepreneurship ability, and realizing the optimization of their innovation and entrepreneurship and professional knowledge structure. Practical teaching system refers to an organic whole which combines all aspects of work and is guided by the process of practical work, covering the content, objective system, organizational management system and security system of practical teaching.

2. TARGET POSITIONING OF SPECIALIZED AND INTEGRATED PRACTICE TEACHING SYSTEM

The talent training of big data and accounting major in higher vocational colleges must abandon the traditional idea of blindly emphasizing the completion of enterprise accounting and supervision functions in accordance with relevant accounting laws and regulations, and must pay more attention to the cultivation of students' practical and innovative ability, so as to meet the urgent demand of enterprises for "managerial" accounting talents. Therefore, the orientation of talent training objectives should pay more attention to the goal of innovation ability, and carry out detailed decomposition according to the three levels of knowledge, skills and quality objectives, so as to implement the requirements

of innovation and entrepreneurship education in professional practice teaching.

3. CREATE THE IDEA OF INTEGRATED PRACTICE TEACHING SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION

3.1 Design concept based on job analysis and specific working process. the design takes the real work task as the carrier, focuses on the cultivation of students' professional ethics, vocational thought, psychological quality and other professional qualities, and pays attention to the cultivation of students' general skills, professional skills, comprehensive skills and innovation ability. By creating a variety of career scenarios, especially in the ways of attracting enterprises to live in school, attracting schools to enterprise, integrating school with enterprise, attracting advantageous enterprises to co-build and share productive training bases with schools, so that students can experience, participate and feel in person, so that professional quality cultivation runs through the teaching of professional courses, practice and training, and throughout the whole process of talent training.

3.2 Promote the deep integration of schools and enterprises and innovate practical teaching models. It is an important way to break the bottleneck of higher vocational accounting reform to continuously promote the integration of industry and education and the in-depth development of school-enterprise cooperation. Through school-enterprise cooperation, production training bases such as "accounting factory" are established to introduce real business of enterprises, so that students can truly serve enterprises and realize "real accounting and real doing" on the basis of the completion of "virtual simulation" training. At the same time, in the teaching organization process, the scientific use of experiential, inquiry, case and other student-centered teaching methods, so that the cultivation of practical innovation ability into the whole process of talent training.

3.3 Connect with the cutting-edge technology of the industry and update the practical teaching content. the major of big data and accounting timely tracks the new forms and technologies of the accounting industry in the era of "Big Wisdom moving cloud", timely understands the post setting and post requirements of enterprise finance, combines with the content of innovation and entrepreneurship education, and adds or strengthens the practical teaching content in several aspects: first, the sand table of enterprise operation and management,

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simulates the content of enterprise operation; the second is management accounting practice teaching, including cost and capital forecast, cost volume profit analysis and so on. Third, the application of information technology, including intelligent robots, intelligent financial comprehensive training, etc. Fourth, innovation and entrepreneurship education, including entrepreneurship foundation, entrepreneurship training to enhance students' innovation awareness, thinking and ability.

4. SPECIALIZED AND INTEGRATED PRACTICAL TEACHING SYSTEM

4.1 Content structure

According to the training objectives and specifications of big data and accounting professional groups, it integrates the contents of labor education, innovation and entrepreneurship, emphasizes the cultivation of professional quality with "craftsman spirit", and builds an "experiential" practical teaching system that combines basic practical ability, professional technology application ability and comprehensive practical ability. With the cultivation of "professional skills+comprehensive skills" as the core, and according to the course design idea of "professional quality+general skills+professional skills+comprehensive skills", the "experiential" specialized and integrated practical teaching system of "phased cultivation, integration of science and practice, and progressive ability" is constructed.

"Segmented cultivation" refers to the first stage: cognitive practice in and out of school, the second stage: scattered practical training and special practical training in class, the third stage: comprehensive simulation practical training, and the fourth stage: student internship and graduation project. That is, practical courses are set up according to the law of students' career growth to realize phased practical training from vocational cognition to post training to finally ability improvement.

"Truth in one" combines theory with practice through course offering. the sand table of enterprise operation and management refers to the improvement of students' professional cognition and management innovation ability through practical training of enterprise cognition and operation. Intelligent financial post training, intelligent comprehensive practical training of finance and taxation, intelligent financial system, improve students' professional skills and comprehensive practical ability; Graduation project and job practice cultivate students' comprehensive practical ability and lay a solid foundation for employment. the on-campus practical training is closely combined with off-campus practice, guiding students to carry out internship and writing internship reports, so as to successfully complete the role transformation from school to enterprise. While learning professional knowledge, students can improve their professional skills by participating in skill competitions, obtaining assistant accountant qualification certificate and 1+X vocational skill level certificate, etc.

"Ability progression" refers to the course opening, from simple to complex, from single to comprehensive, which helps students to understand and master, and realize phased practical training from vocational cognition to post training to finally ability improvement.

4.2 Methods and means

In order to promote students' autonomous learning, collaborative learning and deep learning, blended teaching modes of pre-class, in-class, after-class and online and offline combination are adopted. the whole process is student-centered, and teachers only guide students to complete learning tasks. Before class, students mainly study by themselves and complete questionnaires or pre-class tests. During class, task-driven project teaching, case teaching, role playing, situational teaching and other methods are adopted, and heuristic, inquiry, discussion and participatory teaching forms are used to organically combine students' independent learning, cooperative learning and teacher-guided teaching. At the same time, modern technologies such as intelligent classroom, rain classroom and Learning Pass are used to develop a practical teaching platform in combination with Tsinghua Tongfang and school-enterprise cooperation, and a variety of ways to assist practical teaching are integrated.

4.3 Practice assessment

Based on the training objectives, training specifications, skills and qualities of the major, the nature and function of the course, to establish a learning evaluation model that is compatible with it and combines incentives and constraints. First, stick to the student center. Learning evaluation should carry out the basic task of cultivating morality and promoting students' all-round development of morality, intelligence, physical fitness, the United States and labor. Second, adhere to process evaluation and result evaluation. We should reform the evaluation method, attach importance to the combination of the evaluation of students' learning process and the evaluation of learning results, and give play to the motivating and guiding function of the evaluation of learning. Evaluation including daily attendance, course completion, assessment scores, practice reports, and team evaluations.

5. GUARANTEE THE CONDITIONS OF SPECIALIZED AND INTEGRATED PRACTICAL TEACHING PROGRAMS

5.1 To build a professional and integrated teaching team

Focus on building two tutor teams: one is to build an innovative tutor team composed of professional backbone teachers of different disciplines to serve the practical teaching of smart classroom and professional training center (training room); the second is to build an off-campus entrepreneurial mentor team composed of cross-industry entrepreneurs and technical experts to serve the entrepreneurial practice of the mass maker space.

5.2 Specialized and integrated practice teaching platform

In-depth integration of schools and enterprises, the development of entrepreneurship courses, the

enrichment of professional innovation and integration of practical teaching content, to create a practical teaching platform. Cooperated with Yonyou Xindao Company to develop specialized and integrated courses, and introduced a three-dimensional, systematic and comprehensive innovation and entrepreneurship education system. Through the use of these platforms, the specialized innovation integration is more practical and the implementation effect is better.

5.3 Create and integrate campus practice environment and off-campus practice base

5.3.1 Construction of "Learning Space" maker education practice teaching scene

In the specialized innovation and integration education, the function of maker education is integrated into the professional training center (training room), so as to break the separation of teaching scene between the mass innovation space and the professional training center (training room), and enhance the scene-oriented and unbounded carrier of entrepreneurship and innovation practice education.

5.3.2 Off-campus practice teaching base

Jointly with representative local enterprises, such as Yonyou Xindao Technology Co., LTD., Zibo Aerospace Jinsui Electronic Technology Co., LTD., etc.,

to establish a stable off-campus student training and practice base, provide internship positions related to big data and accounting professional services, and carry out practical activities such as finance and taxation.

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Iot System Security Analysis

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Abstract: With the rapid development of the Internet of Things industry, more and more security issues cannot be ignored. If security threats are not properly handled, the healthy development of the Internet of Things will be severely constrained.

Keywords: Internet of Things; Security; Analysis

1. IOT ARCHITECTURE

The Internet of Things is connected to the network, and various Internet of Things applications rely on the information interaction network formed by the automatic connection of the Internet of Things to complete. the Internet of Things system can also be compared to a virtual "person", with a perception system similar to eyes and ears, a nervous system with information transmission, a brain system with comprehensive analysis and management of information, and an executive application system similar to hands and feet to influence the outside world. The current IoT architecture is generally divided into three layers: the perception layer, the network layer and the application layer. There are also teaching materials divided into: perception layer, transport layer, service management layer and application layer. Essentially both divisions are the same.

2. IOT SECURITY SYSTEM

According to the architecture of the Internet of Things, the overall requirements of Internet of Things security are the integration of information collection security, information transmission security and information processing security, and the ultimate goal of security is to ensure the confidentiality, integrity, authenticity and fault tolerance of the network. the Internet of Things should have three basic characteristics: first, comprehensive perception, that is, the use of radio frequency tags and sensors to collect real-time information of objects; It is reliable transmission, through the integration of telecommunication networks and the Internet, to transmit the information of objects; the third is intelligent processing, using cloud computing, big data and other intelligent computing technologies to analyze and process the collected massive data and information, and intelligently control objects. IoT security requires effective security at all levels of the Internet of Things, specific analysis of corresponding security issues, and the architecture of IoT security to better deal with threats in IoT security.

3. IOT SECURITY THREATS

Advances in cellular wireless technology such as 5G, powerful IoT application platforms such as Microsoft IoT Central, secure IoT connectivity platforms, and all-in-one IoT infrastructure solutions are making it easier than ever for companies to deploy transformative new

IoT applications. However, as the use of new industrial asset monitoring, predictive maintenance, smart energy, medical Internet of Things (IoMT), and other IoT applications expands, so does the threat landscape for these applications. According to the three-layer architecture of the Internet of Things, the security threats of the Internet of Things are described from four aspects: IoT terminal, perception layer, network layer and application layer.

3.1 Terminal threats

The Internet of Things is characterized by ubiquitous data perception, wireless signal-based information transmission, and intelligent information processing [1]. Since wireless signals are easy to steal and more easily interfered with, this also leads to security threats in the Internet of Things. IoT terminal devices are diverse, such as various sensor nodes, RFID tags, mobile communication terminals, wireless sensor gateways, etc. Compared with traditional mobile networks, terminal devices in the Internet of Things lack effective monitoring, and terminal nodes pose greater threats.

3.2 The perception layer threat

The key technologies of the IoT perception layer include sensor technology, radio frequency identification technology, two-dimensional code technology, Bluetooth technology, and ZigBee technology. the main function of the perception layer is to collect and capture the status information of the external environment or items, and when collecting and capturing the corresponding information, radio frequency identification technology will be used to identify the item first, and then perceive the environmental information of the item and the state information of the item itself through a highly integrated miniature sensor installed on the item. Therefore, there may be perception nodes that are easily invaded, and tag information that is easy to intercept.

3.3 Network layer threats

The network layer plays a role in the overall IoT architecture, which is responsible for transmitting sensing information and commands to the upper layer. the network layer transmits the information collected by the perception layer to the IoT cloud platform, and is also responsible for transmitting the instructions issued by the IoT cloud platform to the application layer, which has the role of a link. the network layer is mainly to transmit massive information through the Internet of Things, the Internet and mobile communication networks. Therefore, the security threats of the network layer have the following aspects: there are many nodes, which generate a large amount of data, resulting in network congestion; the transmission of information is still the simplest and fastest plaintext to process, because

there is no encryption, so it is easy to be intercepted and stolen by some simple means such as packet capture; vulnerability to cyberattacks; Security weaknesses of related technologies, etc.

3.4 Application-layer threats

The application of the Internet of Things is the product of the close combination of information technology and industry expertise. the IoT application layer fully reflects the characteristics of intelligent processing of IoT, considering that IoT involves many industries and fields, so it is necessary to consider its specific or general privacy protection issues for each industry or application. However, at present, there is no unified standard for the construction of various subsystems, and it will inevitably face network integration problems and security problems linked to a large network platform in the future. Therefore, it faces great challenges in mass information processing and business control strategy.

4. SECURITY STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS IOT THREATS

4.1 It is still necessary to establish a key management mechanism in the perception layer and select certain skills to ensure the confidentiality and authentication of the data information in the perception layer. Encrypt RFID tags to establish independent security protocols and secure channels to ensure security [2].

4.2 Effectively monitor network security protection software, improve its own defense capabilities, strengthen network management, adopt information encryption, strictly control the right to use resources, and prevent information loss.

4.3 Expand the coverage of security beyond traditional security and focus on the extension of endpoints and coverage areas [3]. Strengthen the supervision of IoT equipment manufacturers, certify and verify IoT devices, and introduce multiple user management functions for

IoT devices, such as two-factor authentication, digital certificates and biometrics, so that users can verify the security of IoT devices.

4.4 Design and develop more secure IoT applications, striving to ensure the best balance between user interface and IoT application security. Application developers should follow all of the above IoT security measures and attach importance to developing applications that have the security aspects of IoT.

5. SUMMARY

IoT network security is not a new concept, it is an extension of Internet security. the focus of IoT security is to deploy information protection at the perception layer and security protection for a large number of new applications, and IoT security faces new challenges in theory, technical complexity, and low-cost requirements. Starting from the architecture of the Internet of Things, the information security of the Internet of Things includes perception layer security, network layer security and application layer security [4].

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Colleges And Universities to Build a “College-School” Training Base and Operation Mode

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Abstract: The Zibo Vocational Institute has worked closely with the Sixth People's Hospital in Zibo to promote medical and educational education, actively carry out teaching reform, and create a "Academy-in-school" talent training model with characteristics of vocational colleges. Both schools and enterprises adhere to the fundamental task of "Building moral character and cultivating talents", take improving the quality of personnel training in vocational colleges as the core objective, deepen the construction of the mechanism of "Medical education cooperation to educate people", and rely on industry, taking employment as the guidance, giving full play to the respective advantages of schools and hospitals. We will deepen collaboration among institutions, integrate industry and education, broaden the development space and mode of health vocational education, enhance service functions, and jointly train professionals in rehabilitation and treatment technologies to serve regional economic development.

Keywords: Academy colonel; School-enterprise cooperation; Reform

1. INTRODUCTION

The school and the Sixth People's Hospital in Zibo jointly built a "College colonel", to find a deep integration of the school and long-term operation model. Through the implementation of the "College-middle school" project, the cooperation between colleges and universities can be further deepened, which not only promotes the development of rehabilitation therapy specialty in higher vocational colleges, but also makes the teaching of rehabilitation and clinical work connect seamlessly, it also enhances the training effect of rehabilitation therapists in hospital, improves the comprehensive quality of rehabilitation therapists, meets the needs of clinical patients, improves the quality of hospital service, and realizes the win-win situation of colleges and universities.

2. BASIC INFORMATION

With the development and progress of society, People's living standard is improving day by day, and the demand for health service is increasing. In order to improve the quality of training professionals in rehabilitation technology, enhance the employment competitiveness and development potential of graduates, and at the same time, to ensure that the reform measures can be effectively implemented and Down to Earth implemented, since 2017, the Sixth People's Hospital in Zibo has been implementing the reform of the personnel training model based on the alternation of work and study, which is based on the cooperation between Zibo

Vocational Institute and Enterprises. This reform is to promote employment-oriented, to promote the integration of industry and education, adapt to needs, improve quality as the goal, with students' technical skills as the core, based on the deep cooperation between schools and enterprises and the joint teaching by teachers and teachers, the students' technical skills and professional quality will be improved.

3. WORK IDEAS

After the students of rehabilitation therapy technology have completed the first academic year (the first and second semesters) of the Humanities Literacy Course (thinking course, general introduction, college English, basic computer culture, etc.) and the professional basic course (introduction to rehabilitation medicine, physiology, basic kinesiology, human development, etc.), all the students are divided into four groups, and in the second school year (the third and fourth semesters), they carry out the work-study alternation of in-school and out-of-school combination, transfer the teaching location of the core professional courses in the second academic year from the campus to the "Secondary school" of the Department of Rehabilitation Medicine and the rehabilitation medicine center of the Sixth People's Hospital in Zibo, China, the theory teaching part of the core course can be taught in the teaching place of the hospital, and the practice teaching part is taught by the professional staff (master) in the real clinical situation, to achieve the integration of learning, teaching and doing, while learning to do. the theory of professional courses, skills training and hospital post practice, teachers to teach the combination of school and enterprise close cooperation, education, the third academic year in the hospital internship.

4. SPECIFIC MEASURES

4.1 Off-campus work-study alternate teaching base

The teaching location of some core professional courses in the second academic year will be transferred from the campus to the Department of Rehabilitation Medicine in the hospital. the theoretical teaching part of the core professional courses can be taught centrally in the teaching location of the hospital, the part of skill practice teaching is carried out by the professional staff (master) in the hospital under the real clinical situation, which realizes the integration of teaching, learning and doing, learning while doing.

4.2 Student groups

The students of each level of rehabilitation treatment technology specialty are divided into groups, and work-study alternation is carried out in the hospital classroom of "Middle School".

4.3 The hospital has teachers

Rehabilitation doctors and senior rehabilitation therapists (PT Division, OT Division, St Division, physiotherapist, etc.) in the Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, in the clinical skills teaching link, arrange professional ability, experienced teachers and students to form a study group, a clinical teacher to teach 2-4 students.

4.4 Schedule work-study alternation in the hospital

In the third semester of each teaching week to focus on two days (every Thursday and Friday), each teaching week of the 4th semester, there are two days (every Thursday and Friday) in the hospital for the study of core professional courses, practical training and on-the-job skills training. the remaining three days of the week to complete the other curriculum activities in school.

4.5 School-enterprise cooperative teaching arrangement

The hospital continues to strengthen the process of training teachers and improving teaching ability. According to the previous teaching arrangement of the college and the ability of the hospital, the core courses of important majors are mainly set up in the hospital. Two of the core professional courses currently scheduled for sophomore year are rehabilitation assessment techniques and physiotherapy techniques; in the core professional courses offered in the fourth semester, two core courses, speech therapy and clinical rehabilitation, will be introduced; these core courses will be transferred from the classroom to the hospital rehabilitation medicine, to carry out theoretical teaching of core courses, clinical training of courses and relevant post skill training in the two days arranged centrally each week. Carry out teaching and learning activities in the real clinical rehabilitation medical environment, and realize the integration of teaching and the organic integration of theoretical learning and skill training.

Professional courses are combined with clinical medical post practice and master teaching. In the process of clinical practice in hospitals, teachers and students form study groups. In addition to completing the practical training tasks of professional courses, students can receive vocational guidance and undergo vocational skills training in real enterprises.

4.6 Hospital teacher treatment

For the professional course theory and practical training teaching activities transferred from campus to off-campus hospitals, the college will pay class hour subsidies in full in accordance with the management regulations of part-time teachers.

4.7 Facility input

Zibo sixth people's hospital set up rehabilitation medicine professional classroom, improve all kinds of teaching hardware equipment, including desks and chairs, computers, projector, diagnosis bed, simulation, etc., worth more than 10 ten thousand yuan, the establishment of the classroom, both for the school professional training teaching services, and for the hospital staff training, post training service, achieve mutual benefit and win-win results.

5. ACHIEVE RESULTS

Zibo Vocational College and Zibo Sixth People's Hospital jointly build the rehabilitation treatment technology major, By setting up leading groups of colleges and universities, setting up part-time teaching teams of colleges and universities, selecting teachers to the hospital for tracking services, reasonably arranging teaching plans, and organizing the quality evaluation of talent training, Deepened the students' understanding and understanding of the major, industry and position, Gained the students' interest in professional learning, Enhanced the students' confidence in employment and career development, With the orientation of promoting employment, To promote the integration of industry and education, adapt to needs and improve quality as the goal, With the cultivation of students' technical skills as the core, Supported by the deep cooperation between schools and enterprises and the joint teaching of teachers and teachers, Comprehensively improve the students' technical skills and professional quality, To achieve a win-win situation.

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Practice and Reflection on Teaching Reform of Humanistic Cultivation Course for Nurses in Higher Vocational Institutions

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Abstract: With the improvement of our social and economic level, the demand for nurses in the medical field is increasing, which puts forward higher requirements for the humanities as well as the professional level of college nurses. In order to meet the requirements of modern society for nurses, higher education institutions have started to reform the teaching of humanistic training course for nurses, and there are many nurses who deeply agree with it. In the following paper, we will mainly focus on the teaching reform practice of humanistic cultivation course for nurses in higher vocational colleges and universities, so as to provide reference.

Keywords: Higher Vocational Institutions; Nursing Profession; Humanistic Cultivation Course; Teaching Reform Practice; Thinking

1. INTRODUCTION

Humanistic care means affirming human nature, respecting people's individual development and advocating freedom and equality. Strengthening humanistic care for nursing staff in the process of nursing management means respecting their status and differences, supporting them in practical work, stimulating nurses' enthusiasm by taking various effective measures, and laying a good foundation for nursing students' comprehensive development. Because of the long working hours, heavy tasks and the more special nature of nurses' work, it leads to many nursing staff having psychological and emotional problems, which can reduce the overall quality of nursing management.

2. DEFINITION AND CONNOTATION OF NURSES' HUMANISTIC LITERACY

Humanistic literacy of nurses refers to the inner cultivation of humanistic spirit and humanistic culture that nursing staff must have, focusing on interpersonal communication, theoretical thinking and other aspects. It was found that nurses with higher cultural literacy can better maintain patients' health, give more care to patients, improve patients' satisfaction with the hospital and make it easier for hospital management to be carried out smoothly. Nursing education should not be limited to knowledge transfer and skill enhancement, but should take the cultivation of nursing students' humanistic literacy as an important task to promote, requiring nursing students to master all knowledge, combine theory and practice, apply what they have learned,

implement humanistic spirit in clinical practice, and improve women's cultivation and etiquette skills.

3. THE TEACHING OF HUMANISTIC CULTIVATION COURSE FOR NURSES

The teaching of humanistic cultivation course for nurses in higher vocational colleges and universities is taught according to the three-year personnel training program, and the school period is two years. Although humanistic courses are offered, they account for a relatively small proportion of the curriculum, and the teaching effect is dissatisfactory due to various factors. Since 2014, higher vocational institutions have started to treat humanities as a compulsory course for nursing students, and focused on cultivating nursing students in professional ethical literacy and interpersonal management literacy, which are offered in the first semester. There are sixty-eight hours in the course of humanities training, and the teaching process includes the analysis of social hot topics, multimedia teaching, practical training methods, such as role-playing, situational simulation, group discussion and presentation. The teaching assessment is mainly based on situational tests and written exams, which scored on course is required as well.

4. REFORM OF NURSING HUMANISTIC CULTIVATION CURRICULUM

4.1 Regularly hold lectures with characteristic humanistic knowledge

The practice of humanistic lectures is carried out according to the working status of nursing staff, and well-known sociologists are invited to discuss popular medical topics in the lecture-related activities to popularize humanistic knowledge for nursing students to broaden their horizons, so that they can learn more about social phenomena and reflect on them in the lectures on humanistic knowledge, and gain knowledge by after-class activities, which can enrich the spare time of nursing staff [1].

4.2 Diversified teaching forms mobilize new nurses' participation

Nursing students should master basic knowledge and professional skills while continuously improving their problem-solving abilities. In the traditional training of new nurses, there are problems such as lack of enthusiasm and insufficient recognition of nursing culture, etc. It is necessary for higher vocational institutions to keep up with the development of the times, reforming the teaching mode, launching training with the purpose of stimulating the learning enthusiasm of

new nurses and deepening the concept of nursing culture, innovating the teaching methods. Students are allowed to transfer from passive learning to active learning to stimulate their creativity by adopting diverse teaching methods [2].

4.3 Measures to cultivate humanistic literacy of nursing college students

The comparison of nursing curriculum systems in China and the U. S. shows that humanities courses in U. S. colleges and universities account for a relatively large proportion, while China has not yet paid attention to this aspect. With the development in recent years, domestic colleges and universities have begun to recognize the importance of humanistic literacy in hospital education and started to increase the proportion of humanistic literacy courses to reform the curriculum structure. Higher vocational institutions can create a good atmosphere by strengthening cultural construction and organize nursing students to participate in campus cultural activities as a second classroom to cultivate humanistic spirit of nursing students. Besides, it is also necessary to strengthen the construction of teachers and improve the humanistic qualities of teachers in this institution. Providing more internship opportunities for students to integrate humanistic theories into clinical practice, investigate patients' satisfaction with nursing students' services, and evaluate them objectively. In this regard, nursing students should cherish the internship opportunities, receive humanities education in clinical practice, and achieve integration with actual work. In the form of teaching, the humanities literacy of nursing students can be enhanced by adopting the contextual teaching method, displaying formative evaluation, allowing students to recognize their own shortcomings from it, and achieving twice the teaching effect with half the effort based on problems [2].

4.4 Further expand the concept of nursing services

The quality of medical care services is an important element of hospital management, and patients' satisfaction with it is a reflection of nursing quality. Currently, patient satisfaction surveys have become an important index for evaluating the quality of hospital services and are valued by major hospitals. The service quality of new nursing can be improved by carrying out humanistic care training, thinking from the patient's point of view, analyzing the patient's needs, listening to the patient's main complaint, and communicating patiently with him/her so that the patient can have a better feeling and thus improve his/her satisfaction [3].

4.5 Teachers and students need to change their traditional roles

Nurse humanistic training is the basic course of nursing profession, which is offered in the first semester. The direct transition from high school test-based education to research-based learning will add a certain learning burden to students. Because it takes a lot of energy to go through the materials and investigate the seminars, students think it is very difficult, and it is better to listen to the teacher directly to explain the specific knowledge.

Faced with this situation, students must change their roles, enhance their own learning ability, transfer them from knowledge receivers to knowledge builders. On the other hand, teachers should also change their role to become the guide of students in the learning process, stimulate students' desire to get a better understanding of the problems they met in role playing.

4.6 Flexible and diverse teaching methods

The nursing humanities course has the characteristics of strong emotional experience. The traditional teaching form lacks teacher-student interaction and fails to take into account students' interests to carry out teaching, resulting in students not paying enough attention to the humanities course and thinking it has no effect. In the field of humanities, emotional experience has a great influence on students, so teachers need to strengthen teacher-student interaction and carry out activities led by students, such as choosing the infant abuse incident of female nurses as the content of discussion to correct the professional attitude of nursing students; or setting a script in a specific situation, playing nurses and patients, so that nursing students can experience the psychology of the role; in the teaching of professional image, constructing a work situation and letting nursing students work in small groups. In the professional image teaching, work situations are constructed so that nursing students can participate in teaching activities in small groups.

5. CONCLUSION

To sum up, we can learn that nursing students in recent years, China have certain deficiencies in humanistic literacy, which has become an important problem hindering the development of nursing profession. In the context of the new era, the development of new media provides new ideas for the improvement of humanistic literacy of nursing students. Higher education institutions should keep up with the development of the times, innovate the existing education methods and approaches, create good conditions for the cultivation of humanistic literacy of nursing students, improve the quality of teaching by adopting diversified teaching modes and developing objective evaluation indexes, and provide quality nursing services for patients.

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The Countermeasure Research on the Development of Chinese New Energy Automobile Industry Under the Background of Low-Carbon Economy

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Abstract: In recent years, our economic structure has been gradually transformed, making efforts to develop towards low carbon economy. As an important industry in China, automobile industry is making efforts in the direction of new energy in the future development, which will be of great help to reduce carbon emission, save resources and protect the ecological environment. Although in new energy vehicles, our country attempts to "overtake" traditional fuel vehicles on curves, but there are still many problems that need to be urgently solved in the development of actual, such as the lack of core technology, disorder in market competition, etc., which may affect the future development of the new energy automobile industry. Based on this, this paper analyzes the development countermeasures of the new energy automobile industry under the background of low-carbon economy.

Keywords: Low-carbon economy; New energy vehicles; Industrial development; Countermeasure

I. PROBLEMS EXISTING IN THE NEW ENERGY AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

1.1 Prominent technical bottlenecks

In the social development in the past, the new energy automobile industry in our country started relatively late, lacks the relevant technology and policy support, and the country does not pay attention to the operation of the new energy automobile industry, vigorously develop fuel consumption car, but fuel consumption car exhaust fumes are more, seriously affecting the stability and balance of the ecological environment, aggravating global warming. Not only that, most parts of new energy vehicle are imported, and related government and enterprises are also too focused on the complete vehicle project, ignoring the research on key parts and infrastructure, resulting in the serious lack of new energy parts and new energy automobile manufacturing technology in our country, have to choose to buy from abroad, is excessively dependent on imports, the large number of economic losses to foreign markets.

1.2 The consumer market demand is not high

At present, the policy support for the new energy automobile industry is mainly automobile production enterprises, ignoring the majority of consumer groups, bringing bad consumption experience to the masses. Compared with traditional fuel vehicles, new energy

vehicles are more expensive. In the eyes of the majority of consumers, the cost of buying new energy vehicles is much higher than expected, including various taxes, insurance, maintenance fees, etc., and the insurance will increase with the increase of the car price, coupled with the need to replace the battery, which has already exceeded the use cost of traditional fuel vehicles. So most consumer groups choose to buy traditional fuel cars, not worry about the charging problem of cars. If the country vigorously promotes new energy vehicles, the market demand of the new energy vehicle industry is not high, which will affect the income [1].

1.3 Disorderly market competition

In today's society, only reasonable car prices are the basis for the development of the new energy automobile industry, but also the basic to help the new energy automobile market. However, new energy vehicle industry in our country is in a primary stage of development, the price is several times higher than ordinary vehicles, which is one of the main reasons why the majority of consumers do not choose new energy vehicles. At present stage, the use of new energy vehicles in our country is usually in the fields of buses and taxis, which are purchased by the government departments. Besides the fact that our country's new energy vehicle technology is not mature, the market demand is restricted. If local governments and automobile enterprises can take the new energy automobile industry as a key development industry, greatly improve the production base and capacity, it can improve the market competitiveness of the new energy automobile industry, open the consumer market, and obtain more benefits.

2. DEVELOPMENT COUNTERMEASURES FOR THE NEW ENERGY AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

2.1 Integrating industrial resources and optimizing the industrial environment

In the current low-carbon economic background, how to develop our new energy automobile industry has become a key issue to think about. We must formulate long-term development plans according to the planning of the new energy automobile industry, take the industry as a key investment project, such as the introduction of BYD and other new energy automobile products, and give enough financial support and preferential support to the industry. Moreover, according to the operation

conditions of local new energy automobile industry, automobile industry park and automobile industry platform should be constructed, vigorously develop new energy technology, and institutions such as personnel training, vehicle maintenance and after-sales service should be established within enterprises to optimize the environment for the automobile industry in our country and enable new energy automobile industry to occupy a place in the market [2].

2.2 Formulating popularizing policies

In order to solve the current problems in the new energy automobile industry, the local government should not only formulate relevant promotion policies, but also establish a promotion leading group, focus on the future development direction of the new energy automobile industry, and plan the development goals, promote new energy vehicles in some key scenic spots, make them the key procurement object of the government departments, and gradually popularize to daily life. In addition, the government, as the "leader" guiding the local development, sets a small target of replacing traditional energy vehicles in the urban area within five years, plays its guiding role, integrates a variety of capital into the development mode, gives the broad masses the advantages of correctly popularizing new energy vehicles, and lets those who are ready to buy cars choose new energy vehicles, so as to reduce carbon emissions and protect the ecological environment. Accelerate the speed of urban development.

2.3 Strengthening technological research

First of all, the production enterprises of new energy vehicles must strengthen the research and development of technology, establish cooperative relations with other enterprises, constantly innovate the construction of public platforms according to the current situation, build a new industry research center, and hire well-known celebrities and experts and scholars, increase the research and technology of technology, make the production technology more advanced, and increase the endurance level of batteries and motors. Thus, a new set of new energy automobile industry distribution system is formed, which can greatly improve the comprehensive competitiveness of the new energy automobile industry in the market, and become the first choice of the entire automobile industry. the second is the priority research and development field. Production enterprises need to strengthen the research on automobile motors, replace some parts of them, reduce the motor volume while ensuring the original efficiency remains unchanged, so as to make new energy vehicles more advanced. At the same time, manufacturers should also optimize battery performance and use new technologies to greatly improve battery stability and safety, and the battery life will also become stronger, to bring a higher quality user experience. In addition, enterprises must apply for national patents or international patents to build their own brands, improve their international reputation and influence, and eventually become a new energy power [3].

2.4 Strengthen talent introduction and training

At present, we advocate low carbon travel and reduce the impact of carbon emission on society. In any industry, talent is essential, can create more value for enterprises to a certain extent, promote the development of enterprises. Based on this, new energy automobile enterprises must increase the recruitment of talents, formulate talent introduction and training plans according to the development goals of the industry and talent status, recruit high-end technical talents of this major from the society, and then organize them to participate in training, understand the production and manufacturing of new energy vehicles and the future development trend of the enterprise, and assign them to various positions. And implement the job responsibilities, fulfill their obligations, play their role in the work, make more contributions.

3. CONCLUSION

In the past decades, China's economy has achieved rapid development, but it has also brought negative impact on environment and sustainable development of our economy at the same time, among which the automobile industry has the most obvious impact. With the improvement of the quality of life, almost every household has a car, and the frequency of car travel is also increasing, and its exhaust gas has been far higher than the standard. It causes pollution to the environment and cannot guarantee property income. At present, our country is entering a new period, is advocating the concept of low carbon economy and sustainable development, emphasis on the development of new energy vehicle industry, because the new energy vehicle has relatively many advantages, with the characteristics of low energy consumption, low emissions and low cost, and the modern green environmental protection concept is completely in line with, to reduce pollution to the ecological environment, stop global warming, Help society gain more.

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Problems And Countermeasures in the Construction of Ideological and Political Teachers in Higher Vocational Colleges in the New Era

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Abstract: With the continuous development and improvement of modern education system, China adheres to the Chinese characteristic education model, to educate students comprehensively. In order to follow the national education policy and guarantee the quality of education for students, higher vocational colleges should actively build high quality ideological and political teachers to ensure that students can effectively improve their ideological and political literacy. Based on this, this paper analyzes the problems existing in the construction process, and discusses the solutions to these problems.

Keywords: New era; Higher vocational colleges; Ideological and political teachers; Construction problems and countermeasures

1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, China attaches great importance to ideological and political education in higher vocational colleges. This course can set up new thoughts and new concepts for students and help them grow up healthily. the comprehensive ability of ideological and political teachers is particularly important, so it is necessary to strengthen the efficiency and quality of ideological and political teachers to promote the healthy growth of students. First of all, higher vocational colleges need to pay attention to the problems existing in the construction of ideological and political teachers, such as the lack of understanding of the role of ideological and political teachers, the lack of sound management mechanism of the teacher team, and the unreasonable related security mechanism, so as to identify the adverse impact of these problems; Secondly, we should design reasonable countermeasures for these problems and implement them actively. Finally, it is necessary to continuously improve and innovate these measures to ensure their permanence.

2. PROBLEMS EXISTING IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL TEACHERS IN HIGHER VOCATIONAL COLLEGES IN THE NEW ERA

2.1 Lack of understanding of the role of ideological and political teachers

Under the background of education in the new era, there are many deficiencies in the construction of ideological and political teachers in higher vocational colleges,

among which the lack of cognition on the role of ideological and political teachers is particularly serious, which can be divided into three aspects: society, colleges and students [1]. First, the social aspect. From the current social perspective, it is believed that the educational purpose of higher vocational colleges should be to cultivate students' professional skills and qualities, but the ideological and political education of shallow cognition, do not understand its function, and even misunderstanding; Secondly, for universities. Under the background of education in the new era, higher vocational colleges have increased their cognition of ideological and political education, and have actively built a team of ideological and political teachers. However, they do not know much about its function, and even some higher vocational colleges have a phenomenon of mere formality, that is, building a team of teachers but not paying enough attention to practical education. Finally, for the students. From the current learning status of students in higher vocational colleges, most of them attach great importance to the professional skill level of the future society, and pay little attention to ideological and political courses. In addition, the colleges themselves pay little attention to this course, and often the examination is a formality, which eventually leads to students' lucky mentality on ideological and political courses, that is, passing the exam. In addition, due to the lack of comprehensive ability of some teachers and boring courses, students are not interested in ideological and political education. Advanced educational concepts should be actively introduced to promote the effect of ideological and political courses.

2.2 Lack of sound management mechanism of teachers

From the current construction status of ideological and political teachers in higher vocational colleges, some higher vocational colleges lack a sound management mechanism for teachers [2]. On the one hand, the colleges themselves do not pay enough attention; On the other hand, higher vocational colleges do not strictly build ideological and political teachers in accordance with the relevant policies of the national education department.

2.3 The relevant guarantee mechanism is unreasonable

In addition to the above problems, the relevant guarantee mechanism in the construction of ideological

and political teachers in higher vocational colleges in the new era is unreasonable, which cannot guarantee the quality of ideological and political teachers [3]. In order to change this situation, we should actively improve the relevant guarantee mechanism and promote the efficiency and quality of ideological and political teachers.

3. COUNTERMEASURES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL TEACHERS IN HIGHER VOCATIONAL COLLEGES IN THE NEW ERA

3.1 Improve the cognition of the role of ideological and political teachers

In order to solve the problem of the construction of ideological and political teachers in higher vocational colleges in the new era, we should improve the cognition degree of the role and function of ideological and political teachers in all aspects. First, the social aspect. Relevant government departments should strengthen ideological and political education publicity work, enhance the status of ideological and political education in society, and then enhance the social cognition of ideological and political teachers' role; Secondly, for universities. Under the background of education in the new era, higher vocational colleges should change the traditional ideological and political teacher construction ideas, actively introduce advanced teacher construction ideas, and try to recruit "double-resource" ideological and political teachers, so as to improve the overall quality level of ideological and political teachers. In addition, relevant vocational colleges should appropriately raise the salary of ideological and political teachers, so as to attract more young talents in society, guarantee the talent reserve of ideological and political teachers in vocational colleges, and promote the quality of ideological and political education; Finally, for the students. Vocational colleges should set up a reasonable assessment mechanism for ideological and political courses, treat this course together with other professional skills courses, improve the status of ideological and political courses in the minds of students, and ensure that students learn consciously. At the same time, as the main body of ideological and political education, namely ideological and political teachers, relevant teachers need to change the traditional education model, actively introduce advanced educational concepts combined with a variety of advanced teaching methods, enhance the fun of ideological and political courses, and ensure that students can actively learn.

3.2 Improve the management mechanism of ideological and political teachers

First of all, higher vocational colleges in the new era should design reasonable measures to enhance the attractiveness of ideological and political teachers. At present, there is a serious shortage of ideological and political teachers in higher vocational colleges, and the proportion of teachers and students is seriously unbalanced. Therefore, relevant colleges need to adapt to enhance the attractiveness of ideological and political

teachers and make up for the shortage of ideological and political teachers. At the same time, higher vocational colleges should strictly follow the relevant policies of the education department, and ensure that the comprehensive quality of ideological and political teachers is good. Secondly, enhance the ideological and political teachers' teamwork consciousness. In the construction process of ideological and political teachers in higher vocational colleges in the new era, it is inevitable to recruit teachers with unique personalities and outstanding abilities. However, teachers acting alone cannot quickly improve their own abilities. Colleges and universities should play a role as a bridge to improve the teamwork ability of ideological and political teachers and enhance the overall ability level of ideological and political teachers through the unity between teachers.

3.3 We will improve the mechanism for guaranteeing the ranks of ideological and political teachers

In addition to the above effective measures, higher vocational colleges can optimize the ideological and political teacher troop guarantee mechanism as a strong measure. First, optimize the professional title evaluation and recruitment system. Ideological and political teachers are different from other professional skills teachers in higher vocational colleges, so it is necessary to set up a reasonable professional title evaluation and recruitment system for ideological and political teachers to ensure that they can effectively evaluate and motivate the ideological and political teachers. Secondly, set up a reasonable honor and commendation system. The ultimate purpose of ideological and political education is to teach students the ideas of party building, so we can enhance the enthusiasm of ideological and political teachers through the system of honor recognition; Finally, the salary of ideological and political teachers should be appropriately raised. Although the job of teachers is to teach, but teachers also need money to maintain their own living standards, so it is necessary to appropriately improve the ideological and political teachers' salary, on the one hand to help retain ideological and political teachers; On the other hand, it will help attract more ideological and political education talents.

4. CONCLUSION

Under the background of education in the new era, the construction of ideological and political teachers in higher vocational colleges is very important. This work plays an active role in cultivating and improving students' ideological and political accomplishment. According to the analysis of this paper, at present, there are many deficiencies in the construction of ideological and political teachers in some higher vocational colleges. These problems restrict the efficient development of ideological and political education to a certain extent. This paper also elaborates specifically, and at the same time, this paper also puts forward several effective countermeasures for these problems. Such as improving the cognition of the role of ideological and political teachers, improving the management mechanism of

ideological and political teachers, optimizing the guarantee mechanism of ideological and political teachers and other measures, hope to provide some experience for the construction of ideological and political teachers in higher vocational colleges in the new era.

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The Significance of Legal System Consciousness in the Study of Civil Procedure Law

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Abstract: Civil procedure law is an important branch of social science, is one of the departments of law in legal science, civil procedure law research is a key path to reveal the formation and development of modern civil procedure law. Law system consciousness has very important meaning and value to the research of civil procedure law, mainly embodied in the law system consciousness can promote the development of our country's civil procedure law, to the perfection of the laws and regulations of civil procedure. Because of the different social development form and system, the laws and regulations of our country and other countries exist differently, among which, the formulation and amendment of civil procedure law, has shown great differentiation, which has formed the law system consciousness of different positions, analyzing the law of civil litigation from the perspective of law system consciousness, which is of great significance to promote the development of civil procedure law system of our country. In this paper, the significance of legal system consciousness in the study of civil procedure law is analyzed and explored in detail, with a view to sharing and communicating with people in the industry.

Keywords: Legal system consciousness; Civil procedure law; Development process; Significance

1. INTRODUCTION

The rule of law is our basic national policy, so only by guaranteeing the completeness of laws and regulations, can we better safeguard the interests of the state and the interests of the people. the law, as the foundation condition of the country and social operation, has played a decisive role in maintaining the social relationship and order. This reflects the necessity and importance of the legal development to a certain extent. Based on this, as the main path to promote the development of laws and regulations, legal research will integrate the consciousness of legal system into the study of civil procedure law, which will provide strong support for the reform and innovation of the current system of civil procedure law. At present, civil procedure law occupies an important position in our legal system, is an effective means for people to use law to safeguard their rights and interests. the main task of civil procedure law is to protect the parties exercising the power of litigation and ensure that the people's court makes out the facts, so civil procedure law has good guidance, binding and protection. Practical experience shows that effective application of legal system consciousness, carrying out

civil procedure law research work, is conducive to optimize the implementation system of civil procedure law, is conducive to enhancing the level of social service of civil procedure law.

2. THE BASIC CONCEPT OF CIVIL PROCEDURE LAW

The so-called civil procedure law mainly refers to the adjustment of the legal norms of civil litigation, or it can also be said to be the legal provisions guaranteeing the standardization of civil litigation. This law is the sum of the legal norms formulated and recognized by the state, and implements the guidance, restraint and management of litigation activities for the parties, courts and other participants [1]. In terms of the current civil procedure law of our country, can be divided into two dimensions, the broad sense and the narrow sense, the former refers to in addition to the civil procedure law, but also includes civil litigation provisions related to the Constitution and other substantive laws and procedural laws, the latter refers to the law or code formulated and amended by the national legislature for civil litigation, that is, the Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China. the Chinese civil procedure law has shown its unique principle, which mainly reflects in the following two aspects: First, the principle of equal litigation rights of the parties. the parties shall have the right to litigation in civil cases, and the people's court shall have the obligation to provide protection for the litigants to exercise their litigation rights. Second, the principle of equality and reciprocity of litigation rights and obligations.

3. THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS OF CIVIL PROCEDURE LAW

Civil procedure law is one of the backbone of the law of our country. It has played very important significance and value in maintaining social order and safeguarding the interests of the masses. Our country has experienced different periods of historical development, which means that the law of our country has experienced a variety of morphological evolution. From the development process of civil procedure law, in the long history of the feudal society of our country, although there are many laws and regulations, but there is not the theoretical definition of civil and criminal, more is to serve the interests of the ruling class [2]. After entering the Republic of China period, the civil procedure law was preliminarily improved, and presented the characteristics of reference development, innovation and continuous optimization. Speaking from a certain

level, our country civil procedure law was influenced greatly by Soviet law, we could say that civil procedure law of our country was the reference of Soviet law revised, of course, our country integrated the development situation in this process, after the organic coordination the legal system which conforms to our basic national condition. With the implementation of the reform and open policy, our country keeps contact with world countries increasingly close, so the legal system of our country has been impacted by the legal system of western countries, which promotes the development of the civil procedure law of our country to a certain extent. Therefore, in order to truly perfect the Chinese civil procedure law fundamentally, we must abandon the traditional legal concept, but also implement the consciousness of the legal system, only in this way can the socialist civil procedure law system with Chinese characteristics be formed.

In the context of globalization, countries have achieved the goal of integrating economy, culture and ideology, and transnational exchanges have become very common. With increasingly close exchanges between countries, laws and regulations are needed to maintain the balance. However, due to the obvious differences in laws and regulations, many international disputes cannot be handled fairly and justly. Under this background, using the law system as the support, the research on the development of the law of civil procedure of our country has the very vital significance and value. Based on the law formulation of our country for reference to the laws and regulations of other countries, the law of our country has the characteristic of accommodating legal systems. Meanwhile, it shows a high degree of openness, which shows that the civil procedure law of our country should be built on the foundation of law system, aiming to make full use of the inclusive characteristics of civil procedure law.

4. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF LEGAL SYSTEM CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE STUDY OF CIVIL PROCEDURE LAW

The construction of the legal system draws on the relevant philosophical theories, and in this process has experienced the contrast and demonstration of the target, so as to ensure the completeness and effectiveness of the legal system. However, due to the particularity of the civil procedure law, there are obvious differences in the formation of its legal system, because civil procedure is mainly used to solve various civil disputes or contradictions, which indicates that the composition structure of the civil procedure law is mostly legislation and law hermeneutics. Based on this, the construction of civil procedure law based on the consciousness of legal

system has certain necessity and importance in the academic research of different fields.

The social form presents the characteristic of rapid change of development, which has promoted the development of the laws and regulations of our country to some extent, as far as the construction of the civil procedure law system is concerned, although our country has experienced nearly ten years of inquiry, but because of lack of legal system awareness of support, leads to the civil procedure law system still has a lot of contradictions and omissions. For example, there are not standard and tedious problems in the process of civil procedure, and there are obvious contradictions in the trial principle and legal system, which form a great resistance to the reform and development of civil procedure law, and also reflect the importance of carrying out the research of the law of civil procedure according to the legal system consciousness.

Although the Soviet legal system has great influence on the traditional Chinese civil procedure law, from the perspective of audit process, there are obvious differences between the two countries in the management of civil cases. For example, our implementation of the functions of trial level in the judicial field, mainly by the higher court according to the actual situation of the case, the civil judgment of first instance in accordance with the law and regulation analysis, can be seen in the obvious relationship between the superior and subordinate. On the contrary, civil procedure in Soviet Union adopted censorship form, which was different from the superior and subordinate system of our country. Therefore, in the research of the law of civil procedure, based on the law system consciousness, it is of great significance to promote the development of the revision of civil procedure law of our country.

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, consciousness of law system has played a good guiding and supporting role for the research of civil procedure law, and has played a very important significance and value for the complete system of civil procedure law of our country.

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Practice Of Stratified Dance Teaching for Music Education Specialty in Higher Vocational Colleges

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Abstract: Combined with the actual situation, the teaching work of higher vocational colleges has received more and more attention. In the teaching work of music education major in higher vocational colleges, students not only need to understand the theoretical knowledge related to music education, but also should pay attention to the cultivation of students' talents, so that students can have professional music teaching ability. So that they can have a higher level of education in the future employment. In carrying out dance teaching, different students' individual abilities have different effects in dance learning. Therefore, hierarchical teaching should be implemented in dance teaching. Based on this, the paper discusses the practical measures of stratified dance teaching for music education major in higher vocational colleges.

Keywords: Higher vocational colleges; Music education major; Stratified dance teaching

1. INTRODUCTION

According to the investigation and research, it is found that most students in pre-middle school majors in higher vocational colleges do not have professional dance foundation, most students pay less attention to dance teaching, and some students are even less interested in dance, which leads to the quality and efficiency of dance teaching in higher vocational colleges cannot be improved. If teachers want to improve students' learning interest in dance teaching, they need to apply stratified teaching mode. All students in the class can practice according to their dance foundation, so that students' dancing ability can be optimized, and students' enthusiasm and initiative in the learning process can be improved.

2. FUNCTION OF STRATIFIED DANCE TEACHING IN MUSIC EDUCATION SPECIALTY OF HIGHER VOCATIONAL COLLEGES

2.1 Promoting the common progress of students with different foundations

At present, the application of hierarchical teaching mode in the dance teaching of music education major in higher vocational colleges can reflect the personalized characteristics of students. Teachers should divide students into three levels according to their dance foundation and personal characteristics, and make specific teaching content according to their dance ability, so that the teaching effect of students in learning can be effectively optimized. Through the development of

stratified teaching, the one-size-fits-all teaching mode in traditional teaching is effectively improved, and the teaching concept of individualized teaching is fully brought into play in dance teaching, so as to ensure that students can make obvious progress in stratified teaching, so as to improve students' dancing level.

2.2 Enhance students' interest in learning dance

Students of dance teaching in higher vocational colleges not only learn the theoretical knowledge of dance, but also need to practice the dance movements, which reflects that dance teaching is a physical activity. In the process of dance learning, students should have the spirit of perseverance and strengthen the exercise of basic skills while having a deep understanding of theoretical knowledge. It can be seen that there is a lot of content to be learned in dance teaching, and the pressure of learning is great. Coupled with the multiple pressures of exams and teachers, students' interest in dance gradually weakens at the beginning, and some students are directly tired of dance teaching [1]. However, by applying stratified teaching to dance teaching, targeted teaching can be carried out according to the dance foundation of students in the class, and teaching objectives and teaching contents can be formulated at different levels. Teachers should reasonably choose teaching methods according to students' personal conditions, and on this basis, effectively reduce students' learning pressure. In this way, students' learning interest and enthusiasm in dance teaching can be effectively stimulated, so as to improve their individual dancing ability.

3. HIERARCHICAL TEACHING METHOD OF DANCE IN MUSIC EDUCATION SPECIALTY OF HIGHER VOCATIONAL COLLEGES

3.1 Stratification of dance teaching objectives

In traditional dance teaching in higher vocational colleges, teachers adopt a one-size-fits-all teaching mode, carry out unified teaching tasks for students in the class, and set broad teaching objectives. However, this teaching mode and setting of teaching objectives are not suitable for the development of current students. In order to improve the teaching effect in dance teaching, teachers need to apply stratified teaching to dance teaching. The original dance teaching work mainly carries out stratified teaching according to grade level, but now the teaching objectives should be designed stratified according to students' dance foundation and interest, so that students can actively participate in dance teaching. Improve students' dancing ability. For

example, when setting teaching objectives such as basic dance performance skills and choreography, teachers set different teaching objectives according to students at different stages. When sophomore students carry out dance teaching, stratification teaching should also be carried out according to the students in the class. Students with strong basic dance ability should pay attention to the cultivation of students' comprehensive ability in teaching, while students with weak basic dance ability should be cultivated. In this process, the spirit of bearing hardships and standing hard work should also be guided and cultivated. So that students can enhance the ability of dance practice, students can optimize the basic ability of dance, but also guide students to integrate theory with practice content. When braking the teaching content, teachers should design the teaching content in strict accordance with the actual situation of students' learning. At the same time, they should ensure that the teaching objectives are more practical, so that students can not only improve their dancing ability, but also give full play to their own strengths in dance learning. In the stratified teaching mode, students can increase the development of dance practice activities according to their own interests. Students can also choose different types of dance to learn according to their personal interests. However, it is necessary to ensure that students can meet the requirements of dancing ability of teachers in preschool education. In addition, teachers should set teaching objectives in different levels according to students' learning conditions in lesson preparation. For students with dancing skills, teachers should set higher teaching objectives, while for students without dancing skills, teaching requirements should be reduced. Teachers can guide students according to teaching objectives, so that students' dancing ability can be optimized [2].

3.2 Stratification of dance teaching content

The teaching of dance in higher vocational colleges mainly involves the teaching of theoretical knowledge and practical ability, among which the content of theoretical and practical teaching can be divided into several teaching contents. Teachers need to combine theory with practice in the teaching process, so that the dance teaching level of music education major can be significantly improved. Therefore, teachers need to

formulate dance teaching content at different levels according to students' personal conditions, so that students can effectively participate in dance teaching. First of all, teachers need to increase the development of teaching content for freshmen in the first and second semesters. Dance is a compulsory course in music teaching major, and students need to complete teaching objectives in teaching. However, most students have not been exposed to dance teaching before entering higher vocational colleges and lack certain dance foundation, so teachers need to train students' hard-working spirit first. So that students dance learning effect can be significantly improved. In the formulation of the teaching content, the teaching content should be designed in layers according to the fields that students are good at. Students can carry out group teaching according to the fields they are good at, so that the teaching effect of students can be significantly improved.

4. CONCLUSION

To sum up, the teaching mode of higher vocational colleges has been optimized and perfected, among which the music education major has begun to realize stratified teaching in dance teaching. However, it is still difficult to carry out stratified teaching at present. Teachers need to realize the role of stratified teaching and apply stratified teaching in dance teaching, which can effectively improve students' dance ability in dance teaching and stimulate students' interest in dance learning, so that students' theoretical knowledge level and practical ability of dance can be significantly improved. So as to realize the optimization of students' comprehensive quality.

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