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# Discussion on the teaching reform strategy of environmental design major from the perspective of the Internet

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**Abstract:** Under the background of the Internet, with the advancement of science and technology, the great enrichment of material life, and the continuous innovation of people's lives and production methods, the public's diversified aesthetic interests in environmental design have begun to emerge. Colleges and universities undertake the important responsibility of supplying talents for the society, which determines the quality and direction of the development of environmental design. Environmental design education in our country starts late and has a low starting point. Many colleges and universities have insufficient cognition of the comprehensiveness, intersection, and combination of practice and theory. In the context of the Internet, the demand for environmental design talents pays more and more attention to practical ability and innovation ability. Based on the development and changes of environmental design under the background of the Internet, the article fully discusses the environment with the teaching of environmental design as the starting point. Several key points of design teaching innovation reform are expected to help promote the development of environmental design.

**Key words:** Internet; Environmental design; Innovation; Strategy

## 1. OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN TEACHING FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE INTERNET

### 1.1 The development of environmental design in the context of the internet

Environmental design is a comprehensive interdisciplinary subject. In a broad sense, it is aimed at the objective environment which using design as a means to shape and integrate into the use of art. Environmental design not only requires to organize and conceive reasonably and effectively on the surface, it is also necessary to use light, shape, accessories and sketches, plants, water bodies, etc. which are coordinated and coordinated, so that the environmental space can have a good visual effect and show a certain artistic value, thereby improving its quality in terms of use function and artistic

aesthetics. With the continuous development of the times, environmental design is also changing. The opening of the industrial revolution has infiltrated large-scale and standardized production methods into all areas of society, and indirectly affected the aesthetic psychology of the entire society. With a series of changes caused by the industrial age, the public's aesthetic taste is more inclined to the visual presentation of simplicity, industrialization and scale. On the one hand, it caters to the production needs of the industrial age; and on the other hand, it also causes many negative effects. More and more design products are beginning to appear homogenous, so cities are the same and space interface design is the same. With the advancement of time, the stacking of homogenized design products has gradually lost the favor of the public, and they has been replaced by design works that are more heterogeneous, so that they can meet individual aesthetic needs. Diverse aesthetic needs are an important symbol of the Internet. Under the background of the Internet, how to create environmental design works that are more in line with the diverse aesthetic needs of the public, and how to expand the multi-dimensional and multi-level space of environmental design has become an urgent problem to be solved. Based on the development and changes of environmental design under the background of the Internet, and taking the teaching of environmental design as the starting point, it is helpful to explore the innovative development approach of environmental design.[1]

### 1.2 Opportunities and challenges brought by the Internet to the teaching of environmental design

The rapid development of Internet technology, material environment and diversified public aesthetic tendencies presents new opportunities and challenges for the teaching of environmental design. Colleges and universities are responsible for cultivating people for the country, society and enterprises. It is also an important responsibility for talents, and it also determines that environmental design can achieve further innovation.

In the context of the Internet, the cultivation of environmental design talents should follow the trend

in time. And also the traditional education, teaching thinking and classroom training model will be changed immediately. It takes the cultivation of innovative high-quality talents as the primary goal of education and teaching. So we should strengthen the coordination and implementation of theory and practice, and better cultivate students who can meet the needs of the market and meet the needs of the market.

## 2. STRATEGIES FOR THE INNOVATION AND REFORM OF ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN TEACHING FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE INTERNET

### 2.1 Optimize the curriculum system and balance practice and theory

In the traditional curriculum system of environmental design majors in colleges and universities, more emphasis is placed on theoretical recognition, knowledge and consolidation, educational teaching at the practical level emerges as an auxiliary understanding of theory. However, the environment design major is a comprehensive discipline that integrates multiple fields. In the context of the internet, the talent needs of enterprises are more targeted and practical, and they need to have a solid theoretical foundation and familiarity. Only by practicing operation ability and design talents with a certain artistic taste can we design works that better meet the aesthetic needs of the consumer market. In order to better adapt to the talent standards of the new era, colleges and universities should actively optimize the curriculum system and break through the barriers of the curriculum system centered on traditional theories. On the one hand, colleges and universities need to adjust the proportion of education and teaching at the theoretical and practical levels in the curriculum system. On the basis of ensuring that students have mastered basic theoretical knowledge, we should supplement practical teaching to help students digest and absorb. At the same time, the proportion of practical courses is increased, so that students can learn theory in practice and always run through practice in theoretical study. With the continuous advancement of computer technology, environmental design in the new era has paid more and more attention to the operation and use of software. Fully improving students' practical ability in software and other aspects will help students to better meet the talent needs of society and enterprises in the new era, and meet the actual promotion and construction needs of current environmental design. On the other hand, colleges and universities can establish contact with enterprises and introduce practical projects of enterprises into practical courses of students, to help students truly feel the actual project operation process and requirements, so as to make adequate preparations for better connection with enterprises after graduation.[2]

### 2.2 Change the teaching mode and encourage

students

Under the background of the new era, the national education and teaching reform has put forward new goals and new requirements of "student-oriented" and "cultivating innovative comprehensive talents". As an important port for exporting talents for the country, society and enterprises, the environmental design major in colleges and universities should actively respond to the call of the state, breaking through the shackles of traditional teaching models, and actively innovating and seeking changes to meet the new requirements and new needs for talents in the current era. In the traditional teaching mode, the teacher-based and book-based positions are usually the core. In classroom teaching, teachers are the main body of teaching activities, and students passively accept the content unilaterally transmitted by teachers, but it is difficult for students to pay attention to their actual needs and psychological needs, and it is difficult to improve their learning enthusiasm. We should change the traditional teaching model and introduce a new model that is student-led and teacher-led, so that to make the students become the main body of the classroom. The students can preview, study and ask questions independently, and the teacher, as the guide, helping the students to plan the learning content and provide ideas for solving problems, so as to fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the students. In the teaching process, we fully discover the characteristics and expertise of each student, abandoning the traditional concept of talent cultivation, and recognizing the importance of diversified talent cultivation, so that each student can truly find their own interests and give full play to their unlimited potential and advantages.

### 2.3 Innovate teaching content and integrate the spirit of the times

Art is in a process of continuous development and innovation, and environmental design also follows such a rule. To cultivate environmental design professionals, we should discover the times and the development of art in time. The new changes and new trends are constantly integrated into the teaching content, so as to cultivate compound talents who can truly keep pace with the times. For the innovation of teaching content, on the one hand, it is necessary to keep up with the changes of the times, to understand and explore the aesthetic tendencies of the public. On the other hand, it is necessary to actively introduce scientific and technological achievements and professional achievements in the context of the new era. First of all, it is necessary to actively incorporate the newly developed equipment and software into the teaching content. Environmental design is a discipline that is constantly improving and developing. At its practical level, new software and equipment are constantly being developed. To meet the needs of the consumer market in the new era, it is necessary to understand these new things, which

requires. Actively incorporate scientific and technological achievements in this area. Secondly, it is necessary to incorporate innovative works in the field of environmental design, so that students can better understand the current social needs in the process of appreciating the works, and absorb effective professional content to enrich their professional quality.[3]

#### CONCLUSION

Under the background of the Internet, the progress of science and technology, the great enrichment of material life, diversified aesthetic tastes began to emerge. The public is no longer satisfied with the visual enjoyment that is indistinguishable from others, and is looking forward to a more personalized visual feast on the basis of current technology, material, economy, culture and other conditions. Environmental design has the characteristics of openness and popularization, and its publicity significance, artistic value and aesthetic function need to be oriented to a certain audience. In view of

the environmental design innovation and public demand from the perspective of the Internet, in-depth exploration of the innovation and reform of environmental design teaching in the new era will help promote the further multi-dimensional development of environmental design.

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# Analysis of the problems existing in the development of original children's picture books in our country

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**Abstract:** Picture books are ones with pictures as the main and organic combination of pictures and texts. They are recognized as the most suitable books for children to read and these books play an important role in the development of children. Although our country's original picture books have made certain progress, there are still problems such as insufficient theme, insufficient traditional material mining, weak design pertinence, and unreasonable content.

**Key words:** Children; Picture books; Original picture books

## INTRODUCTION

Early reading is a way for children to accumulate cognitive experience and the beginning of written language development. Picture books combining pictures and texts are full of childlike interest, and are characterized by children's age. They are an important carrier for early reading activities and play an important role in children's language development. Our country's original picture books are rising day by day, gradually forming a complete industrial chain, with sales increasing year by year and increasing influence. However, there are still many problems hidden behind the prosperity, which need our deep reflection. In the context of the new era, facing the strong "invasion" of foreign picture books and the social development trend of diversification, personalization, nationalization and intelligence, our country's original children's picture books have encountered unprecedented development opportunities and challenges.

### 1. PROBLEMS EXISTING IN OUR COUNTRY'S ORIGINAL CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS

#### 1.1 The theme of the picture book is not rich

The theme is the direction of picture book creation, and rich themes are conducive to the diversified development of picture books. However, in domestic children's picture books, the theme orientation is single and the diversification is lacking, which seriously restricts the long-term development of original picture books. As the judges of the first "Feng Zikai Children's Picture Book Award" said, most children's original picture books have a

common feature that they rely on traditional culture to survive. The theme of our country's original children's picture books mainly comes from the praise of traditional culture or the adaptation of classic literary stories. Such as: "Traditional Chinese Festival Stories" by Sinan and Ma De, "A Mouse Marries a Bride" by Zhang Lingling and Liu Zonghui, "A Little Horse Crossing the River" by Peng Wenxi. And other traditional cultures are important sources of Chinese picture book creation, combining classic ethnic customs, interesting fairy tales and rich characters. The integration of images into the creation of children's picture books can not only bring profound aesthetic experience and educational significance to children, but also play an important role in promoting national culture. But at present, most of the topics of original children's picture books in our country are limited to this, and they only stay on the simple reproduction of traditional culture. The theme is too single. It can be seen that only picture books with rich themes, interesting and high quality can meet the needs of the market, which is also the direction that our country's original children's picture book creation should strive for.[1]

#### 1.2 Insufficient traditional material mining

The Chinese civilization has a long history, and the national culture is splendid and brilliant. These are all inexhaustible and inexhaustible resources for the creation of picture books. Taking tradition as a signboard to create a selling point seems to have become the common pursuit of Chinese picture book creators. But the status quo is that there used to be some picture books on the market, with traditional elements as the call, which did attract a lot of attention in the initial stage. Therefore, how to better integrate traditional cultural factors into the creation of children's picture books is an urgent problem that needs to be solved in original picture books. To truly create the core ideas and classic stories of famous novels into picture books suitably for children to read, it requires careful planning and design. If we simply adapt and map existing famous works, it is difficult to get good results. Taking advantage of the attitude of "it's a famous book anyway, it's suitable for children



to read" to use traditional cultural resources to win the favor of children, the end result is counterproductive.

### 1.3 The design is not very targeted

Children at different ages have different characteristics in their development. Studies have shown that children of different ages prefer different types of picture books and they have different characteristics in the reading process. Therefore, according to the characteristics of different age stages, the creation of children's picture books should fully reflect the differences and suitability in the design of themes, illustrations, texts, colors, etc. In general, the original picture book designers lacked a clear positioning of the physical and mental development characteristics of the reading objects, which led to the lack of targeted creation of picture books. It not only caused confusion to sellers and buyers, but also brought complex reading problems to children. These situations more directly reflect the ubiquitous problems of unclear positioning and weak pertinence in the design of original picture books in my country.

## 2. ANALYSIS ON OUR COUNTRY'S ORIGINAL CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS

### 2.1 Adhere to the child-centered approach

The view of children in the adult world affects the value orientation of picture books, and also determines the original quality of picture books. The beneficiaries of picture books are children. Only by truly grasping children's characters, understanding children's interests, staying close to children's lives, and insisting on taking children as their foothold, can they create excellent works that are recognized by the market. The main reason for the success of excellent works is that the creator observes the world from the eyes of a child, and expresses the child's understanding and love of the world in a way that conforms to the psychological characteristics of the child. Therefore, designing picture books on the basis of children is the primary prerequisite for the development of original picture books. Only when the creator runs this concept through the whole process of picture book creation, and always insists on "the words have a childlike innocence" and "the chapters have a childlike interest", can they really write the stories that children like, drawing the world that children yearn for, and creating more high-quality works suitable for children's growth.[2]

### 2.2 Calling on the diversify of creators

Picture books originate from children's life and the books are a portrayal of children's colorful lives. Anyone who is close to and understands children's real lives may become picture book creators. Cultivating picture book creators should not be limited to children's writers and professional painters, but can actively explore those talents who truly understand children and retrieve the innocence and childishness that is missing in our original children's picture books. We should consciously draw from

people who have rich teaching experience or who have close contact with children. We can select the writers and painters of picture books, and provide them with a certain creative space and platform, so that they can devote themselves to the creation of children's picture books. The creation of picture books calls for the diversity of participants. Teachers and students who study children in colleges and universities, and even children themselves have unlimited creative potential. In short, different participants examine the world of children from their own perspectives, which can generate rich inspiration and create more down-to-earth children's works. Diverse creators, diverse perspectives, and diverse ideas merge into an infinite creative space, which is also more conducive to the diversified development of my country's original children's picture books.

### 2.3 Focus on design pertinence

The general creative concept of picture books for young children in China is relatively simple. At the same time, the market segmentation is not enough. Although many picture books are marked as being made for children, there is not much difference between the story and the drawing design, and the creative methods are also relatively similar. Children of different ages show different developmental characteristics, and picture books can only meet the developmental characteristics of children if they are designed in a targeted manner. When creating picture books, creators must have a clearer orientation for children, and fully grasp the age characteristics of their cognitive, emotional, social, and speech development. The set or series of picture books must also reflect the continuity of children's developmental stages. On the basis of pertinence and systematic organic unity, more personalized picture book works with high-quality content are designed. Take picture books of 0-3 years old as an example, because children at this stage have the characteristics of action thinking, liking complex and novel stimuli, unintentional attention dominates, and the development level of imagination and understanding is low. Therefore, 0- Picture books for 3-year-old children should focus on highlighting age characteristics in story selection, word processing, drawing style and modeling, for example, Dolphin Publishing House planned. The stories are simple and easy to understand, the illustrations are bright, and there are especially 57 page-turning games, which are really interesting. This set of picture books sold millions of copies and was well received by the market. In addition, foreign early children's picture books are more diverse in shape design, such as touch books, cardboard books, pop-up books, etc. This kind of design not only meets the needs of children to be active and playful, but also stimulates their interest in reading, which is worthy of domestic production. [3]

## CONCLUSION

The development of things is affected by the

interaction of various internal and external factors. The internal cause plays a fundamental role, and the external cause is a necessary condition that cannot be ignored. The development of original picture books not only needs to adhere to the children's standard, calling for a variety of roles to participate in the creation, appealing to the diversification of themes, and focusing on design pertinence, but also requires the patient support of publishers and the scientific guidance of market demand. In short, we should always stick to the foundation of picture book creation, and use traditional cultural resources. Based on the source, we should advocate the introduction and study of excellent foreign works in a more open and humble attitude, and continue to strengthen the research and development of school-based picture books combined with regional characteristics. We believe that with the continuous efforts of domestic picture books, more and more works will be widely recognized by the

market.

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# Research on mine geological disaster management and ecological environment restoration

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**Abstract:** Many resources in people's daily life often come from mining. In the process of mining, it is easy to cause damage to the surrounding ecological environment. In order to further improve the sustainable development capacity of my country's ecological resources, we must pay enough attention to environmental issues. During the mining of mine resources, it is necessary to strengthen the restoration of the ecological environment, further improve economic benefits, and maintain environmental stability. This paper hopes to provide some help for the staff through the research on mine geological disaster management and ecological environment restoration.

**Key words:** mining; geological disasters; disaster management; ecological restoration

## 1. SEVERAL COMMON FORMS OF MINE GEOLOGICAL DISASTERS

### 1.1 Collapse and landslide

Mine geological disasters refer to the damage of a large number of mining shafts and roadways and the deformation of rock and soil bodies, as well as the serious changes in the geological, hydrogeological conditions and natural environment of the mining area, which endanger the safety of human life and property, and damage the mining engineering equipment and mining resources and environment during the mining activities. , disasters affecting mining production. The most common ones are landslides and collapses, and there are also geological disasters such as ground subsidence and ground fissures.

### 1.2 goaf collapse

Goaf subsidence refers to the phenomenon of ground subsidence caused by the instability of the upper rock and soil layer under the action of its own weight due to the formation of space by underground excavation. The basic characteristics of mining subsidence are wide distribution, large scale and serious harm. Ground subsidence or subsidence generally occurs, which seriously damages various building facilities and land resources.

## 2. ANALYSIS OF FACTORS CAUSING MINE GEOLOGICAL DISASTERS

### 2.1 Groundwater changes

Groundwater is a very important factor in the occurrence of geological disasters in mines. If the groundwater level in the area where the mine is located fluctuates greatly, it may cause mine disasters, the most common form of which is the phenomenon of water gushing. From this point of view, in order to further improve the safety of mining operations, it is necessary to estimate the amount of water inflow from the mine. However, from the practical point of view, when the water inflow is predicted, it is easily affected by external factors, resulting in obvious changes. Once the estimated water inflow is exceeded, mining accidents are likely to occur, which will cause great danger to the ecological environment and human life safety. In addition, in the process of mining, once a cave is encountered, it will also pose a greater threat to the safety of personnel. This is because there is not only a large amount of water in the cave, but also a large amount of sediment and other substances, which are prone to mine disasters.[1]

### 2.2 Deformation of rock mass

Mining work has always been a very dangerous work, because it is easy to cause serious deformation of the bunker under the influence of external effects, which is also an important factor causing geological disasters. The most common phenomenon is that collapse accidents are prone to occur during mining. . For example, once the ore pillars are damaged in the goaf of many mines or the reserved quantity is seriously insufficient, there is no way to play a supporting role. Not only is it easy to cause ground collapse accidents, but it is also easy to cause serious danger to the lives of workers, especially in areas where the ore body is buried shallowly, which is more likely to cause collapse problems. For some areas with deep burial depth, if the goaf is not backfilled, it is easy to cause large-scale collapse.

### 2.3 Internal factors of ore body

Various factors inside the mine are also prone to cause different types of natural accidents. A common hazardous accident is gas explosion. Mine gas explosion accidents are mostly caused by unreasonable ventilation. From this point of view, only by reasonably controlling internal factors to ensure that they do not accumulate, it is possible to

avoid casualties and make the mine truly sustainable.

### 3. REASONABLE MEASURES FOR MINE GEOLOGICAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT RESTORATION

#### 3.1 Reasonable application of mine ground subsidence technology

In recent years, with the rapid economic and social development, the number of various engineering construction projects has continued to increase, and the demand for mineral resources in the production and life of human society has increased year by year. For the development of mine resources, although it can provide a material basis for economic and social development, it has a very negative impact on the geological environment of the mine, especially the extensive and destructive mining methods, which lead to great damage to the environment. After the mine was mined, the corresponding backfill work was not done well, resulting in the emergence of empty mining areas of different scales in the mine. This will not only cause serious harm to the surrounding ecological environment, but may also bring about a series of disasters. Therefore, in order to ensure the avoidance of geological disasters in the process of mining, the treatment of ground subsidence technology has become a very important content. The main content of this technology is to backfill various types of materials in empty mining areas to avoid the occurrence of ground collapse accidents and further reduce the impact of mining on the surrounding ecological environment. From the point of view of the geological environment, if land subsidence occurs, it will not only affect the surrounding environment, but may also cause damage to the surrounding soil structure, thereby causing other natural disasters or geological disasters. Therefore, only the reasonable application of mine ground subsidence technology can reduce the adverse impact of ground subsidence on the surrounding environment, avoid the occurrence of serious soil erosion accidents, and effectively protect people's living environment.[2]

#### 3.2 Adopt planting and reclamation technology

Large-scale ground subsidence is prone to occur during mining operations. In response to this problem, the way of reclamation and filling can be selected to deal with it. This method is to deal with the collapsed area by means of reclamation and filling, and select different materials for backfilling. At the same time, a large area of vegetation is planted in the reclamation area to further avoid the phenomenon of soil erosion. It should be noted that the degree of compaction should be further increased during reclamation and planting to ensure the density of the foundation. Only in this way can we ensure that this powerful technology can fully play its role.

#### 3.3 Improve the corresponding laws and regulations

For mining, due to the lack of perfect relevant laws and regulations and the one-sided pursuit of

economic interests, many people engage in illegal mining. In particular, it is necessary to strengthen the handling of illegal mining phenomena, not only to impose fines, but also to investigate the criminal responsibility of relevant staff according to the actual situation, and to restrict them through strict laws and regulations. In addition, it is necessary to further improve the access standards in the whole mining aspect, and to do a good job in protecting the surrounding ecological environment while carrying out resource mining. At the same time, all work contents of mining resource mining enterprises must be reviewed to ensure that mining units have mining qualifications, and staff have strong technical application capabilities and environmental governance capabilities. If it happens during the review process, any of them fails to meet the relevant technical requirements, and it shall not be allowed to mine. If mining is allowed, the surrounding ecological environment should be assessed, and targeted mining should be carried out in combination with the actual situation, so that the level of mining management has been improved. In order to avoid the occurrence of geological disasters due to unreasonable mining, and avoid harm to the surrounding ecological environment.

#### 3.4 Build a multi-departmental joint governance and monitoring system

To comprehensively strengthen the supervision of mining mining, government departments should monitor the mining situation through joint supervision of multiple departments. And build an independent regulatory agency, to give a certain amount of administrative law enforcement powers. Supervise the restoration of the geological and ecological environment of the mine to ensure that the geological treatment operation in the closed pit area of the mine is carried out efficiently and improve the pertinence of the operation. In addition, different indicators such as groundwater and soil around the mine should be detected through dynamic monitoring. Once a problem is found, it is necessary to urge mining enterprises to make rectification in a timely manner. Only starting from the source can we ensure the efficient progress of mine geological environment management and further improve the carrying capacity of the surrounding ecological environment.

#### 3.5 Implement geological environmental protection and do a good job in restoration and management

For the mining work in our country, the important factor that caused serious damage to the ecological environment in the past is that the requirements of the corresponding regulations have not been strictly implemented. Therefore, relevant mining enterprises must carry out mining operations in strict accordance with relevant national requirements to avoid illegal mining. For some special locations, the construction should be carried out in strict accordance with the technical plan to avoid the occurrence of irregular

operation. In addition, the waste generated by mining must be disposed of in strict accordance with relevant waste standards. At the same time, since mining can easily cause damage to the surrounding soil structure, it is necessary to comprehensively increase the management and governance of the ecological environment.[3]

#### 4. CONCLUSION

With the continuous development of social economy, my country's demand for mine resources will become larger and larger, and the scope of mining will become more and more extensive. Therefore, the restoration of the ecological environment of mine resources has become particularly important. When carrying out disaster management and ecological environment restoration, targeted plans should be adopted according to the actual environment of the site to minimize the probability of geological disaster risks and provide guarantees for the smooth progress of mining operations. In general, when carrying out geological environmental protection, the staff should

take the on-site economic environment as the reference standard. Starting from the overall situation, adopt scientific and reasonable methods to restore the geological environment, reduce the occurrence of geological disasters, and further protect my country's ecological environment.

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# Research on community education for the elderly under the background of learning society

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**Abstract:** Community Education for the elderly is an important part of building a learning society. The background of learning society provides an opportunity for the development of community education for the elderly. Under the background of learning society, the main problems of community education for the elderly are: lack of awareness of the importance of community education for the elderly; The legislation of community elderly education is not perfect and the development is lack of guarantee; The content and form of community education for the elderly are relatively single; Lack of legal protection and single form. In view of these main problems, we should solve them from the following aspects: integrate the concept of lifelong education into the management of community elderly education; Perfecting the lifelong education law to ensure the sustainable development of community education for the elderly; Enrich the contents and forms of community education for the elderly, and improve the quality of community education; We will standardize the management of community education for the elderly and integrate community education resources.  
**Key words:** learning society; Community elderly education; explore

## INTRODUCTION

With the improvement of people's living standards and the progress of medical technology, population aging has become the main trend of population development in China. It is estimated that by 2050, China's elderly population over 65 years old will account for more than 30% of the total population. The reason why the problem of population aging has become a social problem of great concern is that it will affect many social problems such as medical treatment, consumption and insurance, and hinder the process of social development<sup>[1]</sup>. Therefore, in order to solve these problems one by one, the education of the elderly population is the breakthrough.

### 1. THE CONSTRUCTION OF LEARNING SOCIETY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY ELDERLY EDUCATION

1.1 Community education for the elderly is an important part of building a learning society  
The concept of lifelong learning advocated by the

learning society requires everyone to learn, lifelong learning and promote people's all-round development. In the context of a learning society, lifelong education is rising. "Community education is an important entry point for lifelong education." therefore, to build a learning society and realize lifelong education, we must rely on the development of community education, constantly enrich and improve the content and system of community education, and promote the all-round development of community education. Elderly education is the main content of community education. Thus, to build a learning society, we must promote lifelong education. We must also develop community education on the basis of community education. Education for the elderly is an indispensable and important part. Therefore, community education for the elderly is an important content and key link in building a learning society and implementing lifelong education.

### 1.2 The background of learning society provides an opportunity for the development of Community Elderly Education

In the context of a learning society, lifelong learning for all has become a trend, providing an opportunity for the development of community education for the elderly. First of all, the universal development of lifelong education in the context of a learning society enriches the content of education for the elderly. For example, the learning scope of community entertainment culture has been expanded, including not only dances and embroidery loved by middle-aged and young people, but also opera, chess board, Yangko and fishing loved by the elderly; Community sports events are increasing; There are not only basketball and volleyball loved by young and middle-aged people, but also gateball loved by the elderly; Community entertainment programs are also diverse. In the context of a learning society, many pet breeding, flower cultivation, Taijiquan and other entertainment and fitness programs are also increasing. The elderly receive education, learn new knowledge and broaden new horizons in the process of entertainment and physical exercise. Secondly, in the context of a learning society, the educational conditions of the elderly have been improved. In the construction of a learning society, community

colleges have gradually developed and expanded. Community college is not only an important place for community education, but also an important resource for community elderly education. After development and improvement, community college has formed a special sports culture major. The elderly can learn many practical knowledge and entertainment items through social colleges or universities for the elderly, such as keeping pets, raising flowers, Taijiquan for the elderly, Yangko, opera, chessboard, etc. At the same time, the elderly can use other resources in the community, such as university education resources, to expand their learning range. It can be seen that in the context of a learning society, the content of community education for the elderly is constantly enriched and the educational conditions are constantly improved, which provides an opportunity for the development of community education for the elderly<sup>[2]</sup>.

## 2. THE MAIN PROBLEMS OF COMMUNITY ELDERLY EDUCATION UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF LEARNING SOCIETY

### 2.1 Low attention

The concept of lifelong learning has been accepted by more and more people, but when it is put into practice, many people do not really pay attention to the education of the elderly. In the context of a learning society, the education for the elderly generally takes the community as the main body, but it has not yet aroused great repercussions in the community. In other words, at this stage, community education is mainly based on solving the employment problem of young people. The community is more willing to provide some technical training for the young unemployed than to spend manpower and resources on elderly education. In fact, this approach can effectively solve the employment problems of some young people and promote social development. However, I believe that youth education and elderly education should be two-way, and we can't take sides with one of them. Education for the elderly should be incorporated into the basic social security system and become the driving force of social development<sup>[3]</sup>. However, over the years, insufficient attention has been paid to the elderly education, which makes the development of community elderly education lag behind, and there are many problems. For example, the community lacks basic communication with the University for the aged, and cannot understand the problems faced by the University for the aged in its actual development; Community education institutions provide fewer professional courses for the aging population, which can not meet the physical and mental needs of the elderly<sup>[4]</sup>. Promoting community education for the elderly is a basic measure to build a harmonious society, which is directly related to the order of social development and should not be slackened.

### 2.2 Lack of legal protection

For the education of teenagers, the state has formulated detailed legal provisions to protect them. However, there is no complete legal guarantee system for the development of elderly education. Although the state has indeed issued some guidance and rights protection laws related to the actual interests of the elderly population, it is not comprehensive to carry out community elderly education in the context of a learning society. In addition, due to the imperfect management system of community pension education, the actual development of pension education is not only lack of legal basis, but also lack of institutional guarantee, which is easy to make it difficult in the long-term development process.

### 2.3 Single form

Different from the vocational training of young people, the teaching goal of community elderly education is mainly to entertain the body and mind of the elderly. Therefore, the public courses of community teaching for the elderly are mainly cultural and sports activities such as calligraphy, diablo, Tai Chi, etc. Few communities can attach great importance to the mental health problems of the elderly. Therefore, the participation of some lonely elderly in the teaching of community aging is not high, which makes them not only miss the opportunity of physical and mental entertainment, but also fail to make good use of platforms such as universities for the elderly or community colleges to promote interpersonal communication.

## 3. STRATEGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY ELDERLY EDUCATION UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF LEARNING SOCIETY

### 3.1 Integrate the concept of lifelong education

In the era when the whole society advocates the idea of lifelong education, the education of the elderly is the most important and easily neglected part of lifelong education. The concept of lifelong education has its unique scientific and progressiveness. It is a kind of educational idea that conforms to the law of development and change of the times. Therefore, it is not too much to take it as the guiding ideology of elderly education<sup>[5]</sup>. Specifically, the community should rationally understand the relationship between lifelong education and elderly education. It is unrealistic to talk about lifelong education without senior education. Therefore, in order to promote the concept of lifelong learning, the community must strive to implement elderly education.

### 3.2 Improve lifelong education

The elderly have the right to education, which must be supported by the provisions of the people's livelihood law. Therefore, according to the actual development and education situation of each region, the state can select regions with relatively developed education to carry out small-scale pilot projects and improve lifelong education. During the testing process, the company continuously adjusted the direction, and finally fully promoted it throughout the

country.

### 3.3 Enrich educational content

Although we usually refer to the population over 65 as the elderly population, we should clearly divide their age groups when promoting community aging education<sup>[6]</sup>. For example, the elderly aged 65-70 may be more interested in various sports, while the elderly aged 70-80 prefer chess and card sports, and the elderly aged over 80 may need more psychological care. Before teaching, the community should carefully investigate the learning willingness of the middle-aged and elderly population in the community, and set up courses according to their actual needs.

### 4. CONCLUSION

The construction of community education system for the elderly is an important measure to promote the process of lifelong education. Therefore, the community should attach great importance to the deficiencies in the current education for the elderly, improve the attention to the education for the elderly, strengthen the humanistic care for the elderly population, and promote the harmonious development of the community.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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# The Problems Facing in the English Teaching of Higher Vocational Education in the New Period

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**Abstract:** In higher vocational colleges, college English is an essential public fundamental course. It is critical in cultivating students' overall quality and enhancing their ability to use English in a variety of situations. However, there are several issues in the English teaching of higher vocational education, which has a significant impact on students and limits the growth of higher vocational education. This study examines the current challenges in English teaching at higher vocational education and makes recommendations for improvement of English teaching in light of these issues.

**Keywords:** English teaching, higher vocational education, problems

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, with the popularization and popularization of higher education, the number of students in higher vocational colleges has increased sharply, which poses a serious challenge to teaching. Based on the current development situation, with a series of national policies, higher vocational English teaching has evolved. Great advances have been made in cultivating more talents to develop our country.

However, in higher vocational education, English teaching still faces many challenges that limit the development of students on a comprehensive level. Students have not placed a high value on English as an important subject in the teaching of higher vocational education. English is rarely used as a means of communication on a daily basis. However, due to the influence of traditional exam-oriented education, some teachers prioritize the teaching of basic knowledge, have little knowledge of culture, production, technology, etc., and do not integrate professional teaching into their classes. Because the boring indoctrination of theoretical knowledge limits students' thinking and makes English less attractive, the overall teaching effectiveness of higher vocational English is not satisfactory. Moreover, a significant number of teachers continue to follow the traditional classroom teaching method, disregarding the individual needs and characteristics of students, which is in conflict with the goal of modern talent training. The assessment of the student's theoretical knowledge is the only standard in teaching evaluation, which affects their learning concept to some extent.

Therefore, It is obviously unrealistic to expect students to be able to apply their English skills in a short period of time.

## 2. PROBLEMS IN THE ENGLISH TEACHING OF HIGHER VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN THE NEW PERIOD

### 2.1 English teaching of higher vocational education focuses less on practice

The majority of English courses in higher vocational education are public courses. In addition, the teaching is mainly based on the content of the teaching materials. For some of the materials, due to the limited class hours, only a rough explanation can be given. From this point of view, most of the higher vocational students are only exposed to insufficient contact with English. In addition, there is a lack of oral practice in teaching. Some teachers of higher vocational English did not encourage their students to practice their oral skills. Students in higher vocational English classes focus more on getting certificates rather than improving their skills. As a result, teachers don't usually require students to carry out oral practice. Therefore, there is a lack of oral English teaching environment and practice atmosphere in higher vocational colleges, and students themselves do not pay attention to improving their oral English ability<sup>[1]</sup>.

What's more, there is insufficient integration with real-life employment situations. Many vocational college students often believe that it is more important for students to learn professional courses thoroughly, and the colleges have designed many projects and opportunities for students to participate in professional practice and training. But few of them made a good combination between professional learning and English learning, resulting in students' ignorance on English learning.

### 2.2 English teaching of higher vocational education requires innovation

Individual differences among students are significant. Most students in higher vocational colleges struggle with English learning. Their ability to obtain professional knowledge and the basic skills such as listening, speaking, reading and writing are relatively weak. In addition, many teachers use the same method, progress, and content in teaching, so some students with weak foundations in English have a hard time keeping up with the teaching progress,

influencing the overall teaching quality. Furthermore, some teachers are uninterested in experimenting with new teaching methods. There are a limited number of English teachers in higher vocational education. A single instructor is in charge of a number of different classes. Lesson plans are often utilized for two or three years by teachers in the classroom. As a result, teachers not only lack the enthusiasm to create new teaching ideas, but also rely too heavily on textbooks, making it difficult to engage pupils in learning<sup>[2]</sup>.

### 3. HOW TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEMS IN THE ENGLISH TEACHING OF HIGHER VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN THE NEW PERIOD

#### 3.1 Enriching course resources in the English teaching of higher vocational education

Curriculum resources are all elements used by teachers in the teaching process, including audio-visual materials, infrastructure, teaching aids, etc. Further enriching curriculum resources are important to reaching the goals of higher vocational English teaching. The majority of higher vocational colleges in my country still use traditional English teaching materials, which cannot reflect the college's own professional characteristics. In order to keep up with the development trend of the times, higher vocational colleges should step up the development of their own textbooks to make them more applicable. Colleges and universities should also pay attention to the relationship between English teaching and professional teaching, and develop unique courses according to students' demands, such as travel English, secretarial English, mechanical and electrical English, etc., as well as adding elective courses like accounting and law to expand students' knowledge base<sup>[3]</sup>.

Higher vocational education should stress the development of students' abilities in all aspects. Teaching English as a second language should not only focus on the teaching of theoretical knowledge, but also on the introduction of culture, the comparison of Chinese and Western cultures, and the guidance of students to properly understand the differences between them. Therefore, they can better master and apply English.

And to create a real language environment for students, higher vocational colleges must also improve the construction of hardware, such as language rooms, multimedia equipment, training venues, etc. To improve the effectiveness of teaching, higher vocational colleges should create a database of English course resources for sharing with other colleges and universities. All of these are the basis of a better class as they are the carrier of the teaching content.

#### 3.2 Innovating teaching methods under the help of multimedia technology

The application of the right teaching methods will improve the effectiveness of higher vocational

English teaching. Vocational English teaching is a systematic project, which needs to cultivate students' ability through listening, speaking, reading, writing, and practice. Classes are the primary learning setting for students. Differentiating teaching methods according to student personalities and emphasizing the dominant position of students will boost classroom activity, resulting in active participation and growth for students. The application of multimedia technology in education has provided favorable support for the innovation of English teaching in higher vocational schools in the context of the information age. During the process of specific English teaching, teachers should pay attention to textbook research, decompose the goals of each stage, pinpoint the important and difficult parts of each stage, use multimedia technology, enhance the connection with real life, and organically mix text, images, videos, and other elements.

In addition, as the most direct way of communicating between teachers and students, dialogue can reduce the distance between them, and can help cultivate students' oral expression ability. Teachers can also use media technology to create a real-world language environment and design role-playing, interactive discussions, and other activities to encourage students to interact. It is essential for teachers to use their leading functions, pay attention to the practice of each group of students, find out the problems in time, and provide guidance in order to increase the effectiveness of teaching<sup>[4]</sup>.

### CONCLUSION

There are several problems in the English teaching of higher vocational education in the new period, limiting the growth of higher vocational education. English teaching of higher vocational education focuses less on practice and requires innovation. To deal with the problems, higher vocational education need to enriching course resources in the English teaching of higher vocational education and innovate teaching methods under the help of multimedia technology.

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# Exploration on the Voluntary Service Model of Home-based Elderly Care for Empty Nest Elders under the Background of Internet Plus

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**Abstract:**In due accordance to recent population statisticsthe aging of the population in China is becoming more and more serious, and the elderly care services are facing severe difficulties and pressures.With the development of Internet technology, the Chinese State has also given more policy preference to the "Internet + elderly care service" model. In the context of "Internet +", thisWen JiangVolunteer service is combined with "Internet +" home care service, and discussed from three aspects of volunteer service content, volunteer service management and volunteer service mode, to provide ideas for "Internet + home care" volunteer service for empty nesters.

**Key words:** Internet + home-based care, empty-nest elderly volunteer service model

## 1. "INTERNET + HOME CARE"STATUS OF VOLUNTEERING

1.1 The pension resources are difficult to meet the needs of the elderly

The aging population, population mobility and insufficient social pension resources have exacerbated the pension problem of "empty nest elderly". The results of the seventh national census depict that the proportion of China's population aged 60 and above has exceeded 18%, and the degree of aging has further deepened. The emergence of this situation has brought a series of problems to the society, among which the phenomenon of "empty-nest elderly" has attracted people's attention.

1.2 The state promotes the development of "Internet + elderly care services"

On May 22, 2020, Premier Li Keqiang of the State Council proposed in the government work report of the State Council to comprehensively promote "Internet +" and create new advantages in the digital economy. With the development of the times, the concept of "Internet +" has gradually penetrated into all walks of life and combined with it.The Chinese Government also adapts to the requirements of the times, and proposes innovative ideas in a timely manner to ensure the smooth progress of the work on the elderly, assist the elderly to deal with problems, and help the elderly to solve problems. In addition, corresponding to the domestic "Internet + pension",foreignSmart old age cares tarts early

becauseit has a long development time-frame, from generation to running-in, and has evolved to the present, more mature, distinctiveindustrial systemandpension model.It is worth learning that, foreign research results on smart old-age care are mainly reflected in the demand for smart old-age care aspect throughtechnological meansfor the elderly. To enhance health care provision, safety and health, senior education and recreationactivities, etc..<sup>[1]</sup>In the context of the gradual development of emerging technologies, the elderly can manage their day-to-day affairs while providing care at home without placing a heavy burden on caregivers.<sup>[2]</sup>

## 2. "INTERNET + HOME CARE"VOLUNTEER SERVICE CONTENT

### 2.1 Medical services

"Internet + home care"Volunteers with professional medical backgrounds are mobilized to provide online health care services for the elderly at home via an internet platform or APP and other technical means. First of all, establish an online medical consultation service to understand the physical condition of the elderly, monitor and prevent the occurrence and development of chronic diseases, teach the elderly to use emergency calls, and make contact when necessary to quickly detect and take first aid measures.

### 2.2 Living care

For the elderly who are inconvenient to move and need life care, online appointments can be made, and the volunteer organization will allocate professional volunteers for the elderly in need of life care according to the demands of the elderly. The content of life care mainly includes helping the elderly with limited mobility to eat; washing clothes, cleaning, and arranging housework for the elderly; repairing household appliances; haircuts for the elderly, etc. Among them, relevant smart elderly care products can be used to strengthen the scientific and technological support of elderly products, and accelerate the application of the Internet in the field of elderly products, such as the use of sweeping robots and rehabilitation aids for the elderly.

### 2.3 Psychological care

With the development of economy and society, the demand for spiritual culture of the elderly is increasing day by day. Volunteer organizations will

arrange for volunteers with psychological foundations to regularly conduct online video chats with the elderly to learn about the elderly health and living conditions, and to bring the elderly a sense of fulfillment through life sharing. Carry out individual or group activities for empty-nesters on special festivals, such as: organizing community (rural) empty-nesters to make dumplings during the Lantern Festival, so that the elderly can feel happy.

#### 2.4 Popularization of knowledge

Due to the confrontation between the Internet age and the ageing age, the elderly in my country have encountered many obstacles in the process of integrating into the Internet society. However, telephones, fax machines, the Internet, and interactive audio-visual transmissions have made medical services more convenient and less expensive, with potential beneficiaries including large numbers of empty-nesters.<sup>[3]</sup>Therefore, volunteers can actively spread Internet knowledge to the empty-nesters, so that more elderly groups can obtain information through the Internet, and have entertainment and relaxation through the Internet. This not only facilitates the life of the empty-nest elderly living alone, but also provides them with more entertainment channels and spiritual enrichment. Of course, it is also very important to help the elderly identify Internet information and prevent being misled by false information. In addition, many elderly people do not have a special understanding of their own health conditions and the development of diseases. Volunteers will also conduct corresponding online health knowledge publicity to strengthen elderly health education and preventive health care.

### 3. "INTERNET + HOME CARE"VOLUNTEER SERVICE MANAGEMENT

#### 3.1 Volunteer management

The survey results showed that the volunteers had relatively low anxiety, internal control and empathy skills before the training, and after the training, the volunteers were able to have a better understanding of the patients and their families, and were able to cope better with events.<sup>[4]</sup>In addition, an evaluation and return visit mechanism needs to be established. After the end of the volunteer service, a satisfaction survey questionnaire can be issued to the elderly, so as to effectively know the satisfaction level of the elderly with the volunteer service, so as to provide efficient feedback on the volunteer work. The questionnaire is simple and easy to understand, such as different facial expressions. Finally, it is necessary to establish a volunteer incentive mechanism. In 2022, the Beijing Municipal Government first put forward a report on the development of the "Time Bank" mutual aid pension model. Volunteers participate in the "Time Bank" pension volunteer service and receive 1 Time Coin every hour. After storing and reaching 10,000 Time Coins, they can When they are old, weak or disabled,

they will be admitted to the public pension institutions within their jurisdiction according to the treatment of urban and rural poor people. This kind of incentive mechanism for volunteers can effectively improve the enthusiasm and initiative of volunteer service and expand the population of social volunteers. For student volunteer groups, volunteer service can be combined with moral education credits, credits, and scholarships.

#### 3.2 Allocation of volunteer service resources

Improve the allocation of volunteer service resources. Through the establishment of electronic files for the elderly, you can learn about the age, gender, personality, disease development process, etc. of the elderly. The volunteer team can combine the expertise and personal advantages of volunteers to provide accurate information for special elderly objects. Online senior care services. In addition, volunteers can also choose whether to pair with the elderly according to their own time allocation and development needs, and the elderly can also choose professional volunteers through the online platform. This mode of mutual selection of volunteer services can give full play to the independent selection needs of volunteers and the elderly, and achieve precise services.

#### 3.3 "Smart Healthcare", an online volunteer service platform

"Smart medical care" refers to upgrading and transforming traditional medical care on the basis of the Internet of Things, enabling good interaction between patients and medical staff by means of information technology, and establishing a relatively complete health record management database. At present, "smart medical care" has been applied to the outpatient management of some hospitals, and has achieved certain results, and related online applications are also being further optimized. The "smart medical" technology is applied to the home service for the empty-nest elderly. Through the interconnection of related equipment and information platforms, volunteers can monitor the vital signs of the elderly and provide real-time feedback, which can provide data to the elderly and the background. At the same time, according to individual cases, volunteers with sufficient knowledge of relevant diseases are regularly allocated to the elderly to provide corresponding services.

### 4. "INTERNET + HOME CARE"VOLUNTEERING MODEL

#### 4.1 Helping-style "helping the old with youth"

Volunteer pension services can make full use of the strength of surrounding colleges and universities, absorb the strength of young students, and carry out voluntary services. College students have rich network knowledge, solid professional foundation, abundant energy, sufficient spare time and altruistic spirit. It is necessary to fully protect, guide and give full play to the enthusiasm and vitality of student

volunteers, so that more young volunteer groups can join the school. The elders of the nest are here to provide volunteer services for the elderly at home.<sup>[5]</sup>The volunteer team should fully mobilize college students to participate in the "Internet + pension" volunteer service team, internalize the volunteer spirit of college students through spiritual guidance; innovate the talent training mechanism to improve the volunteer service ability of college students; safeguard the rights and interests of students and follow up with the school Volunteer service reward mechanism.

#### 4.2 Mutual-aid "care for the elderly"

With the rapid increase of the elderly population, the phenomenon of "holding together for warmth" among the elderly has become one of the breakthrough points of the volunteer service model. Especially with the continuous improvement of medical level, the average life expectancy of the population increases, the physical quality of the elderly improves, and the young healthy elderly can become the backbone of the volunteer team. Mutual-aid pension emphasizes mutual support and help among the elderly through the method of "elderly pension", so as to achieve the purpose of caring and caring for the empty-nest elderly. Young healthy elderly volunteers participate in the "Internet + Elderly Care" volunteer service activities. They have more spare time, and the volunteers are of the same age as the care recipients, so they can better understand the needs of the elderly, so that the elderly can find comfort and resonance in their hearts. Watching and helping each other is helpful for the development of the service.

#### 4.3 Group-style "Care for the Elderly"

The volunteer team also needs to recruit from the society, fully mobilize the power of the public such as medical institutions, governments, enterprises, etc., and play the vanguard and exemplary role of party members to establish a "medical care + party member + mass" volunteer combination. Social volunteers can use their spare time to carry out online + offline voluntary elderly care services to provide professional help to the elderly. Giving full play to the power of social volunteers, on the one hand, provides an additional source of social services for the elderly; on the other hand, it can further explore social backbones, especially party members who play an exemplary and leading role, and cultivate elite social volunteer groups.

## CONCLUSION

Integrate volunteers into the "Internet +" home-based elderly care service, and explore a new volunteer elderly care model. The advancement of science and technology, national policy support and a large volunteer team have all provided a solid foundation for the "Internet + home care" volunteer service. Retrospectively with the introduction of the volunteer service system into the elderly service is not sufficient enough to reduce the shortage of elderly service personnel and also meet the diversified and multi-level pension needs of the elderly living alone. In addition, the paper (this paper or another paper) explores models of volunteer service management, advocating the establishment of volunteer team recruitment, training, return visit, reward mechanism, volunteer service mutual selection model and "smart medical" online volunteer service platform, proposed the assistance type "helping the old with the youth", the mutual aid type "giving the old to the aged" and the group type "with the help of the elderly". Nursing care for the elderly" three volunteer service models, for "Internet + home care for the elderly" The exploration of volunteer service mode provides ideas, It has a positive effect on condensing social resources and solving the problems of my country's elderly care services.

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# Thoughts on the Innovation Path of Chengdu Museum Tourism Experience from the Perspective of Cultural Relics Activation

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**Abstract:** Based on the investigation and analysis of the development status of Chengdu Museum and the demand for tourism experience, from the perspective of cultural relics activation, and based on the "embodied" experience theory, this paper puts forward the ideas and principles of shaping the tourism experience of Chengdu Museum in the context of cultural relics activation, and puts forward four strategies for improving the experience of Chengdu Museum.

**Key words:** Cultural Relics Activation; Museum; Tourism Experience; Embodied Theory

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the development of culture and museum industry is in the ascendant, and the attention of the society to museums has risen to an unprecedented height. However, while the "Museum fever" continues to heat up, the problems of "one thousand museums", product homogenization, poor activity experience and so on are becoming more and more prominent. The innovation of tourism experience affects the satisfaction of public experience and determines the future fate of the museum. Therefore, how to meet the public's multi-level and diversified cultural experience needs is an urgent task for the museum industry in the new era. As a typical comprehensive museum in Chengdu, the quality of tourism experience of Chengdu Museum is directly related to the sense of cultural experience acquisition and the happiness of entertainment and leisure experience of the public and the community. From the perspective of cultural relics activation, this paper studies Chengdu Museum Based on cultural relics activation theory and "embodied" theory, trying to find the development problems of Chengdu Museum and explore targeted and effective improvement strategies.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In the transformation of the center of museum work from collection to audience service, Cunnell and Prentice believe that tourist experience is the core product of the museum (D Cunnell, 2000). Pantalony provides tourism experience for the public by giving full play to public education, entertainment, leisure and interaction (Pantalony R, 2013). The

transformation of museums into public experience environment can be regarded as a revolution in Museology. Roppola believes that one of the most serious challenges faced by museums in the 21st century is how to provide tourists with the services they need while improving their experience and satisfaction (Roppola T, 2012). Dierking and Falk's museum experience model is based on three interrelated backgrounds: tourists' personal background, physical environment and social environment (Dierking et al., 1992). Tourists' tourism experience is affected by the three. Falk and Dierking divide museum visitors into five functional types: explorers, guides, professionals and enthusiasts, experience explorers and chargers. Museum tourism experience is related to tourists' personal and socio-cultural backgrounds, which are inseparable and related to the time before, during and after museum visit (Falk et al., 2013). At the same time, cultural interaction is of great significance to the creation of unforgettable tourism experience in cultural tourism. In order to successfully create unforgettable tourism experience, it is necessary to meet the deeper cultural needs of tourists. The educational experience function of the museum should be carried out through "contextualization" and "combination" in the process of interpreting the physical objects, change the current situation of "re Exhibition" rather than "education" in the domestic museum industry, improve the overall level of educational activity experience and bring welfare to the public. In order to create a situation for the audience and create an immersive experience, the social interaction design in the exhibition plays a great role in the audience's cognitive learning and public emotional communication, and can promote the harmonious development of society. The museum combines cultural cognition with immersive experience through media, space, story, audience and other narrative methods, which can inspire cultural inheritance and innovation. This series of experience design should be combined with the current rapid development of media technology. Only by combining virtual and reality, reality and tradition, touch and non touch with a new thinking concept and presentation mode, can we attract more people to

enter the museum and experience and understand the cultural and value connotation.

With the in-depth research of domestic scholars, the shaping of museum tourism experience has changed the theoretical paradigm. Many scholars introduce the "embodied" theory, return to the analysis and discussion of behavior perception from phenomenology, consider the related changes of people, environment and body and mind, and try to explore the deeper shaping of Museum Tourism experience. Xue Cancan believes that the multiple perception and symbolic representation obtained by tourists in the museum space make the audience's cognition successful, emphasizing the dynamic coupling relationship between body, environment and brain. Embodied cognition emphasizes the trinity of "heart body environment", and the body and its experience will change cognition (Tang Yi, 2019). Wang Siyi proposed that the museum should return to the body itself. While creating the comfort, emotion, situation, experience and interaction of the museum environment, it should pay attention to the systematicness of Museum cognition and the internal balance and deformation (Wang Siyi, 2018). However, on the whole, there are few discussions on the "embodied" theory in the field of museums in the existing literature, and the literature results are scarce. The author has only found 9 articles in the "CNKI" database in the past two years. And most of the research is applied research, which is often on the case, and there is little systematic combing and analysis to explain the theoretical guidance, principles, methods and paths of museum tourism experience construction.

However, most of the existing case studies based on Chengdu Museum focus on the venue construction, display space layout, collection protection and exhibition display of Chengdu Museum, while there are few discussions on the tourism experience, cultural and creative development and cultural relics activation of Chengdu Museum, and there is a lack of discussion on the tourism experience of public museums in the context of cultural relics activation, It is not conducive to the improvement of public experience and the demonstration and shaping of cultural service value of Chengdu Museum. In view of this, based on the perspective of cultural relic activation, this paper returns to the dual core theoretical model of "embodied" theory and cultural relic activation theory in phenomenology, comprehensively uses qualitative and quantitative methods, and explores the effective path of constructing museum tourism experience around "human, material and environment".

### 3. RESEARCH CASES AND METHODS

#### 3.1 RESEARCH CASE

Since the establishment of the new museum, Chengdu Museum has become the largest comprehensive museum in Southwest China. Taking

it as a research case is typical and representative. Located in the west of Tianfu Square in Chengdu, Chengdu Museum is a class I public welfare institution affiliated to Chengdu culture, radio, television and Tourism Bureau. It takes stone rhinoceros, painted portraits of meridians and acupoints, and stone tablets of the Han Dynasty as the treasures of the museum. Five topics tell about the past and present life of Chengdu: ancient times, ancient history, modern times, urban changes and folk life. It is an important place for public culture and education services and sightseeing experience.

#### 3.2 RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses qualitative research and quantitative research methods to investigate. The first draft of the questionnaire is designed on the premise of consulting and analyzing the relevant literature in the early stage and on-site visit. The final questionnaire items are obtained after pre investigation and adjustment. In April, August and November 2020, the research group distributed 370 questionnaires in total, including 370 questionnaires recovered and 350 valid questionnaires, with an effective recovery rate of 95%. Then, the data of the recovered questionnaires were analyzed with the help of Excel and SPSS.

### 4. DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

#### 4.1 VISITOR GROUP CHARACTERISTICS

In terms of gender, there are 188 women, accounting for 54%, and 162 men, accounting for 46%. The proportion of men and women is basically balanced; In terms of age, it is mainly concentrated under the age of 30, mainly teenagers, accounting for 73.34%. Most of the visitors are young people, and the tourists show a younger trend; From the perspective of geographical distribution, it is dominated by people in Sichuan, and foreign tourists account for 35.33%. In line with the first law of Geography: the closer the distance, the closer the relationship, and the more we know. In terms of education level, undergraduate and above account for the majority. 61.55% of them have bachelor's degree and 6.67% have master's degree or above. The visitors are of high quality.

#### 4.2 VISITORS UNDERSTAND THE SITUATION

According to the data analysis, 55.33% of the tourists are not clear about the relevant activities of Chengdu Museum. It can be seen that the publicity means of relevant activities of Chengdu Museum are lack, and more than half of the tourists do not have any understanding.

In the survey of the museum's collections most impressed by tourists, "stone rhinoceros, the treasure of the town museum", as a heavyweight cultural relic of the museum, has also become the cultural relic most impressed by 46% of tourists. The second is "Chengdu memory - old objects". In addition, "architectural components" and "singing figurines" also impressed some tourists, which provided a reference direction for the development of cultural creativity of Chengdu Museum.

In terms of the purpose of the visit, more than half of the respondents visited for the purpose of "increasing knowledge". "Want to understand local culture", "enrich amateur life" and "accompany family or friends to visit" have become the three reasons for tourists to visit, which has clarified the direction of the development of the museum at present.

The main way for tourists to understand Chengdu Museum is "listening and speaking, introduction by friends and classmates", accounting for 48.67%. Chengdu Museum is highly recommended, but the applicability of traditional media publicity methods is declining. The use of modern publicity media needs to be strengthened, which is also a major reason why tourists do not understand relevant activities.

From the way tourists visit the museum, 72% of the tourists watch by themselves, and 65.33% of the tourists understand the culture through the guide resume of the exhibits. In addition, fewer tourists will

The highest comprehensive score is question 20. After visiting the museum, I admire the exquisite traditional culture and handicrafts, and the role of the museum is quite obvious; Secondly, the 24 questions of tourists' willingness to recommend Chengdu Museum is quite high, and the overall evaluation is good; Question 22 shows that Chengdu Museum can not only bring pleasure to tourists, but also establish its cultural self-confidence and national pride.

However, it is worth noting that the results of questions 21 and 23 are lower than the total average score, indicating that tourists are not satisfied with the existing exhibition, display and style of Chengdu Museum, which is difficult to meet their diversified needs. Tourists do not have a good museum tourism experience, resulting in low willingness of tourists to share and difficult to establish the image and reputation of the museum.

Table 1 matrix scale analysis

Title \ Options	5	4	3	2	1	Average
16. The exhibition of Chengdu Museum is very interesting	53	68	29	0	0	4.16
17. Chengdu Museum gives me a strong cultural atmosphere	71	59	19	1	0	4.33
18. Chengdu Museum gave me an overall understanding of Sichuan regional culture	69	54	24	3	0	4.26
19. Chengdu Museum plays an important role in the exhibition of Sichuan culture	81	57	11	1	0	4.45
20. After the visit, he was full of admiration for the exquisite traditional culture and handicrafts	95	41	12	1	1	4.52
21. I like the exhibition method of Chengdu Museum very much	59	56	32	2	1	4.13
22. After the visit, I feel happy and proud to live in such a cultural country	87	45	13	3	2	4.41
23. I will share my experience of visiting Chengdu Museum on social media or with people around me	68	50	29	2	1	4.21
24. I will recommend Chengdu Museum to my relatives and friends	90	45	13	1	1	4.48
Average score of matrix scale						4.33

choose to use "intelligent technology experience technology" or "tour guide and voice explanation system". The museum needs to further improve such facilities, and the use of modern equipment needs to be strengthened.

#### 4.3 EMOTIONAL COGNITION AND BEHAVIOR ATTITUDE

The total average score of the matrix scale is 4.33, which shows that it has high reliability and tourists have high emotional cognition of Chengdu Museum. The score of 16 questions shows that the interest of Chengdu Museum needs to be improved and it is difficult to meet the needs of tourists; The score of 19 questions indicates the consensus of tourists on the role of the museum in displaying local culture; According to the score of 18 questions, the demonstration and expression of local regional culture are not enough to meet the needs of tourists.

#### 4.4 ANALYSIS RESULTS

According to the data analysis results, the following conclusions are drawn:

(1) The proportion of male and female visitors to Chengdu Museum is balanced; Visitors have a high level of education, with undergraduate and above accounting for the vast majority, and the quality of tourists has been continuously improved; The tourist group is mainly teenagers, and the market group shows a younger trend. The main channels for tourists to understand the museum are listening and speaking and friends' introduction. The function of traditional media is weakened, and the utilization of modern media needs to be improved; The limited publicity media and methods lead to more than half of the tourists being unclear about the relevant activities in the museum; The revisit rate of tourists is low; Due to the limitations of modern media and



related equipment, tourists in the museum mainly focus on personal visits, which also shows that tourists' initiative is gradually enhanced to a certain extent.

(2) The most impressive cultural relics in Chengdu Museum are stone rhinoceros, the treasure of the museum, followed by old objects in Chengdu; Tourists are very interested in the historical evolution and living customs of Sichuan, which is also in line with the analysis results of tourists' highest interest in "urban changes of historical and cultural relics"; Visitors are very concerned about the exhibits and layout of the museum and the development of related activities; Tourists said that in the face of excessive information in Chengdu Museum, it is often difficult to digest, resulting in cognitive burden, and the exhibition needs to be improved. However, too many tourists in the museum lead to noise in the museum and affect the tourist experience.

(3) The favorite exhibition and tour methods of Chengdu Museum visitors are "digital voice guide", "image technology display" and "live guide explanation", which is in line with the trend of younger museum visitors, and teenagers prefer modern exhibition methods; Cultural gifts have become cultural and creative commodities loved by tourists, and the pursuit of culture is also in line with the continuous improvement of the quality of museum visitors. The existing exhibition styles and methods are not liked by tourists, which is difficult to meet the diversified tourism experience needs of young tourists. The utilization of modern technology and media is relatively limited, and the exhibition is lack of interest, culture and experience, resulting in a low sense of tourism experience.

## 5. CHENGDU MUSEUM TOURISM EXPERISE INNOVATION PATH CONSTRUCTION

By investigating and combing the current situation of Chengdu Museum Experience and cultural creation, and drawing on the existing research and relevant successful experience, this paper attempts to explore the development mode of museum tourism experience in the context of cultural relics activation based on the embodied theory, so as to guide the practice of shaping and improving Chengdu Museum Tourism experience:

### 5.1 INNOVATIVE CONCEPT OF CHENGDU MUSEUM TOURISM EXPERIENCE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF CULTURAL RELICS ACTIVATION

#### (1) Coordinate the relationship between protection and utilization

For a long time, the attitude of the cultural relics community towards heritage relics and collections has been "protection first and utilization second", "protection first and utilization supplemented", and even one-sided emphasis that all work is carried out with the goal of protection. As a result, many fenced and isolated "tribute" protection of heritage relics

have failed to enter people's life with a friendly attitude and give full play to their cultural, educational and economic values. In recent years, Wu Bihu and other scholars have successively called for equal consideration of protection and utilization, advocating equal emphasis on protection and utilization, highlighting the significance of protection through utilization, so that the collection can not only be transmitted in the form of "empty shell", but also make the culture not deteriorate and decay, integrate into the current society and give rich connotation in utilization.

#### (2) Consolidate the foundation of culture and education

The biggest difference between the latest definition of Museum by the International Museum Association in 2007 and the definition of Museum in 1989 is that education is the primary purpose of the museum. In the development of the museum, its educational function has not been replaced, but has become more and more important in the development of the times. Museum is an important channel for us to recall the past and perceive the experience of the ancients. If we want to understand and obtain and have a positive impact on the modern and future, we must carry out inheritance and innovation on the basis of education and communication. This also requires that the work of the museum should adhere to the original intention of culture and education, so as to plan the relevant work of museum construction and development and plan specific project activities.

### 5.2 PRINCIPLES OF TOURISM EXPERIENCE INNOVATION OF CHENGDU MUSEUM FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF CULTURAL RELICS ACTIVATION

#### (1) Culture

Culture is the theme of museum development. The evolution of museum culture has experienced from the elite culture of individual collectors to the popular culture enjoyed by the public. Combined with the evolution trend of public demand in the new era, it is not difficult to find that in the future, the museum will work towards the supply of fine culture and high-quality culture. In 2019, the International Museum Association set the theme of international museum day as "the center of culture: the future of tradition".

#### (2) Authenticity

Authenticity is the criterion for the development of museums. Authenticity is considered to be a basic index and core key concept to measure the uniqueness of museums. Museum authenticity experience mainly includes the authenticity of Museum cultural relics, culture, marketing and publicity and activity experience. For tourists, visiting museums is to see real things and experience real things. For museums, let history speak and pay attention to authenticity is a major criterion for the development of museums.

### (3) Inheritance

Heritage is the goal of museum development. The development of the museum is based on the present, inheriting the past and looking forward to the future, which is determined according to the time hub of the collection culture: the past, the present and the future. Therefore, the shaping of museum tourism experience should meet this requirement. The purpose of activation and experience is to better spread culture, achieve the effect of inheriting culture, and effectively connect the past and the future.

### (4) Interactivity

Interactivity is the main feature of museum tourism experience. Interactivity emphasizes the personal participation of tourists, highlights the subjectivity of tourists, and creates a beautiful experience and memory. When visitors enter the museum space to have social communication and communication with objects, people and groups, they will inevitably have "memory contradiction" and "cognitive deviation". Until they find the connection point (common point) of memory and consciousness, they will acquire and deepen common knowledge. This is the process of museum audiences looking for collective consciousness and being constructed by the museum social space again, which is finally expressed as knowledge acquisition and new individual consciousness.

### (5) Innovation

Innovation is the inexhaustible driving force for the development of museums. Innovation is indispensable for the development of anything and cause, and the innovation and development of the museum industry is particularly important. Because the museum is a public welfare social service organization, it often falls into capital difficulties. If you want to develop the museum and better serve the public, you need the guarantee of innovation of the Museum. At the same time, facing the dilemma of thousands of museums, innovative development is not only an effective way to solve this dilemma, but also an inexhaustible source of sustainable development of museums.

### (6) Linkage

Linkage is the inevitable trend of the survival and development of museums at present. The development of museum tourism experience cannot rely on the power of a museum alone, otherwise it will fall into the bottleneck of development and it will be difficult to promote relevant work. It is necessary to cooperate with other institutions and industries, linkage and seek the future of culture and Expo and the direction of cultural development. It is mainly reflected in resource linkage, strategy linkage, equipment linkage, talent linkage and so on. This is also in line with the theme of 2018 International Museum Day, "hyperlinked Museums: new methods, new public", to create a museum matrix publicity and marketing.

## 5.3 CHENGDU MUSEUM TOURISM EXPERIENCE INNOVATION PATH FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF CULTURAL RELICS ACTIVATION

(1) Take culture and education as a breakthrough to activate and utilize cultural relics in the collection

Deeply excavate and sort out the connotation of the collection of Chengdu Expo Museum, form a multi-level and multi-dimensional collection exhibition represented by the gem rhinoceros and other characteristic collections of the town museum, systematically sort out and display with the main line of cultural and historical evolution, and build the public's Association and systematic cognitive interpretation of the collection. Present and awaken traditional culture and public memory, provide the public with a space for cultural speculation, and guide the formation of their cultural consciousness, identity and self-confidence.

Strengthen the research on museum visitors and give full play to the function of culture and education. Based on the following interaction mechanism between the museum and the audience, Chengdu Museum can accept and meet the personalized and hierarchical needs of different tourists through various innovative activities and service products, respond to social needs and wishes on request, and respond to interaction in time, so as to become a warm and emotional educational speculation field where the public can learn, question, meditate, relax, experience and identify.

Professional museum educators should become the backbone of museum culture and education, and play a harmonious role between cultural knowledge and educatees. Although curators and Museum researchers have professional, comprehensive and original views on the interpretation of collections and culture, they often have their own subjective consciousness. They may not be able to start from the tourist audience and realize the two-way connection between cultural knowledge and tourist audience. Only when educators participate in "reconciliation" can they be absorbed. It can be seen that the relationship between curators, researchers, educators and tourists is more partnership, Participate in the joint production of culture and experience the educational value. This process can give visitors different participation, real experience and education.

(2) Innovate to create new scenes and create high-quality tourism experience

Create an immersive experience space, pay attention to the importance of tourists' personal perception and experience, introduce high-tech and new media technologies to mobilize multi sensory perception, and carry out the immersive design of exhibition activities, such as VR experience, experience of people's life scenes in ancient Chengdu, special smell simulator to assist the olfactory experience of Sichuan cuisine exhibition hall, intelligent

hand-painted collection experience in the museum, mobile phone tourism, etc.

In addition, innovative experience spaces are built, such as Chengbo multi-functional dialogue living room, providing a "living room" for free speech, Chengbo "Mengbao" theme park, Chengbo "Huobao" fitness space, etc., so that tourists are highly attached to Chengbo.

(3) Shaping the IP brand of the collection and building the surrounding of cultural innovation

IP enables cultural consumption, stimulates the cultural and creative vitality of Chengdu Museum, draws lessons from the palace culture IP of the Forbidden City and the literati culture IP of museums in Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Shanghai, excavates the characteristics of collection resources, and carries out IP shaping and series product research and development. For example, the cultural IP shaping the "charm of ancient Shu" of Chengdu Museum is derived from the industrial chain of games, film and television, catering and accommodation, theme park and so on through the authorization mode.

Chengdu Museum should make joint efforts with the surrounding libraries, science and technology museums and art galleries to build the central cultural landscape of Chengdu, launch a series of cultural and creative experience and cultural and creative product activities, cooperate to build the cultural and creative periphery of Chengdu and shape the image of local cultural tourism.

(4) Build a digital platform and pay attention to modern marketing methods

Harold Lasswell, the most commonly used at present, put forward the "five W" communication mode (Gao Haibo, 2018), and explored modern marketing methods around the main control of the museum, content production, media channels, audience positioning, effect control and so on. In this process, the thinking of explosive products and high-quality products runs through. In terms of communication subject, the museum should take the treasure, high-quality products and explosive products in the museum as the core to drive the brand building of relevant products and services; In terms of communication content, focus on the text content, strengthen the experience output of culture and education, and carry out content production based on the principles of narration, story, education and experience of cultural relics, so as to make tourists not only feel humanistic feelings, but also stimulate tourists' immersive thinking and cultural nostalgia; In terms of communication media, keep up with the pace of the times and audience preferences, combine our media platforms, networks, social software, traditional media and other channels, integrate marketing, realize the comprehensive sharing structure of information space, and achieve full coverage of cultural communication; In terms of communication audience, do a good job in market

segmentation and accurate matching, and develop serialized and industrialized educational products and services; In terms of communication effect, timely monitor and formulate reasonable evaluation standards for detection, control and adjustment.

## 6. CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

Through the investigation and analysis of Chengdu Museum, it is found that Chengdu Museum has made great progress in exhibition and cultural communication. However, there are many problems in the development of tourism experience, which are mainly reflected in the difficulty of experience projects to meet the needs of young groups, the continuous improvement of the quality of visitors, the lack of high-quality and high-grade cultural service supply in museums, and few communication channels. On this basis, the author believes that improving the tourism experience of Chengdu Museum should adhere to two concepts, six principles and four strategies, and put forward specific innovation paths.

In addition, issues such as tourism experience and the protection and utilization of cultural relics, as important research contents of museums, are also practical topics of the current development of museums. This paper starts from the perspective of cultural relics activation, returns to the embodied cognitive practice, and explores the innovative path of museum tourism experience. With the emergence of people's more personalized and diversified experience needs, the development and practice of museum tourism experience still has a long way to go, which needs diversified theoretical perspectives for research and guidance, so as to give full play to the cultural service function of the museum.

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# A New Understanding of the Internationalization of Higher Education

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**Abstract:** Domestic research on the internationalization of higher education generally mentions only a small part of the content, or only emphasizes a certain factor of the internationalization of higher education, which is not much to help domestic universities in formulating and promoting the internationalization strategy. Therefore, the present study has the following new understanding of the internationalization of higher education that has entered a new era. To achieve the real internationalization of domestic universities, first, to develop innovative talents with international competitiveness and multicultural leadership; second, second, to advocate the values of the essential common interests of all mankind; again, to strengthen the internationalization function of universities and pursue high quality; finally, it is necessary to implement more diversified and comprehensive internationalization evaluation of higher education.

**Key words:** Higher education; university; internationalization; evaluation; indicators

## INTRODUCTION

The internationalization of world higher education is a process of continuous development and change. Historically, medieval universities have been known as the "flower of wisdom" of the Dark Ages. Medieval students had the most significant international nature, a student usually starts from the nearest university and then completes their studies in another university or more countries, one university students may come from several or even dozens of countries. Humboldt, Ficht and other new humanistic scholars founded the University of Berlin. It created the embryonic form of modern universities, had a great influence on the universities in Europe and even the world, and opened the prelude to the internationalization of higher education. German universities represented by the University of Berlin not only have a great impact on universities in the United States, France, the United Kingdom and other United States countries, but also have a profound impact on higher education in Japan, Greece, the Netherlands, Russia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and other countries. Students from all over the world constantly flock to Germany to study abroad. In the process, American universities have benefited the most from Germany. After the Second World War, the development speed of Western European countries

gradually accelerated, and one of the results of the world economic integration was to accelerate the internationalization of universities. After experiencing a period of curriculum as the mission, localization as the goal, scientific research as the support and social service as the direction, western universities have realized that internationalization is an irreversible trend. The University of Washington aims to "increase international understanding and communication"; the University of Michigan proposed "serving the world", Pennsylvania State University proposed the concept of "global campus", and Boston University has a mission of "cultivating world citizens". In 2003, the UN Commission proposed a higher education program known as the Rasmus Project (Eramus Mundus). The project requires universities within the United Nations to establish joint courses and joint degrees, adding teaching and research to the characteristics of international cooperation. The program is a collaborative student exchange program in the field of higher education and supports high-quality European graduate courses, all jointly offered by multiple European universities. The program provides ample scholarships to allow students from all over the world to concentrate on their study, not only for European students, but also for international students and visiting scholars from third countries outside Europe.

In the past historical process, the discussion about the internationalization of higher education often mentioned only a small part of the internationalization of higher education, or only emphasized one factor of the internationalization of higher education. The institute mentioned vocabulary is mostly related to curriculum, such as international research, global research, multicultural education, intercultural education, peace education, etc.; and mobility-related vocabulary, such as overseas study, overseas education, academic mobility and so on. Moreover, in the past 10 years, people have often used new words when discussing the internationalization of higher education: education without borders, transnational education, global education, overseas education, international trade in education services, etc. These words have a considerable relationship with transnational education, and are the impact of globalization on higher education. There is no denying that these concepts

have contributed to the analysis of country comparisons and strategies, but there are also situations that are not actually helpful to domestic universities in formulating and promoting internationalization strategies. Therefore, this study believes that, with the arrival of the fourth industrial revolution, it is very necessary to reunderstand the internationalization of higher education, which has entered the new period.

main body

1. THE DEFINITION OF THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Knight (2005) summarizes the definition and content of the internationalization of higher education in previous studies. Arum & Van de Water defines the internationalization of higher education as " various activities, projects and services that fall within the scope of international science, international educational exchanges and international technical cooperation." Knight (2005) defined the internationalization of higher education as" a process of integrating international and intercultural integration with the teaching and research service functions of universities ", which has been criticized

"the process in which domestic higher education institutions transform their internationalization factors into international higher education institutions in order to strengthen the quality of education and realize the strength needed by the society." Knight (2008) further defines the internationalization of higher education, which is manifested as" integrating the international and global process in the transmission of the purpose and function of higher education ". In the study, Jun Gui Choi (2005) analyzed the internationalization of Higher education in South Korea and defined the internationalization of higher education as "the process of integrating international education into all educational programs in the school in the Korean culture, one of the world cultures, in order to respond to the requirements of individuals, institutions and society".

In its OECD report in 2004, the internationalization of higher education into two stages. The first stage is the pure internationalization within the country, which means the internationalization of curriculum teaching and research and the support for the cultivation of students' international strength within the country. The second stage is the overseas training

Table 1. Internationalization indicators of university

Discriminate	OECD	America	Japan	Korea
Evaluation authority	IMHE	ACE-CIGE	JSPS	Central Daily News
Index	Background profile	A clear commitment to internationalization	Organizational system and management	Ratio of foreign professors (full-time or above)
	International Policy and strategy	Organizational structure and staff	Goal setting, action plan and evaluation system	Login ratio of foreign students in the degree courses
	Organization and Support Structure	Courses, joint courses, and learning outcomes	External funding for international education and research	Overseas exchange-student ratio
	Academic programs / courses / majors with students	Teacher's policies and practical measures	The International Partnership and the Intercollegiate Consortium	The ratio of domestic visiting students and foreign exchange students
	Research and academic collaboration	Student flow	Expansion of international activities in specific transnational research projects	English lecture ratio
	HRM	Cooperation and partnership	Training of management personnel and team stability	
	Agreement, Contract and Services		Constantly improve the service and support for foreign researchers	
			Expand the opportunities for young Chinese researchers to study and research overseas	
		Establishment and operation of overseas bases		

for the too narrow definition at the agency level. Therefore, a broad definition of "structural efforts to make higher education respond to the demands and challenges of social economy and labor market globalization" is given. Soderqvist defines the internationalization of higher education institutions as

evaluation institutions  
 Source: The Throne, John-hoon Kim  
 program (Gross-border Education), which means the cross-border flow of professor and student exchange programs, institutions, and educational materials.

The definition of the internationalization of higher education in the above advance research contains the meaning of the mutual process of sending a large number of university members abroad and attracting foreign professors and students to domestic universities. As explained in the Yang-sun Kim study, the types of university internationalization strategy followed are divided into externally oriented and internally oriented (John-hoon Kim, 2012).

## 2. INTERNATIONALIZATION INDEX IN UNIVERSITY EVALUATION

With the development of transportation and communication technology breaking down the barriers between countries in the system, the social atmosphere of infinite competition continues to universities. In addition, as the social phenomenon of the number of high school graduates is sharply reduced, the universities around the world have started the fierce competition in order to improve the image of universities and their attraction to students.

This kind of competitive atmosphere between universities is in response to the requirements of the university reform and opening up. In order to provide transparent and accurate university information to parents and students, and to improve the quality of education through university competition, the major media have started university evaluation, aiming to guide universities to improve the quality of their education through competition, and to provide students and parents with standards for school choice. Table 1 shows the main indicators and detailed international indicators adopted by the university evaluation institutions. These indicators evaluate the educational conditions, research level, high praise and other fields of each university. In order to strengthen the competitiveness of universities in the era of globalization, internationalization is adopted as the main strategy, and the measurement of university internationalization level has become the main scale. In addition, the internationalization indicators of the university evaluation institutions introduced in the table also include the internal orientation level such as the ratio of foreign professor and foreign student exchange students and the external orientation level such as the ratio of foreign dispatch exchange students.

## 3. A NEW UNDERSTANDING OF THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

In the transition stage of the new period, the internationalization of higher education should have a new connotation of facing the future society. Although the level of internationalization of higher education is still concentrated on how much international manpower is employed, how many excellent international students are recruited, how many excellent domestic students are sent abroad, and what basic indicators such as how frequent international exchanges are reached, the relevance to

essential ideas cannot be ignored. Because the internationalization of higher education is far from enough to understand and understand only from the perspective of space, national boundary and form, the internationalization of higher education in the future should have a new leading concept. Treat higher education as a "common global cause". These specific points are as follows:

First, we should cultivate innovative talents with international competitiveness and multicultural leadership. It is appropriate to make this the goal of higher education. If a university cannot produce internationally competitive graduates who meet the needs of The Times and meet its development, it is impossible to become a highly international university.

Second, we should advocate the values of pursuing the essential common interests of all mankind. The internationalization of higher education must be based on equality of rights and social justice, respect for cultural diversity, international solidarity and the sharing of responsibilities. In internationalization, higher education should teach people how to live on a stressful planet, integrate the social, economic and environmental sustainable development based on a focus of cultural literacy and equality, and promote respect for human rights and dignity, poverty eradication and sustainability, and build a better future for all in the world.

Third, we should strengthen the internationalization function of universities compatible with the era of science and technology and artificial intelligence, and pursue high-quality internationalization. To realize the internationalization of higher education, we must first realize the modernization of universities. If universities are not yet modernized, there is no need to discuss the internationalization of higher education. If it were not for a modern university, there would be no international exchange, co-operation, and international student inflow. However, the modernization of a university not only includes the simple environment, infrastructure, information level and other factors, but also whether the educational concept, teaching method, school management, teacher quality, academic research ability and foreign language ability are also very important factors.

Fourth, implement a more diversified and comprehensive international evaluation of higher education. The evaluation of university internationalization is a very complicated thing, and we must avoid the one-sided or biased evaluation. Evaluation content should not only consider the indicators listed in table 1, should also be international concept, international exchanges between teachers and students, teaching, scientific research, cultural exchange and communication, international cooperation operation, international management, international campus factors outside the international mobile students, international teacher

ratio, teachers study experience, teaching utilization rate, foreign language teaching rate, international cooperation research projects, funds, investment, domestic characteristics, the effect of international exchange practice can reflect the content of university international management are included in the evaluation index.

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# Research on the Legal Issues of Accelerated Maturity of Shareholders' Investment Obligations

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**Abstract:** With the revision of China's company law, the company's capital payment system has become the subscription system, and shareholders have a more free and flexible way of investment. At the same time, there have been some new controversy, some scholars support the company shareholders contribution obligation accelerated expires system, some scholars against shareholder contribution obligation accelerated to expire system, support accelerated maturity system scholars think accelerate shareholder contribution obligation expires to protect the interests of creditors, and oppose shareholder contribution obligation accelerated to expire system scholars think accelerate shareholder contribution obligation expires system is not conducive to the development of the company, damaged the interests of shareholders.

**Key words:** company shareholders; capital contribution obligations; accelerated maturity

## 1. THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THEORY AND PRACTICE

China company law in 2013, the company capital legal payment system into subscribed system, shareholders can arrange their own investment time and investment time, but such rules will inevitably have a certain impact on creditors, especially in the company assets are not enough to pay off debts of creditors, shareholders investment obligations have not yet to, the interests of the creditors will not achieve, what is more, the company did not fish shareholders agreed investment period, or the agreed period is too long, will lead to the interests of creditors cannot be guaranteed, thus bringing losses to the company and creditors.

Shareholders contribution obligation "normal accelerated due" in essence for shareholders from the responsibility of the creditors, [1] theory has different views, some scholars believe that the agreement between shareholders and the articles of association to determine the contribution of the shareholders, but the company's foreign debt in the company cannot pay, shareholders can not claim its term interests, company creditors can request shareholders to fulfill their contribution obligations, this is the meaning of the shareholders contribution obligation to expire. Against scholars believe that the company law has

been revised, since the company law clearly stipulated between shareholders and shareholders and the company can agree between investment share and investment period, so should not require shareholders in the term of the term, the shareholders are protected by the company law, in order to protect the creditors' claims, forced accelerated shareholders contribution obligation is no legal basis, in legal sense at the same time. While other scholars believe that the investment agreement between shareholders and the investment agreement between shareholders and the company are the internal affairs of the company, For the corporate creditors, It is generally not difficult to know or know, It is unreasonable to impose knowledge obligations on creditors, Shareholders shall have the freedom to agree on the share of capital contribution and the period of capital contribution, But it is not to harm creditors, If there is unlimited permission for shareholders to agree on the share of contribution and the period of contribution, It will undoubtedly cause shareholders to harm the interests of creditors, The interests of the creditors will not be guaranteed, Where the interests of the creditors cannot be adequately protected, Creditors do not put their money into the company, The development of the company is greatly limited, The development of the economic market will also be badly affected. Although the reform of the subscription system highlights the autonomous nature of the contribution obligation and cancels many legal restrictions, it does not change the mixed nature of the contribution obligation agreement and statutory. Capital contribution according to the law is still mandatory by law, not just the obligation agreed by shareholders in the capital contribution agreement.[2]

In judicial practice, our courts do not support the acceleration of the expiration of shareholders' capital contribution obligation in the following aspects. First of all, paragraph 2 of Article 13 of the Interpretation of the Company Law (3) stipulates that shareholders violate the capital contribution obligation, and the time of capital contribution has not yet arrived, so there is no violation of the subscription commitment of shareholders. Second, the court held that shareholders generally do not assume personal responsibility for the company's behavior and debts, and the creditor rights cannot be realized, thus

accelerating the maturity time of shareholders' capital contribution obligations, which violates the original intention of the law to create the company system.

## 2. CAN THE ACCELERATED EXPIRATION SYSTEM EVER BE REPLACED

The accelerated expiration of the shareholders' contribution obligation is established to prevent collusion between shareholders and between shareholders and the company to maliciously harm the interests of the creditors of the company, Can the system of accelerating the maturity of shareholder contribution obligations replace it? First, analyze whether the bankruptcy system can replace the shareholder capital contribution obligation to accelerate the maturity system, Although our laws provide, In the case of bankruptcy, the company may accelerate the outstanding capital contribution obligations of the shareholders, But at this time, creditors can only apply for bankruptcy in the court, Put the company into bankruptcy liquidation proceedings, Its claims can only be protected, In contrast to the accelerated expiration rate, In the case of bankruptcy liquidation, Company assets are not paid directly to creditors, But, as a corporate asset, To all creditors, At this time, the interests of creditors can not be timely and effectively protected. The establishment and normal operation of the company need to obtain property through two financing channels, one is equity financing, the other is debt financing.[3] The reason why bankruptcy or liquidation causes the shareholders' investment obligation to come up in advance is that the existence of the company has lost its meaning for shareholders and creditors. In the case of bankruptcy, the goal of the company is to eliminate the relationship with shareholders and creditors as soon as possible. And the general situation of shareholders' contribution obligation accelerated expire is to make the interests of creditors fully protected, rather than to end to the survival of the company, is to make the company has solvency, the purpose is to make the company better survival, at this time, although the company can not pay off debts, but by accelerating the shareholders' contribution obligation due can effectively avoid the fate of the company bankruptcy, and at the same time the interests of the creditors are protected.

In addition, the legal personality denial system can also provide a reference for accelerating the maturity of shareholders' capital contribution obligations. Some scholars believe that to solve the problem of shareholders contribution obligations, can be through the legal person personality denial system to protect the interests of creditors, without the contribution obligation to expire, corporate personality denial system and shareholders contribution obligation to accelerate the difference between the legal personality is denied, shareholders and the company bear joint and several liability to creditors, and accelerate the maturity of shareholders only within

the scope of the company debt liability.[4] In addition, the legal personality denial system applies to strict conditions, requiring the shareholders of the company to have the subjective malice of using the company's limited liability to avoid the debt, and resulting in the damage of the interests of the company's creditors. The accelerating the maturity system does not have subjective requirements for the shareholders. The purpose of accelerating the maturity is to make up for the solvency of the company, and it is not to break the limited liability of the shareholders of the company. Some scholars put forward whether the maturity of shareholders investment obligations, can consider from the perspective of creditors cancellation, shareholders such as signed an agreement with the company, agreed investment period is too long, not even agreed investment period, the shareholders use their limited liability damage company creditors, should allow company creditors to revoke, make the agreement between shareholders and the company in vain, so as to protect the interests of creditors. The current discussion on whether the maturity of shareholders' capital contribution can be accelerated is based on the contractual relationship between shareholders and the company.[5]

## 3. THE LEGAL BASIS OF THE SYSTEM OF ACCELERATING THE MATURITY OF SHAREHOLDERS' CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION OBLIGATIONS

After the revision of China's company law, the subscription system has replaced the actual payment system, and the company system has been greatly developed. China's company law has always attached great importance to the shareholders' freedom of investment, Committed to ensuring the company and shareholders' share and the freedom of contribution, Strive to provide a more relaxed environment for the development of the unincorporate system, The company and the shareholders may agree on the share of investment and the way of investment time and so on, In the articles of association, the operation of the company and the distribution of the benefits can be freely agreed upon, Therefore, many people believe that there is a conflict between shareholders' freedom of capital contribution and the accelerated maturity of capital contribution obligations, It is not true, The freedom of shareholders to contribute capital certainly needs to be respected, However, the freedom of contribution does not mean to harm the interests of creditors, The freedom of capital contribution is not based on the prejudice of the interests of creditors, On the one hand, the Company Law should protect the interests of the shareholders and promote the survival and development of the company, On the other hand, we should also take into account the interests of creditors, For agreements between shareholders of the Company and between the Company and shareholders, Creditors, as third parties, are hard to know, therefore, The protection of

creditors' interests becomes a top priority, this moment, Accelerating the capital contribution obligations of outstanding shareholders is necessary to protect the interests of creditors.

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# On Transediting Strategies of International Political News

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**Abstract:**The paper, on the basis of analyzing research status of domestic news transediting and the basic properties of international political news compilation, combined with the transediting cases of national appellation, place names, specific political identities and specific vocabulary, demonstrates the four levels political news transediting need to pay attention to and summarizes common transediting strategies, with the aim of providing references for international political news transediting practice in our country.

**Key words:** international political news; transediting; strategy

## INTRODUCTION

In 1989, the translator Karen Stetting proposed transediting concept by integrating English words editing and translating<sup>[1]</sup>, which represents a translation activity mixed with editing. Generally speaking, transediting is a way of editing information processing on the basis of selective translation of the original texts. As one of the main forms of transediting, the study of news transediting has been attracting more attention from academic circle.

### 1. RESEARCH STATUS OF DOMESTIC NEWS TRANSEEDITING

With the continuous deepening of China's reform and opening up, the rapid development of new media based on network information technology, and the increase of domestic audiences' attention to the international situation, the domestic news transediting industry has made rapid development, and the research boom on news transediting has also appeared in the academic circle. In general, the relevant research is generally focused on the following aspects: 1) Huang Zhonglian<sup>[2]</sup>, Ma Jingxiu<sup>[3]</sup>, Liu Qizhong<sup>[4]</sup>, Zhang Zhicheng<sup>[5]</sup>, Cheng Wei<sup>[6]</sup> and others discussed the definition and positioning of news transediting. However, due to the interdisciplinary of news transediting and transediting integrating translation, journalism, communication and other disciplines, its subject attribution and concept definition are rarely determined; 2) Cheng Wei<sup>[6][7]</sup>, Xue Tingting<sup>[8]</sup>, Zheng Baoxuan<sup>[9]</sup>, Chang Jiang, Yang Qiguang<sup>[10]</sup>, Zhai Fang, Hu Weihua,<sup>[11]</sup> etc., analyzed theoretically the news transediting from the perspective of renarration, cross-cultural communication, rhetorical situation, functional grammar, critical discourse

analysis, functional pair and so on; 3) Zhuang Qimin<sup>[12]</sup>, Cheng Wei<sup>[6]</sup>, Yan Wei<sup>[13]</sup>, Zhang Zhicheng<sup>[5]</sup> analyzed the characteristics and principles of news transediting; 4) Based on specific cases, Chen Mingyao<sup>[14]</sup>, Cui Liwen<sup>[15]</sup>, Cheng Wei<sup>[6]</sup>, Xu Ying<sup>[16][17]</sup>, Guo Wei<sup>[18]</sup>, Yuan Zhuoxi<sup>[19]</sup> summarized the common transediting strategies, and some of the results also focus on the compiler literacy and talent training. Although the research scope of domestic news transediting is broad and the research perspective is rich, enough attention has not been paid to the characteristics and transediting strategies of international political news with strong political properties.

There is still a debate about whether transediting focuses on translation property or news one. Fang Mengzhi<sup>[20]</sup>, Huang Zhonglian<sup>[21]</sup> are more emphasized on the translation nature of news transediting; and Liu Qizhong<sup>[4]</sup>, Zhang Zhicheng<sup>[5]</sup> emphasize the news nature of news transediting. As we all know, the news transediting activities span three disciplines: translation, journalism and communication. Although they partially cover some of the typical characteristics of the above three disciplines, they do not completely belong to a certain discipline. That is to say, news transediting is not a simple language conversion activity, not a simple translation, but by the double means of translation and editing to spread information, close to but not completely equivalent to doing news.<sup>[2]</sup> In this sense, the traditional principles of translation and communication cannot be fully used for news transediting. It is necessary to summarize the more applicable transediting strategies by combining the characteristics of news transediting and specific cases.

Based on the political news of New York Times (NYT), Wall Street Journal (WSJ), Time, The Washington Post (hereinafter referred to as TWP), as well as the published transediting news from domestic mainstream transediting media Reference News (including its website), Global Times (including its website)<sup>①</sup>. the paper, starting from the political property of international political news compilation, combined with the transediting cases of national appellation, place names, specific political identity and specific vocabulary, discusses the four levels of current political news transediting that need to be

focused on, and the common compilation strategies are summarized.

## 2. THE NECESSITY OF TRANSEDITING INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL NEWS

There are only three main reasons for transediting international political news. First, international political news, with a large amount of information, strong timeliness and fast development and update, is the main carrier and window to understand the international situation. When news occurs, the audience is not in the scene, without first-hand information, and the inevitable language barrier, news transediting becomes one of the important channels for external information; Second, "currently, international community with different system, different pursuit, party confusion, press and publication often have obvious political bias, act as the mouthpiece of their Parties or governments".<sup>[13]</sup> Therefore, it is necessary to reproduce the objectiveness and fairness of news through transediting to cater to the mainstream values, ethics or laws and regulations of the target country; Third, in international news, ideological political news often mingle with personal emotions, misinterpretation and fabrication of certain media or reporters, which requires the news compiler to identify and "filter", and finally "meet the requirements of the mainstream cultural ideology and the cognitive expectation of the target language readers".<sup>[15]</sup>

In addition to meeting the ethics and legal norms, the transediting of international political news should also shoulder the heavy responsibility of safeguarding the core interests such as China's political image, political Party system, territory and sovereignty integrity. The compiler should make necessary amendments, deletions, supplements and comments according to its political position and national interests, which is also one of the concentrated manifestations of the political nature of international political news transediting.

## 3. FOUR LEVELS THAT CURRENT POLITICAL NEWS TRANSEDITING NEED TO PAY ATTENTION TO AND TRANSEDITING STRATEGIES

From the perspective of re-narration, British scholar Mona Baker believes that "a group of events can be framed in different ways, producing narratives with different or even opposite positions, and the result is of great significance to all parties to the conflict"<sup>[22]</sup>; As a means of interpretation or narrative construction, the use of words or phrases to identify character identity, groups and event attributes marked "involves the self-positioning of interactive activity participants, the positioning relationship between participants and outsiders in the event", has achieved the purpose of "promoting peace" or "provoking conflict".<sup>[27]</sup>

In the practice of international current political news transediting, the compiler should fully understand and grasp the meaning of labeling construction. If the original news is directly transedited without screening, it implies the approval of the views contained in the label, and the transedited news becomes one of the media to spread the ideology and values of other countries. Therefore, the compiler needs to have a high degree of political acuity and a strong sense of political responsibility, focusing on the transediting of national appellations, place names, specific political identities and special political labeling words, because most of them involve the core interests of the country and have no room for any mistakes.

### 3.1 TRANSEDITING NATIONAL APPELLATION

Taking the western media naming "China" as an example. The term "China" is not only a matter of address, but also represents a subtle political stance. "China" stands for People's Republic of China (CHN) or Beijing. In addition, the Western media often use unofficial terms involving specific political propositions out of ulterior attacks on China. In recent years, there has also been the infiltration of inserting biased names into general news reports. On of the scholar in China<sup>[16]</sup>, based on specific cases, illustrates the ideological factors of this biased naming, and the potential for evil intentions.

In general, there are two categories to transedit "China" which western media often imposed: first, the groundless accusations of China or seriously inconsistent with the facts are usually corrected or not translated. WSJ (Oct 31, 2013), in an editorial titled *Japan needs support of the U.S. against Chinese bullying*, called "China" the hegemonic Middle Kingdom, which symbolizes the arrogant, closed and conservative old China, in an attempt to construct an unpopular negative image of China. Reference network (2013-11-4) adopted no transediting strategy, ignored additional western negative labels to China, and weakened groundless accusation to the Chinese government from the western media; Time (May 14, 2012), in a positive report involving Chinese tourism, used Middle Kingdom to insinuate China's conservativeness and isolation, Reference News (2012-5-15) revised it to China. Second, if the original news involves positive or neutral reports on China, it will be confirmed that it will not cause any controversy or cause a negative impact. For example, Reference News (2011-11-27) directly transedited *An Economic Giant* from the WSJ (Jun 6, 2011) news reports into its literal meaning.<sup>[16]</sup>

### 3.2 TRANSEDITING PLACE NAMES

The right of naming is an important symbol of sovereign states to exercise jurisdiction and one of the powerful means to safeguard territorial sovereignty and national dignity. However, the naming of "disputed" areas often shows the naming of sovereign states separately. When transediting

foreign reports on China's undisputed territory, it is necessary to adopt different transediting strategies to firmly safeguard China's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

A few years ago, Reference News transedited the place names of the disputed areas by deleting, revising, and literal translation plus annotation, reflecting China's firm determination to safeguard national sovereignty and territorial integrity. For example, When transediting an article from WSJ (Mar 18, 2015), Reference News (2015-3-20) directly cut "The semi-submerged islands and reefs of the South China Sea-especially the Spratly Islands and the Paracels" to "South China Sea", and directly translated "Scarborough Shoal" from WSJ (Sept 11, 2012) to the well-known "Huangyan Island" in China, which showed that the region is China's inherent territory; In handling the relevant reports on Diaoyu Islands, Reference News (2012-9-7) directly translated it as Senkaku Islands WSJ (Sept 6, 2012), expressing sinister intentions of the western media, then adding "Our Diaoyu Islands and its affiliated islands" in order to avoid misunderstanding from audience and also show the China's firm territorial claim.

### 3.3 TRANSEDITING SPECIFIC POLITICAL IDENTITIES

Specific political identities are mostly focused on the Taiwan issue. The transediting of these special political identities marked by the Western media is related to China's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and is related to the country's political image and judicial independence. Overall, transediting strategies mainly include two categories: modification or omitting.

One is to modify. The position of the Chinese government on Taiwan and Tibet is consistent and clear: there is only one China in the world, and Taiwan and Tibet are an inalienable part of China's territory. The Chinese government firmly opposes any words and deeds aimed at splitting China's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and opposes all attempts and acts of "Taiwan independence" and "Tibet independence". It is based on the above political position that retranslation is one of the common transediting strategies. For example, the official website of Reference News (2014-04-04) changed the political title of Ma's so-called "Taiwan's President" from WSJ (Apr 2, 2014) to "Leader of Taiwan region". As is well known, president is the highest executive head or title of an independent and sovereign state. The translation of the title to "Leader of Taiwan region" fits the political consensus that Taiwan is an integral part of China's territory.

Second is to omit. As we all know, the Chinese Foreign Ministry has long concluded on the political identity of the Dalai Lama, the spokesman for the "Tibetan independence": "Dalai Lama is not a simple

religious figure, but a political exile who has long been engaged in anti-China separatist activities under the banner of religion."<sup>[23]</sup> In recent years, the Western media often labeled Dalai Lama to achieve the purpose of interfering in China's internal affairs. For example, in 2015, TWP (Feb 4, 2015) used world figure (The Holiness) to identify Dalai Lama. Using world figure hidden some western countries' political attempt to make Tibet issue internationalization, violated the policy that Tibet is purely China's internal affairs, and gave some malicious countries excuses to interfere Tibetan affairs; from the English context, The Holiness is often translated as Your Majesty, which is usually used to call some religious leaders with high prestige in the political system. The Western media have deliberately used such statements to attack China's religious system. In a transedited news titled *Obama did not sit with Dalai Lama*, Global Times (2015-2-6) omitted the identity of the Dalai Lama imposed from Western media. On the one hand, the identity of the Dalai Lama has been very clear, and there is no need to repeat it. On the other hand, the untransediting strategy of the identity can also encourage readers to shift their focus to the news itself, highlighting the Dalai Lama's sinister intentions and political attempts.

### 3.4 TRANSEDITING VOCABULARY THAT MAY CAUSE ADVERSE POLITICAL INFLUENCE

The vocabulary choice of current political news often has a strong political color, which not only reflects the political position of a certain country, a political party and even a newspaper itself, but also sometimes inevitably touches on the narrowing and estrangement of diplomatic relations with other countries, and the tension or easing of international and regional situations. There are many related examples and complicated examples. The paper only takes the hot corpus of Dalai Lama, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the South China Sea sovereignty disputes as objects, and discusses the relevant transediting strategies through cases from Reference News.

In the first case, some words' emotional coloring are increased. Such as TWP (Feb 4, 2015) using rebuke to express China's attitude towards Dalai Lama's visit to the United States, While The Globe Times (2015-2-5) transedited it as "strongly condemned" to express political standpoint from our country and its people, and strong indignation at what Dalai Lama has done; When compiling the wavering attitude of the US to join the AIIB, Reference News (2015-3-30) transedited "failure" covered in the original title of the news report from TWP (Mar 27, 2015) into "total misstrategy" in the Chinese title and "rout" in the text. It points out the serious and unpredictable consequences of the US government mixing political and ideological factors in pure economic behavior. In the second case, the words with obvious derogatory color are made neutral. For example, in

Reference News (2015-4-2), in tansediting news on the evacuation of PLA in Yemen, the intervention used by TWP (Mar 31,2015) was transedited as “role”. Obviously, the US media used intervention to blame the Chinese government for the chaos in Yemen, while the use of “role” showed that China’s evacuation was a normal diplomacy and the best interpretation of China’s independent and peaceful foreign policy. In addition, Global Times (2015-2-5) translated “machinations” appeared in TWP (Feb 4,2015) into “a series of exchanges” and weakened negative reports.

#### CONCLUSION

As one of the channels to understand the international political news and the positions or attitudes of other countries in the world towards China, the compilation of the international political news, which integrates translation and editing, is becoming more and more recognized and accepted. As a compiler, it is especially necessary to pay attention to the political attributes of this kind of news, and adopt correct and appropriate transediting strategies, focusing on the scientific treatment of national appellation, place names, specific political identities and specific political vocabulary. The selection of appropriate transediting strategy not only reflects the translators’ translation accomplishment, political accomplishment and political position, but also is an inevitable requirement for maintaining the core interests such as national political image, political party system and territorial and sovereignty integrity.

#### Explanatory Note

① Due to the length, the paper only dated some articles published in newspapers and periodicals, and not listed all in reference. One can search them on the official website of the corresponding newspaper or paper versions according to the date marked.

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# Discussion on Education Management of Primary and Secondary Schools in China from the Perspective of Quality Education

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**Abstract:** At present, the domestic education system is constantly improving and developing, and comprehensive quality education is the ultimate goal of educational system reform. Therefore, the article analyzes the actual situation of primary and secondary education management system in China, and further analyzes the development prospect of quality education management in primary schools in order to promote the progress of primary education management and strengthen the teaching effect of primary education through the implementation of quality management system.

**Keywords:** quality education perspective; Primary and secondary schools; education administration

## 1. Introduction

In the middle of 1980s, the well-known educational scholars in China explored the reform methods of exam-oriented and quality-oriented education, and achieved remarkable results, especially in teaching theory and practice. Quality education refers to the process of cultivating the overall quality of the educated object through education and promoting the harmonious development of society in the process of achieving the ultimate goal of harmonious development between man and nature. Quality-oriented education aims at promoting the all-round improvement of contemporary students' ideological and moral character and the all-round development of theoretical knowledge and art.

## 2. Quality education in the teaching management system

### 2.1 Quality education in primary school teaching management

Teaching management is a very important subject in primary education. Classroom and study planning is the basic content of school education. School education should provide basic platform conditions for teaching management, advocate teachers to improve teaching ability, improve classroom content, guide students to carry out active learning and improve teaching effectiveness. In the course of teaching, teachers should be good at discovering the problems existing in the teaching process and constantly improving the teaching management

evaluation system.

### 2.2 Quality education in primary school education management

The Establish elementary school management system is aimed at further implementing the basic requirements of quality education, so as to enable students to learn and master the basic and necessary skills for independent living, develop their social activities, organizational skills, interpersonal skills and teacher-student communication skills. Enhance students' good psychological quality and adaptability, and improve their moral cultivation and patriotism.

### 2.3 Quality education in primary school campus management

Primary school management system mainly includes hardware conditions, environmental conditions and cultural atmosphere conditions. Primary school cultural activities can build civilized and harmonious campus life as the theme. In addition, we must pay attention to the optimization of the hardware conditions of the school, so as to create a good learning atmosphere for students, so that they can grow up in a warm and comfortable campus environment. At the same time, we need to focus on creating a positive and healthy campus culture atmosphere.

## 3. Analysis of the main problems existing in the current implementation of quality education

### 3.1 Double constraints by the society and school

Although the reform of quality-oriented education in China has been deepening and education reform has started earlier, the direct intervention of schools and society has caused two constraints, and the effect of quality-oriented education is insufficient. First, the society does not pay much attention to the students' ideological accomplishment, but to the grasp and application of professional ability. Second, schools lack understanding of students' needs, and there is a gap between teaching objectives and quality-oriented education objectives.

### 3.2 Double antipathy by students and parents

In the process of implementing quality education, many parents do not pay enough attention to quality education and even put forward doubts on the necessity of quality education. Some parents believe



that students' work should focus on learning knowledge from textbooks and there is no need to waste time on learning other things. In addition, the quality education curriculum in some schools is too formalized, which results in inadequate classroom quality and provokes antipathy and resistance among students.

4. Study the management mode of Chinese primary and secondary education from the perspective of quality education.

4.1 Establish quality education management system and improve the quality education implementation system

We should attach importance to quality education, adhere to the educational thought of "quality education with students center", establish the system, enrich the carrier and reform the way of quality education. The quality education activity system should be considered as a whole, class should be the basic unit. The main body of implementation is the school committee, the head teacher and other leading cadres. The leading force is the academic research team, the teaching and research team and the subject teachers, etc., These members can establish the all-round, dynamic, long-lasting teaching management system.

For example, there are four main systems of education, that is, the "2425" quality education system: 2 ones a week, that is, talent competitions and sports competitions are held once a week; 4 ones a month, that is, a handwritten newspaper activity, talent show and theme blackboard newspaper competition are held once a month; 2 ones per semester, that is, one theme education course and one holiday social practice activity per semester; Every semester has one 5, that is, a civilized and polite publicity activity, a hard-pen calligraphy competition, a theatrical performance and a fingerprint exhibition are held every semester.

4.2 Establish "people-oriented" as the essence of primary school management system

Primary and secondary school students will go through a rebellious phase, they have their own ideas, and just do what they want and quite different from adults. Therefore, when completing teaching management system, we must do students' ability training, let students handle the problem autonomously, and can analyze the questions adequately, so that can stay away from the bad habits. Communication between teachers and students is very necessary to form the concept of "humanism" management. The essence and purpose of quality-oriented education is to realize the all-round development of students. Moreover, education is not just about learning. Primary and secondary education should integrate knowledge into the management system, only scientific management can achieve quality education.

4.3 Set up outdoor practice classes to implement the

concept of quality education

In the course of daily study, to reflect the positive influence of the concept of emotional quality education in students' study and life, teachers can hold class meetings to promote communication. Schools should organize more activities that students are interested in to improve their emotional quality, such as encourage students to take part in practical activities such as Qing Ming Day, Dragon Boat Festival and Mid-Autumn Day, so as to carry forward Chinese traditional culture and embody the main theme of socialism. They can also take part in educational element activities such as Thanks given activities and family education activities, cultivate students' sense of family responsibility and social responsibility, and exercise students' self-discipline and communication.[1]

4.4 Establish a good teacher-student relationship, form a harmonious learning atmosphere

The teacher-student relationship is interdependent. In the daily educational process, the teacher must not only impart knowledge, but also maintain good interpersonal relations with the students, and then form a harmonious learning environment for the students to progress together under the guidance of the teacher. A good and harmonious teacher-student relationship is good not only for teachers but also for students. The harmony between the two can make the students listen to the teacher and feel the love of the teacher, so that they can study in a happy atmosphere. It can not only improve students' learning motivation, but also reduce the mental problems caused by the conflict between teachers and students. With a friendly class atmosphere, teachers will be able to teach more smoothly and students will listen to their teachers better[2].

For example, if the teaching atmosphere is tense, teachers can adjust the atmosphere by sharing humorous stories appropriately. In the course of storytelling, teachers can make students discover the fun and approachability of the classroom atmosphere through their lighthearted and humorous manners and actions, so as to change the rigid traditional impression of teachers and further develop the teacher-student relationship. During recess, teachers can talk to students about interesting topics to reduce the sense of distance and generation gap. This allows students to connect with their teachers in a peer group way, so that teachers are truly involved in their students' lives and empathize each other.

4.5 Respect every student without distinction

In the teaching management, the teacher wants the student to obey their own teaching, must respect each student fully first. Every teacher should respect his students, treat them the same, not discriminate according to their learning situation, and they will come to accept and listen to their teachers. Teacher should analyze all aspects of students, such as their interests, personality, etc.. The teacher treats the

student without distinction, may also enable the student to discover the teacher's excellent character, in the teacher's ear and ear, realizes its comprehensive development.

For example, when students raise their hands to answer questions, teachers can ask one with poor academic performance to answer. Regardless of whether his answer is correct or not, teachers should ask him how to deduce it in a kind tone. As long as students are brave enough to express themselves, teachers should praise students: "Yes, although your answers are different from the standard answers, your courage is worthy of praise." Time by time, students will have the courage to express themselves in class, especially those who dare not raise their hands or have poor academic performance. Teachers should properly guide them to ask actively, and teach them how to find the correct answers, so as to enhance their self-confidence. Teachers respect students, and accordingly students will respect teachers, which is conducive to the improvement of teaching management [3].

4.6 Combining theory with practice, formulate teaching management methods suitable for students. In the development of teaching management methods, teachers should not only put forward theoretical regulations, but also verify the correctness of their teaching management methods in practice. It is helpful to analyze the character characteristics and practical needs of each student and formulate teaching management methods suitable for the characteristics of each student. The combination of theory and practice can also verify the suitability of teaching management methods for students. In practice, teachers can constantly adjust their students' teaching methods to the actual situation of students, so that teaching management methods can effectively meet the actual needs of students, and help to fully integrate theory and teaching management to achieve the goal of efficient teaching management. If we want to combine theory with practice, teachers must observe students in a timely manner, understand their views on teaching management methods, and give them proper psychological guidance.

For example, in the layered teaching management method, the teacher may ask the student to

recommend the person who is suitable for the class affairs as the class cadre, then ask each class cadre to manage some of the students and report to the teacher on the student's situation regularly. So that the teacher can improve the teaching plan. Teachers can also solve the problems of class cadres by talking to them, and adjust the teaching management method according to the cadres' feedback when they are doing class management, in order to realize the feasibility of teaching management methods, and shape more efficient management methods. At the same time, they can test the practicability of layered teaching management method and implement the teaching management method scientifically and rationally.

#### 5 Conclusion

In the light of the above, there is an urgent need to educate and guide students at the primary and secondary levels in the right way. In class management, teachers can formulate teaching management strategies suitable for students according to their actual needs and the characteristics. In addition, teachers should effectively adopt the teaching management methods of class cadres to manage students and continuously improve the teaching management methods to promote the effectiveness and quality of teaching management. In addition, in understanding and respecting the students, the students gradually become well influenced by the teacher, they will develop a good character of respect for others, and obey the teacher's instructions.

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# The Path Analysis of College Students' Ideological and Political Education under the Circumstances of Regular Epidemic Prevention and Control: A Sociological Perspective on Space-time

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**Abstract:** From the Sociological Perspective on Space-time, there is a time-space compression in the University Campus under the circumstances of regular epidemic prevention and control. There are many challenges in carrying out ideological and political education on university campuses with time-space compression, such as the complexity of educational situation, the variability of College Students' psychological fluctuation and the lack of social practice. Therefore, the author puts forward specific educational paths: use epidemic prevention and control textbooks, combine online and offline, and strengthen College Students' ideals and beliefs; Carry out psychological and life counseling for special groups through home school cooperation; Carry out the second class in the campus with class activities and dormitory activities as the starting point; Actively encourage and guide college students to participate in anti epidemic volunteer service activities and grow into talents in practice.

**Key words:** Sociology of Time and Space; Ideological and political education of college students; Path

## INTRODUCTION

The outbreak of COVID-19 in early 2020 has had a great impact on people's social life. According to the requirements of epidemic prevention and control, the restoration of all kinds of production and life under the background of epidemic prevention and control has become the current normal life. For colleges and universities, the ideological and political education of college students is facing new challenges under the circumstances of regular epidemic prevention and control. The author will analyze the ideological and political education path of College Students under the normalization of epidemic prevention and control from the perspective of space-time sociology.

### 1. THE PERSPECTIVE OF SPACE-TIME SOCIOLOGY

The study of space-time sociology can be traced back to Karl Heinrich Marx, the master of classical

sociology, who emphasized the objective existence of social time and social space. After the research and promotion of Georg Simmel, Michel Foucault and Anthony Giddens, the research of space-time sociology gradually matured. In China, Professor Jing Tiankui is a typical representative of the study of space-time sociology. He thinks that space-time sociology is a branch of sociology that studies the structure and process of society by using the method of space-time analysis from the characteristics and perspective of time and space, especially social space-time. That is, it is a sociology that studies the spatial structure and temporal changes of society.<sup>[1]</sup> Time and space are the research objects and analytical methods of space-time sociology. Time here includes natural time, such as clock time, calendar time, etc. It also includes social time, such as structural time, psychological time, etc. Space includes natural space, such as geographical space, physical space and so on. It also includes social space, such as behavior space, relationship space, etc. Therefore, space-time sociological analysis includes time sociology, space sociology, social time analysis, social space analysis and space-time social analysis, which together form a complex system.<sup>[2]</sup> Professor Jing Tiankui believes that in modern society, due to the progress of science and technology and the development of the network era, space and time are compressed and extended to a certain extent.

It is an innovation to apply the analytical perspective of space-time sociology to the ideological and political education of College Students under the normalization of epidemic prevention and control. After the outbreak of the COVID-19, due to the needs of epidemic prevention and control, major universities have adopted a relatively closed campus management mode after returning to school. From the perspective of space-time sociology, it can be found that the individual natural time of college students is constant, the social time is prolonged, and the natural space and social space are compressed. In this context, the ideological and political education of

college students will generate various problems and challenges. The author will specifically analyze the path of ideological and political education of College Students under the normalization of epidemic prevention and control.

## 2. TIME AND SPACE ANALYSIS OF UNIVERSITY CAMPUS UNDER THE NORMALIZATION OF EPIDEMIC PREVENTION AND CONTROL

### 2.1 DIMENSION OF TIME, UNIVERSITY CAMPUS WITH EXTENDED SOCIAL TIME

For individuals, natural time is constant, that is, 24 hours a day. When individuals participate in social activities, their natural time is integrated into social attributes, which is called social time. Before the epidemic, the constant individual time of 24 hours a day for college students could be distributed relatively freely. As long as you finish the classroom time on campus, you can control the other time on your own, that is, you can go on campus or off campus. On weekends or holidays, more time is allocated outside the school. That is, the distribution of social time can be in or out of school. It is free, especially on weekends or holidays, more social time outside school. After the outbreak, due to the needs of epidemic prevention and control, major universities adopted a relatively closed campus management mode and did not leave the campus unless necessary. The individual natural time is still constant. The social time on campus is longer than that before the epidemic, while the social time off campus is shortened, even zero.

In this context, the ideological and political education of college students needs to take full account of the extended social time inside the school, and check and understand the social time outside the school cancelled due to epidemic prevention and control, so as to do a good job in the psychological construction of college students.

### 2.2 DIMENSION OF SPACE, UNIVERSITY LIFE WITH COMPRESSED NATURAL SPACE AND SOCIAL SPACE

From the dimension of space, before the epidemic, the natural space for college students to live and study could be either inside or outside the school. After the outbreak of the epidemic, due to the needs of epidemic prevention and control, it is not necessary to go out of the campus. Colleges and universities adopt a relatively closed management mode. The space out of campus for college students is compressed, while the space in campus is extended. That is, the natural space of college students is compressed from the original two spaces inside and outside the school to the one space inside the school. At the same time, social space is also compressed. Before the epidemic, the social space can be two spaces, that is inside and outside the school. After the epidemic, the social space was completely compressed from the original two spaces inside and

outside the school to the one space inside the school. For the college students, the individual time is constant. In this context, to carry out the ideological and political education of college students, we need to fully consider the needs of college students satisfied by the compressed off campus space, give full play to the role of on campus space, and carry out various forms of Ideological and political education activities.

## 3. CHALLENGES FACED BY COLLEGE STUDENTS' IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF TIME AND SPACE COMPRESSION

From the above analysis, it can be found that after the epidemic, the social time of college students has been compressed outside the campus and extended inside the campus. Natural space and social space are compressed from two spaces inside and outside the campus to one space inside the campus. In this context of time and space compression, there are the following problems and challenges in carrying out college students' Ideological and political education.

### 3.1 THE COMPLICATION OF EDUCATIONAL FORM UNDER THE COMPRESSION OF TIME AND SPACE

After the outbreak of COVID-19 in early 2020, it exposed the deficiencies and weaknesses in the field of public health and the construction of the prevention and control system of major infectious diseases. It is also in this test that the prevention and control system of sudden public health events in China has been established and gradually improved. Whether it is China's adherence to an open, transparent and responsible attitude in epidemic prevention and control, or the timely sharing of successful experiences and practices after the phased victory in epidemic prevention and control, and the provision of free vaccine support to countries in need of vaccines after the vaccine goes on the market, this fully reflects the superiority of China's system, the responsibility and responsibility of large countries and the commitment to building a community with a shared future for mankind. However, a series of factors, such as the problem of tracing the source of the epidemic, China's insistence on dynamic zeroing in the epidemic prevention and control, and China's becoming the only country with positive economic growth in the global epidemic prevention and control, have made the Western Anti China forces and politicians politicize the epidemic prevention and control, in order to achieve the political purpose of vilifying China and curbing development. At the same time, as the main body of the campus, the post-00s college students have given new opportunities and challenges to the development of Ideological and political education in Colleges and universities because of their personalized value pursuit, autonomous learning style, networked entertainment life, rational life philosophy, pragmatic

life ideal and other group characteristics.<sup>[3]</sup>

Under the background of space-time compression, on the one hand, we should be vigilant against all kinds of "epidemic related" remarks; On the other hand, the ideological characteristics of Post-00s college students face an unprecedented complex situation in carrying out ideological and political education because of their diversified value choices and personalized value pursuit. There is an urgent need to carry out a series of activities to carry forward the positive energy and theme, so as to guide the Post-00s college students' sense of responsibility and pride as socialist builders and successors.

### 3.2 THE VARIABILITY OF COLLEGE STUDENTS' PSYCHOLOGICAL FLUCTUATION UNDER THE COMPRESSION OF TIME AND SPACE

According to the relevant survey data, 69.47% of college students have a high level of awareness of novel coronavirus under the COVID-19; The incidence of anxiety was 26.60%, and the incidence of mild, moderate and severe anxiety were 23.19%, 2.71% and 0.70% respectively; The incidence of depression was 21.16%, including mild, moderate, moderate and severe 16.98%, 3.17% and 1.01%.<sup>[4]</sup> It can be seen that the epidemic situation threatens human physical health and also affects human mental health. As college students, the main causes of anxiety and depression are as follows: first, at the beginning of the epidemic, some college students had panic and anxiety because they did not know about novel coronavirus, coupled with the strong infectivity of the virus and the human instinct of fear of death. On the other hand, in the campus where the social time is prolonged and the space is compressed, due to the cancellation of various learning and entertainment activities outside the school and the reduction of the long-term learning and living environment, this change causes college students to feel boring and lose interest in the school life, and then they have negative, decadent and even depressed psychology. At the same time, in the new media era, the mixing of media information is prone to complain, disappointment and other negative psychology for Post-00s college students who have weak psychological quality, low scientific literacy and insufficient self-awareness.

It can be seen that under the background of time and space compression, college students have various emotional states and psychological fluctuations because of their lacking of life experience and social experience, and their immature and imperfect thinking and behavior habits.

### 3.3 LACK OF SOCIAL PRACTICE UNDER THE COMPRESSION OF TIME AND SPACE

College Students' social practice is an important way for college students to go deep into the society, understand the society and serve the society. It is a process of applying theory to practice. The opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council

on Further Strengthening and improving college students' Ideological and political education points out that: "Social practice is an important part of college students' ideological and political education. It plays an irreplaceable role in promoting college students to understand the society, understand the national conditions, increase their talents, contribute to the society, exercise their perseverance, cultivate their character and enhance their sense of social responsibility."<sup>[5]</sup> It can be said that college students' social practice is an open and social educational activity for colleges and universities to cultivate their comprehensive quality and ability.

According to the requirements of normalization of epidemic prevention and control, it is not necessary to go out of school. Then all kinds of social practice outside the school will not be carried out. This means that, on the one hand, practical training required for course learning cannot be carried out on schedule out of campus; On the other hand, various kinds of second classroom activities cannot be carried out. There is a lack of practical education. At the same time, the part-time jobs of some college students due to family economic difficulties and various off campus practices that integrate theory with practice will be cancelled. However, due to the limited number of people for epidemic prevention and control, various offline second class activities in the school can not be carried out normally, and some are forced to switch to online activities. However, due to the choice of online platform, the operation of teachers and the self-management of college students, the effect of online education needs to be tested. Therefore, the offline social practice of college students under the background of space-time compression is seriously lacking.

### 4. THE PATH OF COLLEGE STUDENTS' IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF SPACE-TIME COMPRESSION

Through the above analysis, it can be found that under the background of time and space compression, there are new challenges in college students' ideological and political education, such as the complexity of educational forms, the variability of college students' psychological fluctuations and the lack of social practice activities. From the perspective of space-time sociology, according to the characteristics of college students' ideological and political education, combined with the current situation of epidemic prevention and control, the author puts forward the following three aspects of education paths.

#### 4.1 MAKE USE OF EPIDEMIC PREVENTION TEXTBOOKS AND COMBINE ONLINE AND OFFLINE TO STRENGTHEN IDEALS AND BELIEFS

In this desperate battle against a serious epidemic, the Chinese people and the Chinese nation, with their

dauntless spirit of daring to struggle and win, forged the great anti epidemic spirit of putting life first, uniting the whole country, sacrificing life and death, respecting science and sharing destiny. That is, ideological and political educators should make use of epidemic prevention textbooks, tell stories of epidemic resistance according to the great spirit of epidemic resistance, and guide contemporary college students to strengthen their ideals and beliefs. Specifically, on the one hand, we should tell the heroic stories of anti epidemic according to the facts of anti epidemic. We should give full play to the subjective initiative of the Post-00s college students and guide them to discover and tap the personality power in the story, so as to make the ideological and political education work into their ears, minds and hearts. Spread the great anti epidemic spirit and firm ideals and beliefs. On the other hand, we should innovate the transmission mode of anti epidemic stories. According to the characteristics of the Post-00s college students, we adopt the forms of expression they like to see and hear, give full play to the role of the mainstream media on campus through the combination of online and offline, cooperate with the we media platform, make the anti epidemic story more three-dimensional and vivid, create a positive spiritual energy field, and stimulate the action power of college students to look forward to the best.

#### 4.2 FOR SPECIAL GROUPS, FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS JOINTLY PROVIDE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND LIFE COUNSELING FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

In the context of space-time compression, two types of college students need special attention: first, college students who suffer from various psychological fluctuations due to space-time compression; Second college students who cancel all kinds of part-time because of the compression of off campus space. For these two groups of college students, it is necessary to unite family and school to do a good job in psychological and life counseling. First of all, contact the teachers in the school's psychological counseling center to do a good job in psychological counseling and guidance for these two types of students, guide them to establish a positive attitude towards life, correctly view the current epidemic situation and maintain an optimistic attitude. Secondly, according to the actual situation of the college students who have cancelled part-time jobs outside the school due to their family financial difficulties, this paper introduces the relevant part-time jobs in the school to alleviate the economic pressure. Finally, through the family school alliance, for special individuals, through the effective contact between family and school, actively invite parents to cooperate with the school to help college students overcome their current psychological and life difficulties and tide over the difficulties.

#### 4.3 CARRY OUT VARIOUS CAMPUS SECOND

#### CLASSES: CLASS ACTIVITIES AND DORMITORY ACTIVITIES

Due to epidemic prevention and control and space compression, the second class and various practical activities outside the school cannot be carried out normally, and the offline activities inside the school are limited by the number of people. Then we can carry out personalized class activities and dormitory activities according to the actual situation of college students' campus life. Specifically, it includes the following two aspects: the first is to carry out various class activities with the class culture as the carrier. Ideological and political educators can take the class committee as the starting point, give full play to the subjectivity and enthusiasm of contemporary college students, carry out class culture construction activities with theme activities and various evaluations, create a good class atmosphere and enrich the second class. The second is to carry out various dormitory activities with the construction of dormitory culture as the carrier. Take life education, health education and social adaptability education as the main contents of dormitory culture construction, and guide college students to clarify their responsibilities to the dormitory through discussion in the dormitory, debate between the dormitories and role play, so as to learn their ability to solve problem and enhance the sense of belonging and self-identity of college students.

#### 4.4 GUIDE COLLEGE STUDENTS TO ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN ANTI EPIDEMIC VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES AND GROW INTO TALENTS IN PRACTICE

Epidemic prevention and control makes it impossible to carry out offline internships and training related to the course. However, in the epidemic prevention and control work, students can be guided to actively participate in anti epidemic volunteer service activities on the premise of strictly ensuring their own safety according to the actual needs of local epidemic prevention and control work. As Mr. Tao Xingzhi, a famous educator in China, said: Society is school, Life is education.

By guiding college students to participate in voluntary services for epidemic prevention and control, on the one hand, it can make up for the lack of offline social practice in schools; On the other hand, it will train college students' character of daring to stand up when the country needs and their ability to solve problems in practical activities. By participating in voluntary service activities for epidemic prevention and control, contemporary college students can more truly feel the complexity of epidemic prevention and control and the arduousness of the task. Because participating in the voluntary service for epidemic prevention and control needs to coordinate the time arrangement of learning and voluntary activities. At the same time, it is necessary to cooperate with other staff according to the actual

epidemic development situation and make concerted efforts to successfully complete the work. This requires contemporary college students to have lofty dedication and courage to face difficulties without fear of difficulties. We should exercise our ability to analyze and solve problems in the practice of anti epidemic, strive to improve our comprehensive quality and ability, and practically grow and become talents in practice.

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# Exploration and Practice on the Path of Serving Rural Revitalization in Henan Private Colleges and Universities -Taking Architecture Major as an Example

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**Abstract:** With the background of the national advocacy for the construction of the new socialist countryside, the current situation and problems of private universities serving the new rural construction is examined in Henan, and the main factors affecting the construction of the new countryside and their interactions are analyzed. The successful experience of private colleges to service new rural construction is interpreted. The general path is explored that reflecting the characteristics, adapting to the needs of rural economic and social development, advanced and operational in private colleges and universities in Henan. The policies and countermeasures are further put forward in which the government incentive private colleges to participate in the new rural construction, support cooperation between rural and private universities, as Shangqiu college an example to explore the specific path.

**Key words:** rural revitalization; private universities; construction education; path exploration; new rural construction

## 1. RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Henan Province has always been a large agricultural province, with a wide rural area and a large rural population. Henan's demand for rural construction is also in the forefront of the country. In recent years, Henan local government for rural construction and investment is also strengthening, Henan rural infrastructure is in the process of continuous improvement. Henan rural infrastructure construction has basically covered the whole province, which can basically guarantee the living and production needs of farmers in Henan.

However, there is still a big gap between the rural road network construction, standard farmland, rural water conservancy and other rural construction in Henan and the developed provinces. There is still a certain gap between the construction of rural construction in Henan and the requirements of the state to locate Henan as the main grain producing area in China. There is also an imbalance in the rural construction among various cities in Henan. There is

a big gap between the rural construction of the whole Henan Province and the urban rural construction of Henan Province. However, the local government of Henan is also constantly increasing the investment and financing for local rural construction, and is also constantly stepping up the construction of new countryside. The living and production conditions of farmers in Henan are constantly improving.

According to the statistical bulletin on the development of education in Henan Province in 2020, there are 27 postgraduate training institutions and 151 ordinary colleges and universities (including 4 independent colleges), including 57 undergraduate colleges (including 38 public colleges), 94 higher vocational (Junior) Colleges (including 69 public colleges and 1 Sino foreign cooperative school); There are 10 independent adult colleges and universities. The province has 9 general colleges and universities authorized for doctor's degree and 19 General Colleges and universities authorized for master's degree; There are 87 doctoral level disciplines and 334 master level disciplines.

The gross enrollment rate of higher education in the province was 51.86%. There are 2492200 ordinary college students, 1250700 undergraduate students and 1241500 junior college students, nearly 1:1. There are 144 private secondary vocational schools with 306500 students; There are 43 private general colleges and universities, including 19 undergraduate colleges and 24 higher vocational (Junior) colleges; There are 671200 ordinary college students, including 377400 undergraduate students and 293800 junior college students, accounting for 26.93% of the total number of ordinary college students in the province. Compared with the previous data, private colleges and universities account for an increasing proportion of ordinary colleges and universities in the province, and have become an indispensable part of them.

In March 2000, with the approval of the Ministry of education, undergraduate education was officially implemented in the private Huanghe University of science and technology. Therefore, Huanghe



University of science and technology has also become the first private university in China to be upgraded from a private college to an undergraduate. This has also become the leader of private colleges and universities in Henan Province. From September 1st, 2003 to September 1st, 2006, with the promulgation and implementation of the law on the promotion of private education, it indicates that private education has ushered in a new "spring". Private education is changing in terms of national policy support, social environment, and the exploration and innovation of school running mode. In particular, the development mode of local private higher education represented by regional characteristics is becoming a regional cultural phenomenon, And aroused widespread concern of the society. According to the special educational territory of Henan Province, the early "Zhoukou mode" focuses on the influx of capital from Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces, "Zhengzhou mode" focuses on regional economic development, "Xinmi mode" emphasizes relying on local resources

Due to the small enrollment of Agricultural Majors, few private colleges and universities set up agricultural related majors. Through investigation, it is found that Zhengzhou University of Finance and economics, Shangqiu University of technology, Shangqiu University and Xuchang ceramic vocational college set up garden majors, Anyang University, Shangqiu University and Xinyang foreign related vocational and Technical College set up gardening majors, and Xinyang foreign related vocational and technical college set up agricultural facility construction majors, Nanyang vocational college has set up leisure agriculture, Luohe food vocational college has set up agricultural product testing, and other private colleges and universities have not set up agricultural related majors. According to the above analysis, private colleges and universities in Henan Province have few agricultural majors, and the number of students enrolled each year is small. Private colleges and universities have little investment in Agricultural Majors. However, with the proposal of the Rural Revitalization Strategy, regions are in urgent need of a large number of rural construction talents. Some private colleges and universities are also aware of the employment situation of Agricultural Majors and have added courses related to rural construction to the training of agricultural and non-agricultural professionals.

## 2. CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS OF NEW RURAL CONSTRUCTION FOR INNOVATIVE TALENTS

The construction of a new socialist countryside is a major historical task in the process of China's modernization. It involves the comprehensive development of rural economy, education, science and technology, health and culture. It is a complex system engineering. The construction of new countryside requires agricultural innovative talents to

have broad theoretical knowledge, diversified operating skills and strong organizational ability. It is the premise for private colleges and universities to establish innovative talent training system to clarify the ability requirements of new rural construction for innovative talents. The new rural construction requires the innovative talents of private colleges and universities in six aspects: theoretical research ability, operation and practice ability, development and innovation ability, team cooperation ability, grass-roots adaptability and interpersonal communication ability<sup>[1]</sup>.

### 2.1 THEORETICAL RESEARCH CAPABILITY

The construction of new countryside requires agricultural innovative talents to take professional theory as the core, have a structurally complete and highly open theoretical knowledge structure system, have the ability to study agricultural related theories, have the ability to transform and apply theoretical knowledge, and have the ability to perceive, judge, grasp and make decisions on the development of agricultural industry and the construction of new countryside.

### 2.2 PRACTICAL OPERATION CAPABILITY

The construction of new countryside requires agricultural innovative talents to apply their professional theoretical knowledge to practice, and have the ability to analyze and solve practical problems, hands-on operation and so on.

### 2.3 DEVELOP INNOVATION CAPACITY

The distinctive feature of agricultural innovative talents is that they have a strong ability to accept new technologies, apply new technologies and develop new technologies, and can carry out the R & D and promotion of agricultural science and technology and the reference and innovation of agricultural economic management concepts.

### 2.4 TEAM COLLABORATION CAPABILITY

The new rural construction needs the active participation of the government, enterprises, farmers' professional cooperatives and farmers in the form of teams. This requires agricultural innovative talents to have the abilities of cooperation, exchange, resource integration, information processing and processing, give full play to their theoretical and practical expertise in the work team, complement their advantages with other team members, and work harmoniously.

### 2.5 GRASSROOTS ADAPTABILITY

The new rural construction requires agricultural innovative talents to devote themselves to the grass-roots work at County, town, township, district and village levels with a high degree of work enthusiasm, have the ability to adapt to the environment, control impulse, self motivation and frustration tolerance, and apply agricultural professional knowledge and agricultural economic management theory to the new rural construction in combination with the key and difficult problems of

the new rural construction in various regions.

## 2.6 INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Agricultural innovative talents must also have good intuition and self-knowledge ability, the ability to understand other people's inner feelings, the ability to adjust interpersonal relationships, and the ability to find interpersonal internal connections.

The above six abilities are the qualities that should be possessed by agricultural innovation talents under the background of new rural construction, and are also the objectives of cultivating innovative talents in private colleges and universities. On the one hand, theoretical research ability, operation practice ability and development innovation ability are the comprehensive embodiment of IQ quality, which reflects the depth and breadth of knowledge structure of agricultural innovation talents, the ability to integrate theory with practice, and the ability to learn, absorb, apply and innovate knowledge; On the other hand, team cooperation ability, grass-roots adaptability and interpersonal communication ability are the comprehensive embodiment of EQ quality, which reflects the ability of agricultural innovative talents to grasp their own emotions, insight into others' emotions, balance interest relations and coordinate and deal with contradictions on the basis of IQ quality.

## 3. CONSTRUCTION OF NEW TALENT TRAINING SYSTEM FOR NEW RURAL CONSTRUCTION IN PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

### 3.1 BUILD THE PATH AND IDEAS

Establish a project teaching mode based on the reality of new rural construction in Henan Province to realize the integration of teaching, learning and practice, and improve students' practical application ability. The teacher extracts the theoretical knowledge to be used in the work process from the textbook, the experimental teacher acts as the hands-on operation guide, and the students use both their brains and hands. Based on the university enterprise industry university research platform, teaching activities are integrated with teaching, learning and as a whole. The teaching environment is the production environment, and teaching activities are the real production process<sup>[2]</sup>.

Establish virtual project teaching method. The teaching method uses the "six step teaching" of the action oriented teaching method, which is carried out through six steps: Inquiry (data collection), planning, decision-making, implementation, inspection and evaluation. Teachers arrange teaching units and assign tasks in combination with the project. Students collect data, make plans, discuss in groups and decide how to implement the plans, carry out practical operations, group inspection and mutual inspection, and finally evaluate each group to sum up experience. The purpose is to cultivate students' initiative and practical ability. For the purpose of cultivating

high-quality talents with appropriate basic theoretical knowledge, strong technical application ability and wide range of knowledge, a virtual platform is established to realize the six steps of project teaching. Based on the ability requirements of talents urgently needed by the society for new rural construction, realize the "knowledge triangle" of engineering talent training, scientific research, innovation and entrepreneurship, and establish a dynamic adjustment system of teaching content based on the development of new rural construction industry.

Based on the construction of new countryside in the new era, build a talent training system that "takes schools as the guidance, students as the main body, projects as the support, and application-oriented talent training as the goal". It will be carried out in combination with the needs of talent capacity for new rural construction, aiming to improve students' all-round innovation ability. The specific construction ideas are shown in Figure 4-1. Figure 4-1 shows the construction path and idea map of innovative talent training system for new rural construction of private colleges and universities.

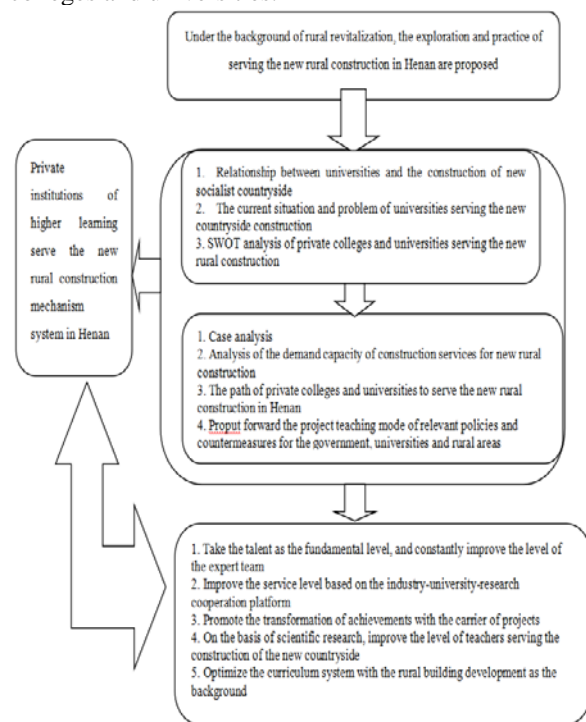


Figure 4-1 Construction path and ideas of innovative talent training system for new rural construction in private universities

### 3.2 CONSTRUCTION OF TALENT TRAINING MODULE AND CURRICULUM SYSTEM

In combination with the ability requirements of new rural construction for agricultural innovative talents, private colleges and universities should clarify the training objectives of innovative talents. First, cultivate excellent skilled talents with a broad knowledge base, coordinated development of ability

and quality, and strong practical ability; The second is to cultivate high-quality management talents who can be competent and understand the reality of rural areas. The innovation of curriculum system is the foundation of talent training and one of the effective ways to comprehensively improve talent IQ and EQ<sup>[3]</sup>. To this end, we should take professional courses as the core, comprehensively set up comprehensive courses in combination with the characteristics of private colleges and universities and the characteristics of the times, build public compulsory courses subsystem, professional courses subsystem, interdisciplinary characteristic courses subsystem and innovative quality and ability training courses subsystem, implement personalized training of innovative talents in private colleges and universities, and strive to build a training module consisting of "3 platforms, 8 modules and 1 interface" for rural construction talents. As shown in Figure 4-2, the rural construction talents 3 platform 8 module 1 interface training module.

students' employment and entrepreneurship ability according to the needs of regional economy and employment market.

### 3.2.2 Professional education platform

The setting of professional basic courses should fully consider its theoretical support for professional courses. It should have obvious professional foundation and advancement. It is generally offered in the 1ST-2ND academic year.

Professional compulsory course module the setting of professional compulsory courses should be standardized and the class hours should be appropriate. It is necessary to open all the core courses specified in the specialty catalogue and add professional foreign language courses (which can also be set as professional elective courses). In order to realize the openness and internationalization of higher education, bilingual teaching courses should be added if conditions permit. In terms of the time sequence of courses, it is necessary to follow the law of professional education, step by step, reflect the

Figure 4-2 Rural Construction Talent 3 platform 8 module 1 interface training module.

#### 3.2.1 General Education platform

Compulsory course modules of general education: mainly including ideological and moral cultivation and legal basis, outline of modern Chinese history, basic principles of Marxism, introduction to Mao Zedong Thought and theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, situation and policy, College English, Fundamentals of computer application, college sports, career and development planning, mental health education for college students, military theory, etc.

General education elective course module: it is divided into humanities and Social Sciences, natural science and technology, engineering technology, art, innovation and entrepreneurship education and other elective courses. Students are required to complete 8 credits. In combination with local culture, set up elective courses with local characteristics. At the same time, set up elective courses to improve

connection and support between courses, not only cover the actual application needs of the current production of the major as far as possible, but also facilitate the cultivation of students' comprehensive professional ability and quality. It is generally offered in the second to third academic year.

Professional elective course module, which consists of professional direction interface courses and professional optional courses, is generally set up in the 3rd-4th academic year. Professional direction interface courses can be set in 2-3 directions, with 3-4 courses (6-8 credits) for each direction. Students can choose a professional direction interface course according to their own interests and development needs. Set a certain number of professional optional courses according to students' personalized training needs. In order to meet the requirements of innovation and entrepreneurship education, elective courses of frontier theory and practice, innovative thinking and methods should be set up. The total credits of elective courses offered for students in

professional optional courses should reach 150% of the credits of elective courses. The sum of the credits of professional optional courses and other elective courses should account for about 20% of the total credits.

### 3.2.3 Practical education platform

The practical education platform is designed to cultivate students' innovative spirit and practical ability. It consists of three parts: experimental course module, centralized practice module and quality development module<sup>[4]</sup>.

The experimental course module includes independent experiments, practical training (simulation training) courses and in class experiments (including computer practice) and practical teaching in theoretical courses. In class experimental training teaching is subordinate to the in class practical teaching of theory course.

The centralized practice module includes two parts. The first part includes cognitive practice, production practice, curriculum design, comprehensive training, graduation practice, graduation thesis (Design), etc; The other part includes public welfare labor, social investigation, military training, etc. The setting of this module should not only reflect the needs of cultivating professional application ability, but also consider the orderly connection with theoretical teaching, so as to achieve overall consideration and scientific arrangement. In principle, each specialty shall be properly arranged in combination with the specialty characteristics each semester, and the total credits shall not be less than 6.

### 3.3 BUILD A PRACTICE SYSTEM BASED ON SCHOOL-ENTERPRISE COLLABORATIVE INNOVATION

The innovative talents required by the new rural construction should have high operational and practical skills. Private colleges and universities must change the traditional talent training idea of "emphasizing theory and neglecting practice", adhere to both quality education and ability training, and highlight the cultivation of innovative consciousness and practical ability. Companies and enterprises are an important part of the new rural construction and a demand unit for agricultural innovative talents. Their technology R & D promotion and operation and management practice provide rich cases and first-hand data for the theory and practice teaching of private colleges and universities. Therefore, private colleges and universities should work with enterprises to jointly build a school enterprise collaborative innovation education mechanism, and take the forms of curriculum practice, professional practice, science and technology competition to strengthen the cultivation of students' professional practice ability and scientific research practice ability. In the process of rural construction, there is a serious misunderstanding of only paying attention to theoretical research but not practical research. The

teaching mode of combining production, study and research can enable rural construction talents to learn in the process of practice and improve their professional skills. It is a close combination of school theoretical learning and enterprise production. As a private university in Henan Province with the training goal of application-oriented talents, it is particularly important.

### 3.4 ESTABLISH A FEEDBACK AND ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM FOR RURAL CONSTRUCTION TALENT TRAINING

The courses of personnel training in private colleges and universities should meet the actual needs of the current rural construction. The application of information technology is the primary feature of the current new rural construction. When setting up courses in rural construction, private colleges and universities should strive to break through the limitations of traditional agricultural specialty setting, pay attention to the convergence of new biotechnology and computer science and technology, and dynamically adjust teaching contents and methods in combination with the strategic background of Rural Revitalization and the actual situation of rural development.

Strengthen the training of comprehensive talents in line with rural construction, strengthen curriculum practice, and cultivate scientific and technological talents truly in line with rural construction, so as to promote the comprehensive training of low-level talents and high-level talents, professional talents and compound talents.

Construct the teaching quality supervision system. The teaching method uses the "six step teaching" of the action oriented teaching method, which is carried out through six steps: Inquiry (data collection), planning, decision-making, implementation, inspection and evaluation. Teachers arrange teaching units and assign tasks in combination with the project. Students collect data, make plans, discuss in groups and decide how to implement the plans, carry out practical operations, group inspection and mutual inspection, and finally evaluate each group to sum up experience. The purpose is to cultivate students' initiative and practical ability. For the purpose of cultivating high-quality talents with appropriate basic theoretical knowledge, strong technical application ability and wide range of knowledge, the virtual platform is established by means of technological informatization to realize the six steps of project teaching.

### 4. SHANGQIU UNIVERSITY SERVES THE NEW COUNTRYSIDE OF HENAN PROVINCE CONSTRUCTION EXPLORATION AND PRACTICE

#### 4.1 CURRENT STATUS OF ARCHITECTURE MAJOR OF SHANGQIU UNIVERSITY

##### 4.1.1 Overview of construction majors

The architecture majors of Shangqiu university are mainly distributed in the College of architecture and civil engineering. In recent years, the College of architecture and civil engineering, based on the overall orientation of the University, has established itself in Shangqiu, served Henan, radiated the surrounding areas of Henan, Shandong, Jiangsu and Anhui. Guided by the local economic needs, it has cultivated application-oriented undergraduate talents with solid basic theories, good professional quality, outstanding application ability and strong sense of innovation. It has been fully established and has great influence in Henan Province An application-oriented college with distinctive characteristics.

The school of architecture and civil engineering, formerly known as the school of civil engineering, was renamed the school of architecture and civil engineering in 2018. Since the establishment of the Institute, the professional scale and the number of teachers have been steadily increased. Currently, the Institute has four undergraduate majors: urban and rural planning, civil engineering, project cost, road and bridge river crossing engineering, 535 undergraduate students, three junior Majors: construction engineering technology, building decoration engineering technology and project cost, and 488 junior college students; The school of architecture and civil engineering has a total of 51 faculty members. The staff structure has been continuously optimized, including 44 full-time teachers, 7 external teachers, 6 full-time professors and 2 doctors. There are 10 associate professors and 18 lecturers, accounting for 30%. During the construction of the teaching staff, 20 teachers have obtained the double qualification certification of the school, and 14 teachers have obtained the practicing qualifications of registered first-class structural engineer, registered first-class cost engineer, registered first-class constructor, registered surveyor and registered planner.

#### 4.1.2 Construction achievements of construction majors

In recent years, the college has actively improved its teaching conditions. Baoye college, which is jointly built by the college and enterprises this semester, currently has a drawing room, structural mechanics laboratory, bimvr training room, frame shear wall structure training room and urban and rural planning training center, with a laboratory value of 20million yuan.

In combination with the goal orientation of the application-oriented construction of the University, relying on the professional advantages of the University and focusing on the cooperation between the University and enterprises, the university has continuously strengthened practical training, accelerated the reform of teaching paradigm, encouraged the development of the second classroom, and continuously improved the quality of talent

training. Based on a clear understanding of its own history, conditions, level and development potential, in combination with its school running orientation, and under the macro guidance of the University, the college has always been guided by employment and entrepreneurship, aimed at students' further education and social services, condensed the discipline direction and characteristics, and continuously improved the discipline, specialty and scientific research advantages.

In terms of the construction of training base, according to the characteristics of each specialty, we have signed school enterprise cooperation and professional practice base agreements with a number of enterprises and institutions. This provides a condition guarantee for the training of applied talents. Actively guide students to participate in Teachers' scientific research projects. Over the past few years, our college has won 6 key scientific research projects of colleges and universities in Henan Province. Students have a high degree of participation and actively publish papers. In terms of student development, relying on the Luban Cultural Festival, the college promoted the fundamental requirements of the state to educate people by culture, and implemented the basic requirements of Building Morality and cultivating people. The students' participation enthusiasm was high. The branch created a new educational model with architectural and civil characteristics, leading the new trend of education. Students actively participate in the second class in their spare time, and teachers guide students to participate in various provincial innovation projects, winning nearly 100 awards.

The college has included the strengthening of undergraduate teaching in its important work schedule, continuously strengthened quality assessment and quality monitoring, made great efforts to improve teaching quality, implemented the "undergraduate teaching project" and the "talent training plan". At the school level, each specialty is set up according to the needs of social development. The college and the industry jointly formulate training programs to ensure the investment of teaching funds and the teaching process, track and investigate the teaching quality and the quality of graduates, and study the existing problems.

The college has formed its own characteristics in teaching. In terms of practice and training in the school, the practice mode of 1+2+3+N is mainly adopted, that is, students should participate in 1 national competition, 2 provincial competitions, 3 school level competitions and N course practices. Among the school level competitions, the college has formed the feature of "one industry, one product", that is, there is at least one professional competition in a major, which has been reported by the media of people's daily, China Daily and legal online.

In terms of practical teaching, it mainly relies on the

training platform and school enterprise cooperation, and takes advantage of the respective advantages of schools and enterprises to effectively use the training platform and enterprise workplaces in schools, continuously transfer the students' learning process in schools to the production process of enterprises, and realize the sharing of teachers, equipment, technology and achievements. Students must participate in at least one enterprise project practice before graduation.

The college attaches great importance to the training of applied talents and strengthens the construction of bases inside and outside the college. 8 stable off campus practice bases have been built; With a building area of 6100 square meters, the campus construction engineering experiment center has two sub centers, including the engineering experiment center and the engineering training center, which can meet the needs of students' practice and training, and provide more practice platforms for the cultivation of students' innovation ability and the expansion of employment. Teachers and students of the college make full use of experimental equipment and actively participate in various professional skill competitions at all levels. Add practical teaching links according to talent needs, pay attention to the training of students' professional skills and innovation ability, and encourage and support students to participate in various professional skills and innovation competitions. In the past three years, he has participated in the national BIM application skills competition, Henan University Students' structural model competition and "GuangLianda Cup" competition, and achieved excellent results. 368 "top eight staff" urgently needed by construction enterprises were trained, and 294 people obtained job certificates.

#### 4.1.3 Employment orientation for construction majors Civil Engineering

The employment prospect of this major is to be engaged in planning, structural design, construction, management and research work in engineering construction related enterprises and institutions (such as construction units, design institutes, survey institutes, engineering consulting units, municipal departments, etc.). The market economy needs a large number of such engineering and technical personnel, and has a good employment prospect;

#### Project cost

The employment prospect of this major is that it can be engaged in bidding, construction project investment and financing, bidding quotation decision, contract management, project budget and final accounts, project cost analysis, project consulting, engineering consulting, etc. in construction-related units (such as engineering consulting companies, construction units, real estate development enterprises, design institutes, etc.);

Road, Bridge and River Crossing Project

The employment prospect of this major is that the graduates can engage in the research, design, construction, operation, monitoring and management of building energy saving in government management departments, scientific research institutions, design institutes, consulting companies, construction engineering companies, property and energy management, building energy saving equipment and product manufacturing and production enterprises.

#### Urban and Rural Planning

The employment prospect of this major is that the graduates can engage in urban planning, urban ecological and environmental protection, urban transportation, urban municipal engineering planning, regional planning and other work.

#### Construction Engineering Technology

The employment prospect of this major is to engage in construction engineering construction and management, project supervision, project budget, data management, quality testing, safety management, material test, bidding agent, etc.;

#### 4.2 CONSTRUCTION TYPE OF PROFESSIONAL SERVICE OF THE NEW RURAL CONSTRUCTION WAY

The College of architecture and civil engineering, in accordance with the general requirements for rural revitalization, specifically refers to production development, affluent life, rural civilization, clean village appearance and democratic management, gives full play to its own advantages, improves the ability of students to serve rural revitalization, and actively explores a new path of talent training and serving the society with regional characteristics.

##### 4.2.1 Give full play to the advantages of talents, and train and create new types of farmers

In the final analysis, the construction of a new socialist countryside is to cultivate new farmers. At present, the scientific level of farmers in China is relatively low, and the phenomenon of serious lack of vocational skills is still prominent. Therefore, in order to better serve the construction of new countryside, Shangqiu University gives full play to its talent advantages and trains and brings up new farmers. Shangqiu University comprehensively analyzes the new requirements for talent quality and the new standards for talent demand put forward by the new rural construction, combines the school's characteristics and advantages, adjusts the professional direction, deepens the education and teaching reform, and focuses on cultivating all kinds of technical, management and cultural talents to meet the needs of the new rural construction on the basis of comprehensively improving the quality of talent training.

4.2.2 Give full play to the scientific research advantages, research and promote new technologies  
Scientific research is not only an important function of local universities, but also an important advantage

for local universities to serve the construction of new countryside. Based on the school's school running characteristics and scientific research advantages, the College of architecture and civil engineering, starting from the actual needs of local rural economic and social development, provides new theories and technologies for new rural construction through practical and effective scientific research, professional consultation, investment demonstration, etc. Call on teachers and scientific research workers, while adhering to the original research direction, to adapt to the goals and tasks of the new rural construction, actively adjust the research direction, expand the research field, take the problems encountered by agricultural development, rural construction and farmers as an important research topic at present and in the future, and actively participate in the research team serving the new rural construction.

#### 4.2.3 Give full play to the cultural advantages, and guide and create new trends

Colleges and universities have always been the front for cultural inheritance, the base for cultural innovation, and the garden for planting civilization. They bear the important responsibility of nurturing and disseminating advanced culture. They should serve the rural cultural construction with their strong cultural advantages, guide and create a new socialist fashion of law-abiding, civilized friendship, democracy and harmony, and create a stable, peaceful, stable, loose, and civilized social environment for the construction of a new socialist countryside[5]. The college breaks the short-term, monotonous, closed and other defects of traditional culture in the countryside, and strengthens the construction of rural culture by carrying out long-term, diverse and open cultural and technological activities, college students' social practice and other activities[6][7].

#### 4.2.4 Shangqiu University to explore new paths and new methods

(1)With the help of career planning courses, students are guided to form the awareness of serving the countryside. College Students' career planning education is an important part of college education. Its main role is to let college students know themselves, cultivate their career values, and help them set career goals. With the help of the career planning course, Shangqiu University actively innovates the career planning course, introduces new rural careers to college students, and publicizes national support and preferential policies, so that college students can bring serving the countryside into their own career planning and form their career values of serving the countryside

(2)Guided by industrial development, professional courses should be integrated with rural revitalization. The premise of Rural Revitalization lies in the development of rural industries, that is, to achieve the coordinated development among the primary industry,

the secondary industry and the tertiary industry. In the process of talent training in Colleges and universities, we should be guided by the needs of industrial development, and accelerate the integration of relevant professional courses related to agricultural product processing, agricultural economic management, tourism, environmental protection, e-commerce sales, investment attraction, governance and other aspects with rural revitalization.

(3) Take the practical experience as the carrier, organically combine the first classroom with the second classroom. During the implementation of the Rural Revitalization Strategy, Shangqiu University actively carried out practical teaching with the general requirements of Rural Revitalization practice as the central point. First, encourage students to participate in practice and on-the-spot observation; Secondly, organically combine short-term practice with long-term practice; Finally, the front-line staff of school enterprise cooperation are invited as external teachers of practical teaching to imperceptibly cultivate students' practical ability. Finally, expand the audience to participate in the practice and carry out activities such as policy propaganda and educational assistance, so that students can better understand the countryside in the process of practice, find their own weaknesses in knowledge or ability, and get inspiration from innovation and entrepreneurship and serving the countryside.

(4)The credit replacement is taken as a way to improve students' enthusiasm in serving the countryside. In the process of talent training in Colleges and universities, various professional courses should be integrated into rural revitalization, and a credit replacement system should be developed throughout the University. Shangqiu university is committed to building a systematic professional curriculum system, and on this basis, it offers school government cooperation courses and school enterprise cooperation courses. The process and results of students' participation in activities or courses, as well as the winning of theme competitions, can be replaced with credits, so as to encourage students to apply their knowledge to rural services and improve their enthusiasm and initiative.

(5) With the goal of building a talent think tank, the students' belief in serving the countryside is strengthened. In the process of talent training in Colleges and universities, Shangqiu university is committed to establishing a talent think tank for rural revitalization, which includes students who participate in the Rural Revitalization practice project, serve the rural grass-roots and rural entrepreneurship. Students have a good idea of using professional knowledge to go to the countryside, obtain employment and start a business.

To sum up, the implementation of the Rural Revitalization Strategy needs new professional farmers, professional and technical personnel, and

scientific and technological support personnel. At present, the implementation of the Rural Revitalization Strategy is faced with the contradiction between the supply side and the demand side of talents, and the mismatch between the talent training direction of colleges and universities and the requirements of talent quality. Based on the talent demand for the implementation of the Rural Revitalization Strategy, with the help of career planning courses, students are guided to form a sense of serving the countryside. Guided by industrial development, professional courses are integrated with rural revitalization. With practical experience as the carrier and the organic combination of the first class and the second class, students' enthusiasm for serving the countryside is improved. With the goal of building a talent think tank, students' belief in serving the countryside is enhanced, Realize the precise connection between the talent training of colleges and universities and the talent demand for the implementation of the Rural Revitalization Strategy.

#### 4.3 CONSTRUCTION MAJOR SERVICE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW RURAL AREA CURRICULUM SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION

According to the objectives of new rural construction, the theory of curriculum design, and the reality of new rural construction in Henan Province, the content framework of Shangqiu University's curriculum system for new rural construction is mainly composed of curriculum objectives, formal requirements and curriculum settings.

##### 4.3.1 Foundation of curriculum construction

From the perspective of generation, the curriculum objectives of new rural construction are generated under the guidance of the new rural construction objectives in the service area of Shangqiu University, the actual needs of rural economic and social development as the starting point, the connotation and characteristics of new rural construction as the content, and the overall improvement of students' basic quality of new rural construction as the goal.

In terms of goal statement, it includes three aspects: knowledge goal, ability goal and moral goal of new rural construction.

The knowledge objectives mainly include: the history of China's agricultural development and the characteristics of Henan rural economic and social development, the objectives and tasks of Henan new rural construction planning and the objectives and tasks of new rural construction in the school service area; Modern agricultural science and technology and modern agricultural management knowledge, the school serves the development status of regional characteristic agriculture; Basic theories and skills of modern management, rural management system and management system, and policies and regulations for new rural construction.

The ability goal is to promote the harmonious, sustainable and overall development of rural areas

under the guidance of the scientific concept of development; Focusing on the "three rural issues", reform and innovation to promote the development of production and the ability of farmers to become rich; The ability to realize rural democratic management, improve the overall quality of farmers and improve their living environment.

The main moral goals are: love the countryside, understand and respect farmers, and have the noble feelings of being willing to engage in the construction of new countryside; Face up to difficulties, advance in the face of difficulties, and have firm confidence in studying and solving new problems in rural development; Be realistic and pragmatic, work hard, and have the ideology of serving farmers wholeheartedly.

##### 4.3.2 Course construction ideas and setting content

The curriculum forms of new rural construction include public basic curriculum module, discipline and specialty curriculum module and practical application curriculum module.

The public basic course module is mainly to cultivate students' positive feelings of loving farmers, rural areas and agriculture on the basis of improving humanistic and scientific literacy, so as to lay a foundation for aspiring to engage in new rural construction, learning and mastering new rural construction knowledge and skills.

The curriculum module of the discipline is mainly to enable students to master the knowledge required by the new rural construction and improve their basic ability of the new rural construction. Its curriculum arrangement and setting should be effectively connected with the discipline courses, with clear levels of main and auxiliary courses and appropriate proportion.

The practical application course module mainly focuses on training the skills and qualities of new rural construction, so that students can correctly understand their role orientation in the new rural construction in the future. Its curriculum arrangement and setting should be integrated with the practice curriculum of the discipline,. At the same time, each course form determines two levels: compulsory courses and elective courses. The compulsory courses for all students of Shangqiu university to serve the new rural construction reflect the general objectives of the new rural construction courses and enhance students' sense of responsibility to pay attention to rural development. For students who are interested in becoming new rural builders, they can take elective courses in different modules to serve the new rural construction in combination with their own professional learning practice.

According to the specific practice of Shangqiu University, the common courses offered to serve the new rural construction should include: introduction to new rural construction, agricultural development history, modern agriculture, rural practical knowledge



series (elective) and other public basic courses; Specialized courses such as rural economy and rural community management, rural education and farmers' quality, agricultural ecology and rural environmental protection, rural folk culture and new rural cultural construction, rural science and Technology Foundation Series (elective); Practical application courses such as rural social management practice, rural production and operation practice, new farmer training practice, comprehensive practice of new rural construction, agricultural production technology promotion (elective). In terms of curriculum setting to reflect the needs of regional rural development, Shangqiu University, in combination with the current situation of Henan rural economy, natural conditions and advantageous resources, has set up elective courses such as the construction of dry farming facilities and the construction of shed feeding and livestock raising facilities

### 5.CONCLUSION

In the context of Rural Revitalization Strategy, for China under the influence of COVID-19, the new rural construction will play an important role in stimulating economic growth and making up for the shortcomings of agricultural and rural construction. The cultivating new agricultural sciences and vigorously cultivating new rural builders are the basis for the development of modern agriculture. With the continuous development of modern agriculture and the acceleration of social process in China, the promising countryside will become an important driving force for future economic development. The sustainable development of rural economy urgently needs a large number of new builders, which will point out another important direction for private colleges and universities in innovative talent training, specialty setting, curriculum setting and specialty enrollment. Based on the current situation of rural industries and the cultivation of innovative talents in rural construction, this paper constructs a new rural construction innovative talents training system that conforms to the development reality of private colleges and universities.

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# Research on the Inheritance of Modern Shakuhachi and Development -Cites Ukuhachi Music from Japanese Anime Movies

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**Abstract:** Music art is an art category with great spiritual value in the human society. In the continuous progress of the society, we pay more and more attention to the extreme importance of music art for the development and growth of human beings. However, as a traditional instrument, shakuhachi has been survived in a long history, and has experienced countless unimaginable difficulties and obstacles. An in-depth study on the inheritance and development of modern Uqba music can enable us to get better inheritance inspiration in the process of history, so as to better complete the inheritance and innovation work in the future.

**Key words:** modern shakuhachi; inheritance and development; Japanese animation film

## INTRODUCTION

With the continuous development and progress of society and The Times, we have produced new insights into the development of the field of culture and art. In the past, due to the slow overall social development situation and the lack of materials, it was always difficult for us to pay more attention to the cultural and art undertakings, which made the development process of the whole cultural and art undertakings relatively slow. With the continuous development and progress of productivity, we have a more scientific and comprehensive cognition in the development planning of the whole society. Especially with the proposal of the development concept of "cultural confidence", all sectors of society constantly enhance their own attention to the field of culture and art, give more attention to various traditional artistic phenomena and artistic achievements, and obtain a variety of good social benefits and artistic achievements in various inheritance and innovation activities. Just like shakuhachi art, it is a very traditional musical instrument, which prospered and developed in the Sui and Tang dynasties, and was introduced to Japan with the frequent strengthening of world exchange activities. In the contemporary society, shakuhachi musical instruments have not only been well inherited, but also have been well used in Japanese anime films. A deep understanding of the inheritance and development characteristics of Uqhachi music

and finding its innovative inspiration in the application cases of Japanese animation films can help us establish a more scientific and reasonable concept of music development in the future development process, which is conducive to the leapfrog progress of Uqhachi Musical Instruments itself and more traditional Musical Instruments in China.

## 1. OVERVIEW OF THE BASIC CONCEPTS

### 1.1 MODERN FEET

Uqhachi is a traditional blowing instrument, usually made of bamboo, coated with a mixture of cinnabar and large paint inside to fill its external incisions. Chi-hachi is a wind-blowing instrument. Because its instrument size is usually one chi-hachi, it is called "chi-hachi". The sound of the shakuhachi instrument is simple and vigorous, with a little desolation and vast in a quiet and ethereal tone. In a broad sense, the positive cang courtyard chi 8, sky blowing, a cut, Puhua chi 8, porous ruler 8 all belong to chi-hachi, while in the narrow sense, there is only a modern five-hole chi 8. In today's shakuqhachi music, there are both pure traditional music and classical music, but also modern music, symphony, jazz, popular music, performance music and folk music created by using the composing techniques of keeping pace with The Times. As can be seen from the rich variety and styles of music, it shows that it is an ancient and traditional instrument, as well as a modern and popular instrument, benefiting from its wide vocal range, unique timbre and rich expression. Quqhachi was introduced to Japan from China, and has achieved good development in Japan. Combined with the local culture, it has formed a production, performance, teaching and aesthetic theory system with unique Japanese art characteristics.

### 1.2 ANIME&MANGA

Japanese animation is a more outstanding cultural and art industry in Japan. With the United States monopolizing the film market, France monopolizing the clothing market and South Korea leading the beauty market, Japan occupies a place in the world cultural stage with its superior animation art. Japanese animation is combined from its animation art and cartoon art. Japanese animation works have relatively profound ideological characteristics and

emotional content, and at the same time can fully drive the emotions of viewers with lively plots. After a long process of development and innovation, Japanese animation works have become the world leading brand. Japan is a strong animation power, and is strong in animation painting and animation film creation. It can fully integrate the characteristics of the development of its own national culture and effectively integrate the aesthetic orientation of the world people. In addition to its advanced business operation mode, it forms a complete and strong art business industry chain and supports the economic development of the country.

## 2. THE APPLICATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN SHAKUHACHI IN JAPANESE ANIMATION

### 2.1 PRINCESS PHONOKE AND NARUTO

In 1997, the Japanese anime film Princess Spooke was successfully completed with the efforts of the famous Japanese artist Hayao Miyazaki. Mr. Miyazaki Hayao is a well-known Japanese animator, cartoonist, animation director and animation screenwriter, whose cartoon works can always convey a lot of healing emotional colors in the simple and harmonious lines and bright colors. In the anime film, Miyazaki uses the music of the famous Japanese musician Rato Hisaishi, whose moving melody makes the already harmonious and healing anime picture even more moving. Among them, Hisaishi used the traditional musical instrument in the process of music. Let the beautiful music melody of the animation film and the foot eight park thick music sound mixed together, always can leave a deeper impression on the audience. "When asked why Hisaishi used the ancient instrument as the main melody of the film-themed music, he replied: Ukuhachi is not only a yearning for the development of Japanese culture, but also comforts the past and plays a role in historical inheritance". As we all know, shakuhachi was sent to Japan from the Tang Dynasty. Although it is not a local Japanese musical instrument, it has been greatly appreciated and valued by the Japanese people. Shauhachi as an important element in Japanese animation film dubbing creation process, makes shakohachi and Japanese animation film form a mutually promoting force, shakuhachi music for Japanese animation films to create more charming atmosphere, and animation film widely spread for shakuhachi music provides more extensive communication channels, make more people inadvertently noticed shakuhachi this originally "not outstanding" music art.

In addition, in the popular Japanese animation film Naruto, the creators also fully combine the traditional music equipment, making the relationship between animation and Yukuhachi both harmonious, and skillfully form an artistic collision of primitive simplicity and modern sense, bringing a new enjoyment to the audience. In this anime film,

shakuhachi music is widely used, playing a strong role in setting off the image atmosphere, shaping the characters and deepening the theme of the film. In the anime film, a song called Naruto Main Theme (Naruto theme song) uses shakuhachi. In the noise of percussion and vocal lyrics "hey, ha", the vigorous melody of shakuhachi stands out, depicting a spiritual realm of naruto enduring humiliation and lofty ambition. Some people once imagined that whether the use of Sanwei line, Youfeng Ning, Okalina flute is more perfect, the answer is no, only ukuhachi can expand the whirlpool naruto "ninja" thought.

### 2.2 INUYASHA

Inuyasha is a well-known Japanese anime film created by Japanese anime Reiko Takahashi on November 27, 1996 in the weekly Youth Sunday magazine in 1996. This anime film tells a very wonderful story, the protagonist named Goweï, a junior female student. By chance, through the well of his own home, in the wonderful time and space change, through the Warring States Period of Japan 500 years ago. In this era, Japan is in a state of chaos, suntwilight into a half human half demon mixed half demon, known as "Inuyasha". Inuyasha in a variety of circumstances combined, open their own search for the four souls of the jade fragments of the dangerous journey. In this film, in addition to the audience linger due to the bizarre plot, the soundtrack is also unforgettable. At the climax of the film, by the ruler eight chords created music works "the love through time", the music background, the trickle, the climax of the film into the audience's mind, also with their beautiful and ethereal music, let everyone in the plot and music double driven into the climax. Many people may wonder why Japan likes to cite special instruments like Ukuhachi and Misandra in their images, which the director considers to add ratings and novelty, and anime music creators believe that novel instruments like Ukuhachi and Misandra are intended to cause auditory impact and receive different aesthetic benefits. The above two animation films are important cases of the application of ukuhachi as an important score and have achieved excellent results. In the creation process of countless animation films in Japan, there are also many successful applications of shakuhachi in film and television works, which will not be repeated here.

It is worth thinking about why uqhachi, as a traditional musical instrument, is so favored by Japanese animation and film creators? In the process of heavy and complicated research, various phenomena show that in Japanese anime art creators, chi eight is a traditional art elements of primitive simplicity, and therefore, it has always maintained a very close contact between ordinary Japanese people, the traditional music elements in animation film this modern art form, to chi eight music affinity arouse public attention to its animation film, and in a specious "intimacy" establish mutual collision and

mutual achievement of artistic effect.

### 3. The Significance Of Modern Ruler-Eight Inheritance And Development

#### 3.1 CONTINUE THE ANCIENT TRADITIONAL MUSIC CULTURE

Apply traditional Ukuhachi music to the creation process of contemporary animation films, and help Ukuhachi itself find its own new inheritance path. Any traditional art form, after developing to a certain extent, needs to find the way of inheritance again according to the changes of The Times. In the contemporary society, the ukuhachi's original ecological environment has long since disappeared, especially in the state of science and technology flooding every corner of life, the musical instrument, which lacks a strong sense of impact, is no longer warmly pursued by the public as before. However, the inheritance and innovation of animation films make Ububa find a new way of development and inheritance in the modern film and television carriers, and enables Ububa instruments and related works in the endangered crisis to be widely spread and widely promoted again.

In addition, the successful application of ukuhachi in Japanese animation films also provides us with certain inspiration for cultural inheritance. Cultural inheritance and the inheritance of shakuhachi music do not necessarily have to be adopted in the original ecological soil. Since the social era is constantly moving forward in the same way, we must learn to find a new survival soil for shakuhachi music in the new social outlook. Only on the premise of constantly updating its self-cultural cognition can Ukuhachi music survive in the ever-changing social environment.

#### 3.2 INSPIRE THE INSPIRATION OF CONTEMPORARY MUSIC CREATION

Eight initiation environment in distant ancient society, in its unique growth environment, feet eight overall music characteristics also has strong characteristics of primitive simplicity, it and our contemporary popular guitar, piano instruments exist bigger difference, as long as feet eight music, people can get the soul in the chaotic environment of the call. Speak this has great artistic value and cultural value of music material as an element way in modern music and other artistic creation activities, give artistic creators with new creative inspiration, but also can in many intense, charming music performance, because of foot eight music and show another day.

In addition, since shakuhachi can provide inspiration and material for contemporary music creation, animation, film and television creation, we can also apply it to the innovative creation of other art categories. In the process of artistic conception of traditional Chinese painting, accompanied by the melodious and simple Yukuhachi music, the melody of the music and its brain image thinking are actively operated, so as to find more artistic innovation and

complete painting artistic creation inspiration. Modern shakuhachi music has been continuously innovated in the process of inheritance, and the different rhythm of life in contemporary society has brought modern shakuhachi with a new understanding of culture and art. Connecting the ancient and modern art is often the best way for it to obtain a new development path in the inherent growth environment.

#### 3.3 ENHANCE THE PUBLIC'S SENSE OF IDENTITY

Chi-hachi is a traditional musical instrument, which always occupies a very important cultural and artistic position in the minds of the general public. Combining Yukuhachi as a musical element into the art of animation and film makes the audience have a subtle sense of intimacy during the film due to his music. Animation film is a kind of an emerging contemporary art. For many traditional ordinary people, there are some artistic characteristics that are difficult to fully accept and appreciate. And the addition of this traditional art can help the audience to eliminate some strangeness in animation film and television to some extent. The intimate integration of traditional art and modern art can effectively enhance the people's cultural identity, so as to not only develop development channels for ukuhachi music art, but also create development space for animation, film and television art.

The inheritance and innovation of shakuhachi cannot be separated from the love of its traditional followers and the innovative observation of its contemporary practitioners. It fully combines the two to create novel and intimate works of art, which is often the best mode of getting along between the old and new art forms.

#### CONCLUSION

To sum up, under the background of the concept of cultural confidence development, shak-hachi, as a traditional music type, has achieved good modern inheritance and development driven by Japanese animation and films. After many years of passing down to the present, buchi-hachi shows us the artistic taste of the ancient Chinese people. In its ethereal and melodious music, we can not only feel a kind of praise emotion from the heroes, but also appreciate the sense of darkness brought by the gods and monsters in the animated horror pictures. For the development process, there is an important promotion of Japanese animation film, and the vigorous growth of Japanese animation film also provides a new and fertile inheritance soil for the music. Cultural inheritance has a long way to go. It requires all individual ethnic groups to work hard and go hand in hand. We can both retain our traditions and reform and innovate in the ever-changing social landscape.

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# Rural Literary Groups to Promote Rural Revitalization

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**Abstract:** Rural literary and art groups are an important force in rural revitalization, and they are of great significance to the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas. This paper discusses the development status of rural art groups, the important role of rural art groups in rural revitalization and the practical path of rural art groups in rural revitalization, aiming to clarify the important value contribution of rural art groups to rural revitalization.

**Key words:** rural art groups; rural revitalization; farmers; rural art

## INTRODUCTION

Rural art group is an organization organized by rural performance artists to perform traditional rural art. The content, form and style of their performance all have the unique rural atmosphere of different regions. As an important national development strategy, rural revitalization needs the traditional rural culture to provide endogenous strength and spiritual support for its development. Rural literary and art groups are not only important participants in the rural revitalization, but also important inheritance and development subjects of the rural traditional culture. They play an important role in the cultural development and industrial revitalization of the rural revitalization. In the context of real rural revitalization, rural art groups should find the connection point between themselves and rural revitalization, and constantly improve themselves to help rural revitalization based on from the current situation.

### 1. THE DEVELOPMENT STATUS OF RURAL LITERARY AND ART GROUPS

#### 1.1 ACHIEVEMENTS MADE BY RURAL LITERARY AND ART GROUPS

Activities of rural art groups were gradually carried out. Rural art activities represented by opera, folk songs in the rural temple fair, New Year's day and other traditional activities and township collective enterprise celebration activities frequently appear, not only save the cost of rural art performances, and increase the opportunity; towns and villages in the core values of the village art friendship and competition activities, the village art programs to show, learn, improve together, at the same time, invited relevant reports, the core values and rural literature and art seamless connection, praised by the villagers. Rural literary and artistic activities have played a positive role in the guidance of local customs and civilization, the villagers' physical and

mental enrichment, and the continuation and dissemination of traditional literature and art.

Rural areas have made initial development in literary and art groups. Rural areas actively support the development of art groups, Country art groups with venues for daily activities and rehearsals, Constantly hire professional teachers for guidance, The rehearsal places for rural art groups are guaranteed, The professional level of group personnel is also constantly improving; Rural art groups use social elites and other social forces to invest and sponsor for themselves, Make the performance costumes, props and other equipment constantly improve, The stage performance effect is also improved; As the rehearsals are basically held in the villagers' free time, It will not affect the villagers' daily lives, So, driven by the people around you, The number of villagers have joined rural art groups, The ranks of rural art groups have been expanded.

#### 1.2 CURRENT PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY RURAL ART GROUPS

The reserve talents for rural art groups are insufficient. At present, all kinds of social resources are gathering more resources to the cities, and the strong attraction of the cities has led to the gradual outflow of new villagers, mainly in the loss of migrant workers and rural cadres, among which the loss of rural talents leads to more than 80%. [1] In addition, most of the married women and retirees stay in the rural rural literary and art groups, with limited energy. They basically regard the rural literary and art activities as a recreation to kill their leisure time, and lack the enthusiasm to further enhance the rural literary and art groups and the rural literary and art groups.

The atmosphere of rural art groups is insufficient. Rural literary and art groups undertake the task of inheriting and carrying forward the excellent rural cultural genes, and they need the cultural atmosphere suitable for the development of rural literature and art, so that the spiritual outlook and life quality of farmers can be improved in the rich cultural atmosphere, so as to expand the mass base of rural literary and art groups. The development of rural art groups need to get the attention and support of all parties, but in practice, governments at all levels and the village collective focus on the development of rural economy, the development of rural cultural atmosphere is not enough, less force, limited to provide relevant places, hire a tangible policies and

measures such as teacher, so that the villagers' awareness of rural art groups is not high, the rural art group is still in a small fight.

The role mechanism of rural art groups is not mature enough. The characteristics of small scale of rural art and art groups, irregular rehearsal and performance time, as well as the limited cognition of governments at all levels and village committees on rural art and art groups, make the construction of rural art and art groups lack of systematic planning and scientific management. Rural literary groups want to play their unique value and role in the rural revitalization needs the government and the village two committees related policy, give rural literary groups institutional guarantee, through the improvement of the management system to develop the relevant operation mechanism and coordinate the security mechanism of resources from all walks of life, make the rural literary groups can carry out the work smoothly.

## 2. THE IMPORTANT ROLE OF RURAL ART GROUPS IN RURAL REVITALIZATION

### 2.1 INHERIT AND CARRY FORWARD THE EXCELLENT CULTURAL GENES

Carrying forward the excellent traditional Chinese culture is the inherent requirement and due meaning of rural revitalization. As an indispensable member of carrying forward the excellent traditional Chinese culture, the rural art groups play a unique role in inheriting and carrying forward the excellent rural culture through their own practice. "Yang Men women", "Xue Lidong", "Fan Lihua" reflect the sincerity of protecting the country, "Li Shuangshuang", "Double lotus" and "Half basket peanut", "Tea picking dance", "Top Water Girl", "The Sun comes out" and "thrift" show the good virtues of love of labor and thrift.

On the one hand, to protect the fine traditional culture. Rural literary and art groups show the excellent traditional cultural connotation interestingly and vividly through the inbound and inbound performances, making the audience immersed in it, and feel and feel the rich connotation and spiritual implication of local culture, which has important historical value, educational value and social value.[2] By rehearsing the excellent rural literature and art programs, the rural literature and art groups actively display the excellent rural literature and art works to the villagers, but also deepen their understanding of the spiritual and cultural connotation, increase the sense of identity and attention to the rural literature and art, and form the invisible protection of the excellent traditional culture, thus forming a virtuous cycle.

On the other hand, to develop excellent traditional culture. In the long run, the development and utilization of rural cultural resources itself is also a kind of protection of cultural resources, making the rural local culture shine in the development and

utilization.[3] Rural art groups on the basis of inheriting excellent traditional rural literature and art will be modern elements into excellent traditional literature and art works, at the same time with a short video and make rural excellent art propaganda in new vitality and vitality, expand the scope of the audience, expand the cultural education space, better show the era of rural literature and art.

### 2.2 AN IMPORTANT CARRIER OF THE EMOTIONAL LINK

The key to helping rural revitalization lies in finding the cultural genes and emotional link — local feelings contained in the excellent rural literature and art. Local feelings are the love of their hometown, the attachment to their birth and growth; it is the unique local culture in China, the common emotion of rural farmers, and a difficult feeling. Especially in rural areas, farmers will coexist with the land for a long time, and the local feelings will be more obvious. In recent years, under the influence of modernization and urbanization in the countryside, the unhealthy customs of comparison, pleasure and money theory have gradually emerged, making farmers feel confused, anxious and confused about the direction and value of life. The positive values and positive attitudes conveyed by the rural art groups will play a positive role in correcting the rural social atmosphere and helping the farmers to find the direction of life and value.

Rural art groups will enhance their confidence in rural culture. Rural art groups contains rich excellent traditional culture connotation and spiritual value of rural art performances to farmers, through the daily rural theatrical performances to gradually improve rural literary groups in the existence of farmers' life, let farmers in the process of watching the realistic value of rural culture, let farmers through rural literary activities, enhance the rural cultural groups and rural cultural identity and self-confidence, inspire farmers to participate in rural art groups and rural revitalization of the enthusiasm and enthusiasm, let farmers consciously become of rural culture participants, propagandists and firm defenders

Rural art groups help the villagers to realize their self-value. Rural literary and art groups are literary and art groups with the characteristics of The Times in the new era. They bear the important responsibility of transmitting the excellent rural culture and socialist core values, and are an important force to improve the ideological and moral quality of farmers and lead the value belief. Rural art groups will be patriotic, dedicated, honest, friendly and other advanced values into theatrical performances, and combined with passionate, touching performance to achieve the purpose of leading and educating farmers, improve farmers spirit, encourage farmers morale, help farmers to establish the goals and direction of life, inspire farmers to realize self-value internal motivation, by influencing farmers to change the

spirit of the whole.

### 2.3 FORM THE RURAL CULTURAL INDUSTRY

We will develop the rural literature and art industries. UNESCO defines the cultural industry as "the cultural industry is a series of activities that produce, reproduce, store, and distribute cultural products and services in accordance with industrial standards." Will products and services to cultural significance to meet the spiritual and cultural needs of the people. The development of rural literature and art industry can take into account the cultural attributes and industrial attributes of rural literature and art at the same time, which not only retains the precious cultural value connotation of excellent rural excellent literature and art, but also further develops its economic and social benefits, providing economic assistance and value for rural revitalization.

Improve social benefits. Social benefits are the primary goal of the development of rural literature and art industry. By meeting the spiritual and cultural needs of the people, rural literature and art should give full play to the social service function of serving the people. With the affinity, appeal and motivation, the ideological concept of socialism with Chinese characteristics to farmers, improve the aesthetic level and spiritual and cultural realm, and realize the aesthetic value and ideological education function of neighborhood communication, mother-in-law and daughter-in-law and diligence, and promote the formation of healthy personality and harmonious relationship in rural society.

Improve economic benefits. The development of the cultural industry will provide rich and diverse cultural products and services for the market and consumers, and bring good economic benefits to the countryside with its embedded cultural value. The rural art groups will bring considerable economic benefits to the countryside by using media publicity, actively developing cultural products and combining with rural tourism; they will expand the consumer group and market share of rural culture, and with the increasing scale and added value of the rural culture industry, it will provide more jobs and provide more idle rural labor force.

## 3. THE RURAL CULTURAL AND MATERIAL ART GROUPS IN THE RURAL REVITALIZATION OF THE PRACTICE PATH

### 3.1 STIMULATE THE ENTHUSIASM OF RURAL ART GROUPS THEMSELVES.

In the context of rural revitalization, rural literary and art groups should stimulate their own internal impetus of development, support the ambition of rural revitalization, and fully release the effectiveness of various policies and measures.

First of all, it became a popular art group among farmers. After the task of poverty alleviation is completed, farmers' basic material life is guaranteed and the satisfaction of spiritual life is more pursued. Rural literary groups on the basis of traditional works

classical, according to the latest farmers literary and cultural aesthetic and spiritual cultural demand in literary works, the traditional works of modern adaptation or in the new arrangement of traditional cultural elements, and combined with the new media to expand the scope of spread, gradually promote the process of the popularization of rural literature and art. Let the rural literature and art show the voice of The Times while showing the classics, and become the rural literature and art that the farmers love to see and want to see, so as to enhance the recognition and popularity of the rural literary and art groups among the farmers.

Secondly, the rural literary and art groups should carry out self-development and innovation. You needs to be hard. If the rural literary and art groups want to develop and contribute their own strength to the rural revitalization, it is necessary to constantly improve their own strength and win their recognition with high-quality fine works of literature and art. Rural art groups should clarify their own development direction, make clear and specific plans for the future development, and attract the attention of the group members; improve the requirements for art group members and artistic performances, formulate relevant standards and norms, and pursue quality first and quantity second. Through the creation and performance of fine literary and artistic works, we can improve the market competitiveness and market share of rural literary and artistic groups, and improve their own market image and status.

### 3.2 GIVE FULL PLAY TO THE POSITIVE ROLE OF ALL PARTIES

Rural revitalization is a systematic project, an all-round revitalization of rural areas, and the mutual promotion and common development of all forces. As a unique corner of the rural revitalization, the rural literary and art groups need to play their own unique role with the help and support of all forces to help the rural revitalization.

First of all, government departments at all levels and the two rural committees should actively support them. The Party and the government are an important leading force in the development of rural art groups, and the planning and implementation of specific policies affect the quality and efficiency of rural revitalization. At the policy level, the construction and development of the rural art groups should be incorporated into the overall planning of rural revitalization; Governments and Party organizations at all levels should use their organizational strength to collect and organize the excellent rural art works extensively, mobilize the masses to provide more literary resources for the rural art groups; hold a variety of art activities, build a platform for performance, and promote the communication between the rural art groups.

Secondly, actively play the leading and exemplary role of the village sages. Villagers are talented people



with both integrity and ability, have a certain prestige and audience in the countryside, to play a leading and exemplary role, especially the support of the villagers to the development of the rural art groups; most of the villagers have their own unique advantages, they connect the city and the countryside, can greatly stimulate the social and economic development of the countryside.[4] Rural literary and art groups should actively attract cultural and resource-based village talents to return to their hometowns, and inject capital, culture and skills into the development of rural literary and art groups.

### 3.3 BECOME THE RURAL BEAUTIFUL SCENERY LINE

Rural art groups are the unique intangible cultural heritage of the countryside and the spokesperson of the rural image. We should build a rural cultural brand represented by rural literary and art groups, give full play to its unique brand value, integrate and development with other aspects of revitalization, and jointly promote rural revitalization.

First of all, to build a rural culture brand. Brand is an important value embodiment of rural art groups. A good brand can produce unique market attraction and competitiveness. To dig into the cultural connotation and cultural spirit in the traditional rural art and culture, enhance the cultural value of the brand, identify the development orientation, highlight its own characteristics and bright points, and have obvious differentiation from other rural brands; find the brand communication and promotion path,

enhance the brand image and strength by participating in various art performances and competitions, with various emerging we media, app terminal to promote the brand awareness.

Secondly, to develop the rural cultural industry. Cultural industry is an important driving force for rural revitalization, which further extends the value chain of rural literature and art while enhancing rural economic benefits and art. The development of rural cultural industry, mainly through the "culture +" mode to meet people's different needs."Culture + tourism", increase rural art performances, increase cultural experience projects, let tourists fully experience rural art performing art through field teaching, experiential performance and other ways; "culture + technology", combining modern high-tech to create rural art virtual space, develop literary robots, make 3D video films to enhance the modern experience of rural art.

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# Research on Village Planning and Traditional Village Protection and Utilization under the Background of Rural Revitalization

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**Abstract:** In the long-term development process of the Chinese nation, many traditional villages have been formed, which have distinct ethnic and regional characteristics. The current rural revitalization strategy attaches great importance to the development of traditional village roads, and the scientific planning of rural areas and the effective protection of traditional villages, so as to promote the long-term development of agricultural economy. Based on this, this paper focuses on the key points of village planning under the background of rural revitalization, and discusses how to better protect and utilize traditional villages under the current social background.

**Key words:** rural revitalization; village planning; traditional village

## INTRODUCTION

The rural planning under the background of rural revitalization should be based on the actual rural situation of different regions, and strengthen the actual planning of rural areas. The purpose of rural revitalization is to carry out good local customs and civilization construction, and lead the whole village people to develop in the direction of common prosperity. China's traditional villages, as the precious spiritual wealth handed down for thousands of years in China, contain a very rich traditional culture. In the current process of rural revitalization, attention should be paid to the protection of rural cultural heritage and the protection and utilization of traditional villages.

## 1. PLANNING REQUIREMENTS OF VILLAGE PLANNING UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF RURAL REVITALIZATION

### 1.1 PLANNING PRINCIPLES

Under the background of the current rural revitalization, the village planning should abide by the following three principles, the first is the overall, set up the long-term consciousness of rural development planning, relevant planners in the process of planning, should consider the service life of important project, in its planning should pay attention to the construction of the complete village system<sup>[1]</sup>. Secondly, the village planning should be based on its own development status, combined with the current actual situation, in the process of the

village planning, we should pay attention to some problems that may occur at any time, timely problem handling and plan formulation, which is conducive to the village planning on the basis of scientific continuous development. Finally, the formulation of specific plans, village planning has many problems to take into account. First, the planning direction of land and land use, according to different plans can be prepared according to different situations, so that it can be more targeted and operable.

### 1.2 PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

The village planning under the rural revitalization is also divided into three aspects. The first aspect is that the village planning is to improve the current living environment and living environment of residents. Village planners should focus on the current rural industrial development, residents' housing construction, land use and so on aspects. However, in the actual planning and investigation process, it is also easy to have problems, especially the village planning is not clear about the focus, and the construction behavior and construction purpose is not clear, which ultimately leads to the unreasonable phenomenon of rural village planning. Therefore, rural planning and development should be problem-oriented, pay attention to the renovation and construction of the current rural environment, and pay attention to the rational use of rural public space. The second aspect is the revitalization and development of rural agriculture. The current agricultural and rural areas should conform to the development of The Times, improve the level of rural modernization, and make the current agricultural and rural industrial construction more developmental. In the process of its development, rural planning should take into account the development of agricultural industrial chain, develop different industrial chains according to different rural characteristic agricultural products, so as to build an integrated development system, and better innovate the current agricultural and rural industrial development mode. The development of smart agriculture and Internet agriculture is a very good development project, which can boost the economic development of agriculture. The third aspect is the rural planning measures need to develop targeted implementation measures, the current agricultural village planning is

mainly the farmers as the main body of planning, therefore, the process of rural planning, should also pay attention to farmers' subjectivity, should let villagers or village cadres actively participate in the current rural planning process, which contribute to agricultural planning, help to make scientific planning and measures, contribute to the construction of the real interests of farmers, more to implement in rural areas. Village planning in agriculture and rural areas also needs to build a planning platform and actively cooperate with relevant government departments to promote its better development.

## 2. THE REASONS FOR THE DECLINE AND DISAPPEARANCE OF TRADITIONAL VILLAGES

The development of economic globalization, urban-rural integration and rural tourism has greatly impacted the development of traditional villages. Traditional villages gradually decline, the previous characteristic rural courtyards are gradually replaced by modern architectural style, and many traditional villages gradually disappear. Traditional villages also contain a lot of historic characteristic buildings, as well as rich and colorful national culture. Traditional villages carry the profound historical feelings of the local people, and reflect the regional characteristic food culture and clothing culture, and these strong traditional culture will gradually die out with the disappearance of the traditional villages. The protection and rescue of traditional villages is the key content of the current rural revitalization work, which contains a lot of characteristic ethnic buildings and folk culture, and is the precious material and spiritual wealth in the long development of human history. With the rapid development of economy and society, the protection of traditional villages is also facing a serious development crisis.

The decline of traditional villages mainly has the following reasons, the first is since the reform and opening up, the rapid development of socialist market economy, let the traditional agriculture has been greatly impacted, traditional village villagers in order to make a living, most will choose to work, village legacy is the elderly and children, these people for the management and development of traditional villages is powerless, so the traditional village will slowly decline. Second, most of the traditional villages in China has very obvious regional characteristics, and most of the villagers, the scientific and cultural quality is low, for the traditional village protection consciousness is weak, local economic development conditions are backward, in order to improve their living environment, most of the villagers will choose to dismantle their old buildings, instead of modern architectural style. The relevant departments of the local government did not introduce appropriate village plans in time, and did not consider the protection of traditional villages. The original appearance of traditional villages has gradually

become unrecognizable in the development of recent years. Second is part of the area, especially economic underdeveloped areas, in the process of protection of traditional villages, lack of consciousness of beautiful rural construction, lack of organic combination of economic benefits and ecological benefits, in the process of its construction and planning, often just pay attention to the surface of the regional work and form, pay attention to the traditional village traffic construction, the standard unified modern style architecture, the village planning let traditional village lost its original natural characteristics and traditional features. If the village planning process, attaches too much attention to the development of economic benefits, and ignore the development of ecological benefits, or vigorously develop the development of characteristic tourism resources, to destroy the original architectural pattern and architectural style, let the rural development process, added a lot of commercial atmosphere, so greatly changed the original architectural style and ethnic customs, the local cultural characteristics and local human, these make the original traditional village, and the internal traditional village culture lost its original appearance. Based on this, it is urgent to protect and utilize the current traditional villages, to better rescue them, and to pay attention to the construction and protection of traditional villages. The relevant government departments can invest a large amount of funds for the protection and utilization of traditional villages, and the local villagers should also establish the correct protection awareness and protection behavior.

## 3. PROTECTION AND EFFECTIVE UTILIZATION OF TRADITIONAL VILLAGES

### 3.1 GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS SHALL IMPROVE THE CORRESPONDING PROTECTION MECHANISM

In the strategic planning of rural revitalization, the government departments have played a great role, especially in the protection process of the traditional villages, which should give full play to their role. Relevant government departments should formulate corresponding mechanisms to better protect the current traditional villages. The protection and utilization of traditional villages should pay attention to many factors. First, the layout and architectural structure of traditional villages, the architectural styles of different regions, and the customs and habits of residents in different regions. Government departments should conduct a comprehensive investigation and analysis on the protection of traditional villages, and establish a more targeted protection mechanism after obtaining the corresponding real data. Relevant government departments can set up the corresponding traditional village protection team, for the corresponding tasks, for the regional contract within the scope of cultural heritage for better protection, in the process of its

protection, should strictly implement the post responsibility system, its important responsibilities strictly implement to each member. Government departments for the traditional village should be reasonable planning and utilization, in the process of planning, should also according to the actual situation of the region, on the basis of maintaining the traditional cultural characteristics, the expansion and application of the project, which helps to better safeguard the rights and interests of residents in different areas. Government departments in developing the corresponding traditional village protection mechanism, also can use the local villagers wisdom inheritance and development of cultural projects, cultural project development planning into an important part of village overall planning, and based on the corresponding financial support construction, for traditional villages in traditional building better modification and repair, to the protection of traditional historical sites.

### 3.2 TO COORDINATE THEIR OWN PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Traditional village is also an important birthplace of China's history and culture, the inheritance and development of the thick cultural history, for our cultural education and inheritance has very important significance, in the new era, the cultural inheritance and development, strengthen the protection and utilization of traditional villages is very important. Traditional villages are of great significance to maintaining the normal life and survival of residents in this ethnic area. Villagers have lived in villages for generations and multiplied here. After long-term development, unique traditional culture and traditional customs have also been formed. Under the traditional villages, the natural environment in which the villagers live is similar to the overall layout of their architectural style, which is determined according to the local geography, geology, natural climate and cultural environment. Under the background of the current rural revitalization strategy, the rural village planning should be more specific. On the basis of maintaining the original architectural style, the basic rural public services and the corresponding facilities should be improved. Rural planning should also pay attention to the preservation of the villagers' customs and habits, the inheritance of great attention to the traditional culture of the region, especially the inheritance and development of the characteristic regional culture, so as to better promote the development of current culture, education and the development of rural economy<sup>[2]</sup>. Based on this, the current rural planning and development, can formulate long-term development plans, through the implementation of the three-year action plan, the implementation of more targeted village plan. The planning and development of villages can be used as a development opportunity for rural revitalization. In the process of planning, we should pay attention to

the protection and utilization of traditional village roads, and combine the two can be more helpful to realize the utilization of traditional villages and promote the economic development of rural areas.

### 3.3 MAINTAINING THE CULTURAL AND ECOLOGICAL BALANCE OF TRADITIONAL VILLAGES

Economic development in any region is a solid foundation. Only when economic development is fully achieved can we drive the development of culture through economic development. Under the background of rural revitalization, we should attach importance to the rural economic development, and ensure the inheritance and development of the current traditional village culture through the development of rural economy. If the economic development level of a region is low, its available human resources will be greatly reduced, and the countryside lacks a strong material guarantee in its development process. The process of its development will be very difficult. At present, most areas of China have very obvious regional characteristics, and the traditional villages in these areas also contain very rich historical culture. These unique history and culture can become highlights in the process of rural revitalization and development, and can drive the development of rural cultural industry. Therefore, rural village planning can create sufficient space for the cultural utilization of traditional village roads and the development of cultural industry. In order to give full play to their own cultural industry advantages and economic advantages, traditional villages must also improve their own basic conditions, optimize their own industrial services, and show the essence of culture with the help of local cultural culture on the basis of making full use of cultural development. The local government departments concerned should attach great importance to the cultural industry. With the help of the development of cultural industry, in order to improve the economic conditions of the villagers, mobilize their enthusiasm for cultural inheritance, which can reduce the construction in the rural areas, thus bring the damage to the rural ecosystem, and promote the harmonious coexistence between man and nature in the current rural ecology<sup>[3]</sup>. Rural revitalization of the traditional village planning can use the power of high and new science and technology, promote the development of the traditional culture and the development of modern science and technology, the construction of traditional villages and modern science and technology, can better present the unique charm of rural culture, can better for the protection and development of traditional villages, criticize traditional culture inheritance, can make the current rural villagers enjoy the modern civilization, no lack of traditional civilization, more conducive to the ecological balance of traditional culture.

### 3.4 ESTABLISH A CORRECT CONCEPT OF

**PROTECTION**

Under the background of rural revitalization, the most important thing of village planning and the protection of traditional villages is the establishment of the correct protection concept. The person in charge of rural planning and the local villagers must set up a correct concept of the protection of traditional villages, and must clearly realize that the protection of traditional villages is actually the protection of traditional culture. Traditional rural culture is an important spiritual link to maintain the survival and development of the villagers in this area. If the traditional rural culture disappears, then the Chinese history and culture and the inheritance of Chinese history and culture will face a precarious state. Therefore, the rural planning and the protection of traditional villages under the rural revitalization strategy should pay special attention to the protection and inheritance of history and culture. In this regard, the relevant responsible persons and the relevant departments should correctly handle the important relationship between the urban and rural development planning and the protection of traditional villages, which is a full study of the historical and cultural value and the inheritance and protection of the traditional excellent culture. Both rural planning and the protection of traditional villages must adhere to the people-oriented protection concept, respect the customs and living habits of local villagers, and on the basis of full consideration of the living needs can the development needs of the villagers and their fair needs in their interests. In the process of its development, should also according to the local actual situation, develop a more scientific more targeted protection measures, at the same time should pay attention to the improvement of rural basic public facilities, strive to solve the basic problems of local villagers life, create a comfortable living environment for the villagers, improve the villagers living happiness.

The development of traditional villages also needs to

combine with the rural revitalization of development planning, on the basis of inheritance to achieve better development, with the help of modern science and technology, improve village economic ability and service ability, let the traditional village villagers feel the organic integration between modern civilization and traditional culture, real use, for the present, let the villagers enjoy modern civilization at the same time, better inherit and protect the excellent traditional culture.

**4. CONCLUSION**

To sum up, the current rural revitalization should pay attention to the scientific nature of village planning, and should promote the protection and utilization of traditional villages while improving the current living, production and living environment of villagers. The protection of traditional villages is the inheritance and development of excellent historical and culture, and the protection of China's cultural heritage. Scientific village planning can promote the protection and utilization of traditional villages, but also can promote the better development of traditional villages in the current era, and can promote the economic construction and development of rural areas, truly realize the unity of economic benefits and ecological benefits, and promote the sustainable development of rural areas.

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# Application and Research of Higher Vocational Nursing Teaching Based on Micro-teaching

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## Abstract:

Nursing teaching in higher vocational education is an indispensable part of the medical cause in our country, which plays an important role in promoting the development of the medical cause in our country. In view of the traditional nursing teaching model, the teaching emphasis is not enough prominent, the content is not enough in detail and soon. This paper analyzes and studies the general situation of nursing teaching in higher vocational education, the composition and main characteristics of teaching methods, the application of micro-teaching in nursing teaching, and the effect of introducing micro-teaching into nursing teaching in higher vocational education. The results showed that the application of micro-teaching in nursing teaching not only improved the students' nursing skills and operation level, deepened the students' understanding of nursing theory knowledge, but also significantly improved the teaching level of nursing teachers.

Keywords: microclass; nursing; teaching mode; QQ platform

## INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the development of higher vocational nursing major in China is getting faster and faster, and the teaching level of teachers is getting higher and higher. At first, higher vocational nursing teaching takes operation demonstration as the main teaching mode, which is more complicated, does not be in line with the trend of social development, and is gradually diluted.

As one of the most popular network teaching modes today, micro-course is widely used in modern teaching. First of all, the micro class with just a few minutes, the scientific and rigorous introduction of the teaching focus, is the so-called "small see big", although the time is short, the learning knowledge capacity is small, but are the essence. Its theme is more targeted. It often introduces the details that people tend to ignore in teaching activities, or the key and difficult problems, to help students to consolidate the basic content of scientific knowledge. Secondly, the micro-lessons can be played repeatedly, so the students' study time is not limited. Even small details in each learning process can be repeated until you know it.

Therefore, in order to consolidate the professional skills of nursing students, improve their own quality and skills, and further promote the healthy and efficient development of medical undertakings in China, we have conducted the following analysis and

research on the application of micro-courses in higher vocational nursing teaching.

## 1. TEACHING SITUATION OF NURSING MAJOR IN HIGHER VOCATIONAL COLLEGES

Acute and critical care nursing is the main course of nursing major. This nursing course is highly theoretical and so difficult to understand that students not only need to master theoretical knowledge, but also need to be skilled in clinical nursing work. Nursing major belongs to the medical major, the medical major is extensive and profound, and a lot of medical knowledge is still under exploration. Although the world has developed science and technology, and the economic level is rising rapidly, but in the medical field, China still needs to explore more medical knowledge.

The traditional teaching mode is that teachers and students gather in a classroom, where the teachers teach the students the theoretical knowledge of acute and critical nursing. After the students learn the theoretical knowledge of nursing, the teachers will lead the students to carry out practical operation and guide the process of practical operation to improve the deficiencies in teaching. Although China's traditional teaching mode is in the continuous improvement, but this teaching mode is still not conducive to students to learn, students are very passive in learning, what teachers teach what students will be, has great limitations, seriously hinder students' learning enthusiasm and innovative thinking, as well as independent learning ability.

In recent years, with the progress of science and technology, our country for medical nursing staff also improve the requirements, hospital to introduce nursing talents, so the students must improve their comprehensive ability, therefore, in the process of nursing education, must increase investment, constantly explore scientific innovation and reasonable teaching mode, fundamentally improve the nursing learning efficiency, and improve the comprehensive quality of students, play a better role in the post, as an angel, a contribution to the society.

## 2. COMPOSITION AND MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF MICRO-COURSE TEACHING METHODS

Micro-course teaching is a teaching method presented to students in the form of people's understanding of things according to the development of science and technology and the objective law of people's fragmented and structured way.

## 2.1 COMPOSITION AND CONTENT OF MICRO-COURSE TEACHING

It is a semi-structured and thematic teaching resources collection, which is composed of classroom teaching videos, and the teaching topics related to teaching design, material courseware, teaching reflection, practice test, student feedback, teacher feedback and other auxiliary teaching resources, with a certain organizational relationship and presentation way.

## 2.2 MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF MICRO-COURSE TEACHING

### 2.2.1 Short time of teaching

Teaching video is the core component content of micro-class. According to the students' cognitive characteristics and learning rules, the length of the micro-class is generally about 5-8 minutes, and the longest time should not exceed 10 minutes.

### 2.2.2 Specific in content and prominent in theme

Micro class teaching research problems come from the specific problems in the teaching practice, such as life thinking, teaching reflection, difficult breakthrough, learning strategy, etc., and the traditional classroom teaching to complete the complex numerous teaching content, micro class teaching is mainly to highlight a certain subject in the teaching knowledge (such as teaching key, difficult, doubtful content) of teaching, a course is a theme.

### 2.2.3 Convenient communication and timely feedback

Due to the small capacity and short time of micro-course teaching courses, there are various information transmission methods at present, so the teaching dissemination is convenient. At the same time, the students can timely give feedback to their teachers on the problems encountered in the learning process.

## 3. APPLICATION OF MICRO COURSE IN HIGHER VOCATIONAL NURSING TEACHING

Acute and critical nursing courses require not only theoretical knowledge, but also skilled operation in real life. In order to better apply micro-courses to nursing teaching, we have studied the principles and specific teaching methods adopted in nursing teaching, and how to ensure and improve the effectiveness of teaching.

### 3.1 PRINCIPLES THAT SHOULD BE FOLLOWED IN NURSING TEACHING

First of all, the micro class teaching needs to abide by the principle of short time, outstanding content, according to the students' cognitive characteristics and learning rules, the nursing teaching a key and difficult points, teaching into 10 minutes of teaching video show to students, video can highlight the teaching purpose, and in order for the students to answer questions, so as to improve the students' actual nursing operation level.

Secondly, the construction of the micro-class platform should be simple, and the content

dissemination should be convenient. Students can accumulate their own learning methods and conduct mobile learning, and can learn knowledge and skills whenever they want to learn.

### 3.2 SPECIFIC WAYS ADOPTED IN MICRO-COURSE IN NURSING TEACHING

Teachers can establish an exclusive QQ group for nursing teaching micro courses, share the recorded micro class teaching videos with the students, and let the students download and learn by themselves, so that they can watch the micro class tutorial or learn from the course teacher at any time if they do not understand the problems. Encourage students to study independently, and actively develop students' self-learning ability, and imitation ability. In addition, the questions raised by the micro-course teachers will be answered one by one, mainly students, to ensure that students learn.

### 3.3 REGULARLY ASSESS THE LEARNING EFFECT OF STUDENTS' MICRO-COURSES

In the form of an examination, to check whether students fully mastered the micro platform provides learning content, this method is to urge students to study hard, introduce micro after class and before the traditional teaching results, see which a teaching effect is better, if some small problems, can use QQ platform to communicate with students, understand students use micro platform learning advantages and disadvantages, teachers will discuss through the solution. So as to promote the application of micro-class platform in nursing teaching.

## 4. THE EFFECT OF INTRODUCING MICRO-CLASS IN HIGHER VOCATIONAL NURSING TEACHING

According to the above application research results of micro courses in nursing teaching, after introducing micro courses into nursing teaching, we found that students have not only made great progress in their performance, but also greatly improved their enthusiasm for learning. The micro-class platform is launched in nursing teaching, producing obvious positive results.

(1) Promote the close relationship between teachers and students, shorten the distance between teachers and students, increase the amount of interaction, and improve the degree of trust. Micro class platform to use, when and where can obtain nursing knowledge skills, students can download to the mobile phone or computer, open the micro class platform software can watch the teaching video, in the process of watching, if have objection to the nursing video, can leave a message on the micro class platform, convenient teachers to make corresponding changes. Improve the curriculum design, greatly enhance the close relationship between teachers and students, promote the progress of education, and drive the development of nursing teaching.

(2) The establishment of micro platform, help to stimulate the students' interest in learning, cultivate

their independent learning ability and innovative thinking, change the traditional teaching mode, teachers and students need not together in a classroom, the students after learning the nursing theory knowledge, teachers can lead the students to practice, and in the process of students practice guidance, improve the lack of teaching mode. This teaching mode is conducive to students to learn nursing, and students are no longer passive in learning, no longer limited to what teachers teach students and what students will do, and no longer hinder students' learning enthusiasm and innovative thinking, as well as independent learning ability. So as to promote the teaching level of micro-class platform.

(3) The medical major is extensive and profound, and a lot of medical knowledge is still being explored. Although the world has developed science and technology and the economic level is rising rapidly, China still needs to explore more medical knowledge in the medical field. China needs to cultivate students' knowledge diversification and strengthen their own judgment and understanding ability. Micro-class has the characteristics of small and big, can be targeted to educate children, guide them on how to learn nursing scientifically. Learning should be refined and efficient, deepen the students' understanding of the textbook knowledge, to meet the basic requirements of formal teaching, or even beyond, so as to greatly promote the development of acute and critical care nursing and adapt to the characteristics of The Times.

(4) After the emergence of micro-courses, it is no longer to focus on the traditional mode of teaching, and some key contents are specifically shown in the teaching video, and all the key contents are included. The knowledge is not much but very detailed, so that students can fully master it by themselves. The introduction of micro-courses not only greatly improves the students' learning level, but also greatly improves their professional quality, and the skills and efficiency of teachers' teaching knowledge have also been greatly improved.

#### CONCLUSION

To sum up, the teaching focus of the traditional nursing teaching mode is not prominent enough, and the content is not detailed enough. After the micro-class is introduced into higher vocational nursing teaching, the students' learning level and professional quality, the teachers' nursing teaching

level and the teaching quality of the school have been greatly improved, realizing the balanced development of nursing education. As a nursing teaching personnel, we should not only improve their own work quality, but also improve the teaching methods in time to ensure the efficient and healthy development of higher vocational nursing teaching.

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# Thoughts on Digital Transformation and Upgrading of Vocational Colleges

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**Abstract:** Mankind has entered the digital age. With the in-depth integration of digitalization and economic society, it is bound to bring a series of direct and indirect profound impacts to vocational colleges. At present, there are many practical problems in the digital transformation of vocational colleges, such as great differences in the digital literacy of cadres and employees, misinterpretation of digitization in planning and layout, and unsatisfactory Digital Practice in vocational colleges. It is necessary to seek solutions and grasp the important opportunities brought by digitization by taking the digital concept innovation as the guide, the digital strategy innovation as the starting point, and the digital path innovation as the starting point.

**Key words:** Vocational Colleges; digital; thinking

## 1. INTRODUCTION

At present, AI, big data, 5g, blockchain and other new generation information technologies have made breakthroughs alternately and accelerated evolution. Human society has entered the digital era, and the economic society, production and life patterns are quietly changing. Vocational education has the closest relationship with economy and society, and is most directly and obviously affected by digitalization. As the basic unit of vocational education, vocational colleges need to think and analyze in the aspects of motivation, connotation, path and representation to seize the digital opportunity and promote transformation and upgrading. At present, some academic circles pay attention to the application of a new generation of information technology such as blockchain and artificial intelligence in Vocational Education (Shi Tao, 2022), some pay attention to the impact of digitalization on the archival work of Vocational Colleges (Zhen Zhixin, 2022; Qian Yan, 2021), some pay attention to the construction of courses and teaching materials in the context of informatization, digitalization and intelligence of Vocational Education (Zhang Huasheng, 2022; Zhou Bin, 2021), and some pay attention to the construction and application of digital resources in Vocational Colleges (Yu Kun, 2020). The views of these studies have their own strengths, which enrich the theory of digitalization of vocational education. However, there is little overall attention to the transformation and upgrading of Vocational Colleges in the digital era, and it is necessary to strengthen it.

## 2. REALISTIC DILEMMA

In order to objectively understand the current situation of digital work in Vocational Colleges the crux of the problem is found. Through the form of questionnaire survey, the author sampled 86 Vocational Colleges in the East, middle and west regions, 86 school leaders and 368 teaching staff completing the survey. After summary and analysis, the digital transformation and upgrading of vocational colleges is mainly faced with three problems.

2.1 There are great differences in the digital literacy of cadres and workers. First, there are great differences in leadership. Leaders do not pay much attention to the informatization, digitalization and intelligence work of their vocational colleges, do not give enough support, and do not have a unified understanding. The survey found that 43.02% of the school leaders had known about the "strategic action for digitalization of education", 34.88% of the school leaders believed that the digitalization of schools needed strong support, and 27.91% of the school leaders believed that the leading group had no differences on the digitalization work. Leaders' personal digital literacy needs to be improved. The survey found that 9.3% of the school leaders can skillfully use the school office OA software, 23.26% can use the basic school office OA software, and 53.49% do not use the school office OA software. Second, there are great differences among teaching staff. The digital literacy of teaching staff varies greatly. The survey found that the recognition of digital teaching methods and tools by teaching staff is inversely proportional to their age. The older the teaching staff, the lower the recognition, and vice versa. In addition, the survey also found that teachers and workers under the age of 35 generally believed that digital teaching methods and tools reduced the difficulty of teaching, and 70% of teachers and workers over the age of 50 believed that the use of digital teaching methods and tools increased the difficulty of teaching. Teaching staff have a relatively shallow understanding of digitalization. The survey found that 61.14% of the teaching staff believed that digitalization was an "auxiliary tool", and 36.36% of the teaching staff recognized that digitalization would subvert the traditional teaching model. It is difficult to improve employees' digital ability. The survey found that 20.92% of the teaching staff had

participated in the promotion of digital ability, and only 5.71% of the teaching staff had participated in the promotion of digital ability in the past year. Third, there are great differences in professional teams. The digital management organization is not sound, and its functions need to be strengthened. The survey found that 75.58% of the schools independently set up "Information Center" management institutions, 44.19% of the school leaders and 31.52% of the teaching staff believed that the functions of digital management institutions were fully played. The number and quality of digital management team are insufficient. The survey found that 25.58% of the digital management organizations have 10 or more full-time personnel, and generally do not have the professional background related to the new generation of information technology and lack timely learning and training.

2.2 There is misinterpretation of digitalization in the planning layout. One is to flinch. Most vocational colleges believe that digital work involves large amounts of funds, process reengineering, personnel training, network security, emergency management and other aspects. It is an extremely comprehensive and complex systems engineering, which is very difficult to promote. The survey found that 12.79% of the schools thought that the schools had the ability to plan and promote systematically, and 73.26% of the schools thought that they needed to borrow wisdom and resources. Many schools think that the digital work is too difficult and there are too many uncertainties, so they hold back and delay again and again. Second, they are greedy for perfection. Most vocational colleges believe that the digital work should be carried out from top to bottom, systematically and comprehensively, not piecemeal as before, resulting in a series of new "information islands" problems. The survey found that 59.3% of the schools believed that it was better to hold still than to promote sporadically. It shows that most schools tend to be greedy for digital work. Third, there is an empty show. The survey found that 28.53% of the teachers and workers recognized the digital work of the school, 67.66% of the teachers and workers thought that the digital investment of the school was not cost-effective, and 52.99% of the teachers and workers thought that the form of the digital project of the school was greater than the content. It shows that most teachers and workers believe that the digital work input of the school is greater than the output, which is flashy.

2.3 The practice of digitalization in vocational colleges is not satisfactory. First, it is not systematic. The survey found that 38.37% of the schools have special plans for informatization, 16.28% have school-based data standards, and 94.19% have "data islands". It shows that the digitalization of vocational colleges at this stage is still in a scattered state, the overall planning is insufficient, and the awareness of

standardization development and construction is weak. The second is to miss the point. The survey found that the vast majority of schools' informatization investment is in hardware equipment configuration and management software procurement, and 18.6% of the schools can deeply mine the data center data to support management decisions. It shows that most schools fail to grasp the essentials of digital work and still pay attention to hardware investment. The third is not clear. The survey found that 15.76% of the teachers and workers thought that the digitalization of the school made their work easier and more convenient, and 47.55% felt that it was common. This shows that the digitalization of Vocational Colleges pays little attention to the expansion of "application" scenarios, and there is a tendency to digitalize for the sake of digitalization.

### 3. CAUSE ANALYSIS

Digitalization is not only the future trend of vocational education, but also a new track for the high-quality development of vocational education. As the basic unit of the digitalization of vocational education, the digitalization of vocational colleges is facing a series of problems due to many aspects, levels and dimensions. As far as vocational colleges themselves are concerned, there are mainly the following three aspects.

3.1 Insufficient understanding of digitalization. For a long time, information technology has been narrowly regarded as an auxiliary tool. This narrow concept restricts the deep integration of vocational education and the new generation of information technology, and also makes the cadres and workers of vocational colleges have different opinions on digitalization, which leads to a series of other problems. It can be said that the digital concept of leading cadres in vocational colleges is the first problem to be faced and solved to promote the digital work in vocational colleges.

3.2 The strategy for digitalization is unclear. On the one hand, the rapid development of digital technology will have a direct impact on the teaching, management, evaluation, teaching and research of vocational education. On the other hand, it will change the talent demand standard by shaping the industry, and then force vocational education to make corresponding adjustments. From the survey, the digitalization work of vocational schools is piecemeal, and the "information island" problem is difficult to be solved. The important reason is that the overall planning of digitalization is not enough, and the standard construction lags behind. In other words, the strategy of promoting digitalization in vocational schools is not clear enough.

3.3 The method of digitalization is wrong. It is true that digitalization is a complex system project, and it is definitely not a work without a starting point. The key reason why vocational colleges are hesitant about digitalization is that they fail to find out the correct

working methods, ignore the objective fact that digitalization is only in progress but not completed, always want to "eat fat at one go", and are not prepared to "fight a protracted war", which leads to a lot of work failing to seize opportunities and face difficulties.

#### 4. COUNTERMEASURE RESEARCH

Finding problems and sticking points is to seek countermeasures. In terms of digitalization of vocational colleges, we should focus on ideas, strategies and paths, innovate understanding, optimize strategies and strive to implement them.

4.1 Take the innovation of digital concepts as the guide. The digitalization of vocational colleges should respond to the digitalization trend, focus on the concept innovation, let the leading cadres of vocational colleges "learn" digitalization, let the teachers, students and technical backbones of vocational colleges "get through" digitalization, improve the digitalization literacy of cadres, teachers and students of vocational colleges, and consolidate the foundation of "doing solid" digitalization of vocational colleges.

First, we should enhance the digital leadership of secretaries and principals. The informatization of vocational colleges is a systematic project, which must be upgraded to the "number one project" and the "number one project" in order to be pushed, grasped and accomplished. The information literacy of the leading groups of vocational colleges, especially the secretaries and principals, directly determines the upper limit of the information level of the colleges. The urgent task for the digitalization of vocational colleges is to improve the digitalization literacy of the leadership of vocational colleges, especially the secretaries and principals. Promote the digital transformation and upgrading of Vocational Colleges by improving the digital leadership of secretaries and principals of vocational colleges.

Second, we should enhance the digital executive power of middle-level cadres. The middle-level cadres are the middle structure of the organization. They are in an important position of connecting the preceding and the following. They are an important link and a strong guarantee for the promotion of decision-making and deployment. The digital comprehensive quality of middle-level cadres directly affects whether the digital strategic actions of vocational colleges can be implemented and effective. It is necessary to improve the digital executive ability of middle-level cadres in Vocational Colleges with higher standards, more detailed requirements and more practical measures, and enhance their ability to grasp the overall situation, take charge of the overall situation and cope with changes in the digital context. Third, teachers and students should enhance their digital application ability. Teachers and students are the main participants in educational activities, the two most basic elements in the vocational education

system, and also the application subject and service object of the digitalization of vocational colleges. Minister Huai Jipeng stressed that "application is king", in essence, which is to adhere to people-oriented, serve teachers and students' teaching, research and learning, so as to promote the governance reform of Vocational Colleges and improve the modernization level of governance system and governance ability.

Fourth, we should enhance the digital support capability of technical backbones. At the present stage, the digital technology backbone team in vocational colleges is generally few and unskilled, and the research is not in-depth enough. On the whole, it can not meet the digital requirements of vocational colleges. It is necessary to build a team that not only has good digital professional and technical literacy, but also understands the reality of education and teaching in vocational colleges; Both in terms of education background, age and professional background, and in terms of communication, cooperation and tacit understanding; Technical backbone teams that are loyal, reliable, responsible, and capable of coming, fighting, and winning battles are recruited to effectively enhance their technical support and support capabilities.

4.2 Based on digital strategy innovation. The digitalization of vocational colleges should be based on practical problems, correct some conceptual deviations in the digitalization work of vocational colleges, and scientifically and systematically plan the overall strategy of digitalization of Vocational Colleges from the perspective of practicality, scientificity, applicability and innovation.

First, we should attach importance to practicality. Practicality determines the characteristics of "action first, practical work first" in vocational education. Digitalization of vocational colleges is an important project that affects the cultivation of technical and skilled talents, and it is also a long-term project that concerns the future competitive situation of vocational colleges. We should not be timid and timid on the basis of numerous and complicated situations. Instead, we should highlight the practical characteristics of "action oriented" and "doers" of vocational education, think in the big, focus on the small, and implement various tasks of digitalization of vocational colleges.

Second, we should attach importance to scientificity. Digitalization of vocational colleges is a systematic project, which needs to be planned and promoted with systematic thinking. However, systematic thinking does not mean that we should attack across the board and blossom at multiple points, nor should we expect to achieve it overnight and become fat in one bite. On the contrary, the more systematic the work, the more it needs to adhere to the scientific strategy of "mature first, step-by-step implementation", based on the foundation of digital

construction, find out the current situation of each teaching unit, distinguish the characteristics of each professional course, and explore accumulation, scientific promotion and opening up through pilot and demonstration.

Third, we should attach importance to applicability. The digitalization of vocational colleges can not be separated from the support and guarantee of 5g, big data, artificial intelligence, Internet of things, blockchain and other new generation digital technologies, but we can not only pay attention to the introduction of digital technologies and equipment, and teaching activities still stay in the traditional mode; We should not blindly pursue the high, fine, special and new digital technology, ignore the basic aspects of digital service teaching, service teachers, service students, service assessment and service administration in vocational colleges, and fall into the cage of technology supremacy. We should take the actual needs of education and teaching as a guide, and choose appropriate, economic and accessible digital technology.

Fourth, we should attach importance to innovation. Innovation is the first driving force to promote the reform and development of vocational education. The digitalization of vocational colleges should not be conservative, and should not be narrowly limited to external instrumental applications. Instead, it should be used as an endogenous variable for the systematic reform of vocational colleges, seize the opportunity of the new generation of digital technology, reshape the new pattern of education and teaching in Vocational Colleges through digital thinking, and realize the pattern change of the cultivation of technical and skilled talents from the traditional "large-scale standardization" to the future "large-scale personalization".

4.3 Focus on digital path innovation. The digitalization of vocational colleges should focus on the four aspects of "teaching, learning, management and evaluation", promote the integration of digital technology and education and teaching to a wider range, a higher level and a deeper level, and realize the reconstruction of ideas, teaching, management and evaluation.

First, we should work hard on Teachers' teaching. In terms of hardware, it is necessary to speed up the digital and intelligent upgrading of teaching, training, management, service and other facilities in vocational colleges, equip hardware facilities such as HD interaction, virtual simulation, intelligent perception and data acquisition as required, and create a modern teaching environment for technical skills with good experience. In terms of software, we should start with the six links of teachers' preparation, teaching, approval, assistance, practice and testing, build an effective online and offline mixed teaching mode with digital technology, support flexible and open teaching organization modes such as class selection,

inter school collaboration and school enterprise collaboration, and serve students' personalized training and collaborative education.

Second, we should make efforts to "learn" students. On the one hand, adhere to the principle of "demand driven, application is king", build a platform for co-construction and sharing of high-quality vocational education resources, and effective pool of high-quality resources that are easy to use; Build a platform for students' learning and exchange, and provide students with the whole process, intelligent and personalized services. On the other hand, it is necessary to use new technologies such as virtual reality and artificial intelligence to explore new scenarios for networked, immersive and intelligent technology skills learning and application, develop new applications such as intelligent student partners and intelligent teaching assistants, and provide more appropriate resources and services for students' learning.

Third, we should make an issue of management. We should keenly grasp the new trend of data-driven governance, build data standards, and smooth, unified, safe and convenient data exchange channels through the preparation of "data dictionary"; Build a data brain and further improve the ability of data collection, analysis and mining based on the data center; Build an internal "data governance" mechanism, rely on the massive data of vocational college to promote management business process reengineering, improve management service efficiency, and support strategic planning and scientific decision-making; Build a data sharing mechanism, promote data sharing between the government and schools, realize data sharing across regions, levels and departments, and realize business collaboration inside and outside schools and one-stop handling of educational services.

Fourth, we should seek a breakthrough in "evaluation". On the one hand, we should make a breakthrough in education and teaching evaluation, explore the establishment of personal development files according to the characteristics of vocational college students, and innovate multi-dimensional and differentiated evaluation tools by carrying out accompanying data collection; Explore the establishment of a vocational college teacher evaluation model to provide an objective "portrait" for teachers of different majors and different development stages; Explore the real-time feedback mechanism of classroom teaching effect, and timely and accurately generate the classroom effect analysis report. On the other hand, we should make a breakthrough in the evaluation of examination and enrollment, and expand the proportion of online examination and online technical skill test in the course examination; In the enrollment examination, we will select secondary teaching units or professional fields that are basic, qualified and

willing to explore the reform of large-scale computer-based examination and paperless enrollment examination, and enrich the enrollment examination methods.

#### 5. CONCLUSION

Vocational colleges have a short history of running a school, a thin sediment, great differences in the digital literacy of cadres and workers, misinterpretation of digitization in planning and layout, unsatisfactory practice of informatization and digitization, and other objective problems so that vocational colleges fail to predict and respond to the drastic changes that may be brought about by digitization. There is an urgent need for accurate identification, scientific response and active change, effectively the opportunity of digital transformation and upgrading, effectively promoting the systematic reform of vocational colleges, and cultivating technical and skilled talents to meet the needs of the digital era. Due to the limited total number of samples and the great difference in the digitalization level of vocational colleges, the method of the problem induction, cause discrimination and countermeasure research of this study are inevitably biased, which can be further studied from different regions in the East, central and western regions and at different levels of secondary and higher vocational education. Please criticize and correct the improper aspects of this study.

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# On the research of entrepreneurship education for non common foreign language majors college students

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**Abstract:** With the rapid development of China's economy and the gradual acceleration of urbanization, many college students face more and more employment pressure after entering the society, especially college students majoring in foreign languages, especially those majoring in non-general language majors. The current situation of innovation and entrepreneurship education for non general language majors in Colleges and universities is not optimistic, and there are many problems.

**Key words:** college student; Entrepreneurship education; non-general language majors

Entrepreneurship education for foreign language majors in Colleges and universities, especially for non common language majors, is a process of cultivating non common language students' awareness of innovation and change, guiding them to learn to integrate resources and realize their dreams.[1] However, according to the current development situation, there are still many problems in Entrepreneurship Education for foreign language majors, especially for non-general language majors.

## 1. RESEARCH STATUS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION FOR NON-GENERAL LANGUAGE MAJORS

After searching the relevant entries in the major databases, the author found that there is almost no research on entrepreneurship education for non-general language majors. However, many scholars have done some research on entrepreneurship education for foreign language majors. For example, Wang Zhiteng and Duan Hanwu studied the innovation and entrepreneurship education system of foreign language majors. They analyzed the necessity of establishing the innovation and entrepreneurship education system of foreign language majors, discussed the difficulties in establishing the innovation and entrepreneurship education system of foreign language majors, and put forward the Countermeasures for establishing the innovation and entrepreneurship education system of foreign language majors. Sun Juan conducted a research on the exploration of foreign language talent training mode in local colleges and Universities under the background of innovation and entrepreneurship. She put forward the existing problems of foreign language talent training in local

colleges and universities, and pointed out that the traditional foreign language talent training mode ignores the cultivation of innovation and entrepreneurship ability. The traditional foreign language talent training curriculum system ignores or lacks the innovation and entrepreneurship education module, and the foreign language teachers and students are not enthusiastic about innovation and entrepreneurship education. Then, based on the background of innovation and entrepreneurship, she puts forward the solution of foreign language talent training in local colleges and universities.

In China's academic circles, many relevant personnel have made relevant research on entrepreneurship education for foreign language majors, but no one has conducted research on entrepreneurship education for non common language majors. It can be seen that although colleges and universities begin to pay attention to entrepreneurship education for foreign language majors, they still lack relevant practice. In fact, there are still many problems in Entrepreneurship Education for foreign language majors in Colleges and universities.

## 2. DEVELOPMENT STATUS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION FOR NON-GENERAL LANGUAGE MAJORS

The concept of foreign language education in China has been standing at the micro level of foreign language teaching for a long time, has not broken through the utilitarian thinking of foreign language education, is willing to serve the market demand, but underestimates or even ignores the cultural value and strategic significance of foreign language education.[2] The research of Dai Weidong and Wang Xuemei shows that first-class universities and disciplines pay more attention to global and national issues in scientific research, and pay more attention to innovation and humanistic knowledge in talent training. Wang Shouren, one belt, one road, and Dong Hongchuan, etc., emphasized that the development of foreign languages must be linked to the national strategy and the needs of the country. We should take the training of foreign language professionals into the national strategic level of national security, "one belt and one road" and the construction of the community of human destiny.

"Mass entrepreneurship and innovation" is an important national strategic deployment and the only

way to achieve high-quality economic development. As an important potential force of innovation and entrepreneurship, it is particularly important for college graduates to receive innovation and entrepreneurship education and cultivate innovation and entrepreneurship spirit and ability. Whether in terms of training mode or educational concept, foreign language majors pay more attention to students' professional education, and ignore the importance of innovation and entrepreneurship education for many years. The training of foreign language majors should adjust the direction, integrate innovation and entrepreneurship education into professional education, cultivate comprehensive talents for innovation and entrepreneurship, encourage entrepreneurship, broaden the field of employment and improve the entrepreneurship rate of foreign language professionals.

### 3. PROBLEMS IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION FOR NON-GENERAL LANGUAGE MAJORS

3.1 The curriculum of innovation and entrepreneurship in the training program of foreign language talents in Colleges and universities is thin.

At present, although colleges and universities have begun to pay attention to students' entrepreneurship education, it is often only reflected in a general elective course of fundamentals of College Students' innovation and entrepreneurship, or one or two foreign language professional courses with less class hours, which does not run through the whole process of university education. Taking the entrepreneurship education of Russian language and literature major in a university as an example, there is only one course in the talent training program that reflects the cultivation of students' innovation and entrepreneurship ability, that is, the professional platform course Russian translation innovation practice. Many other schools across the country ignore entrepreneurship education in the curriculum of foreign language majors. It can be seen that although the current training program of colleges and departments offering foreign language majors has courses linked to majors to improve students' innovation and entrepreneurship ability, it is not closely related to professional practice ability.[1]

3.2 Among professional teachers, innovation and entrepreneurship teachers are relatively weak.

Most foreign language teachers in Colleges and universities in China have solid professional knowledge and excellent teaching methods, but they have not formed a clear awareness of innovation and entrepreneurship in thought. At the same time, the cultivation of innovation and entrepreneurship ability is insufficient. In the teaching process, foreign language teachers do not pay attention to the cultivation of students' innovation and Entrepreneurship ability. On the contrary, although part-time teachers in enterprises are not professional

and standardized in teaching methods and means, they have formed a prominent strategic vision, innovative consciousness and cooperative spirit in their work field, are good at thinking and responding, are good at summarizing and innovating, and are good at integrating resources across fields, industries, regions and even borders, These are often the personality traits and career inspiration that school teachers do not have.

3.3 The resource allocation of innovation and entrepreneurship education for foreign language majors is insufficient, and the practice of entrepreneurship is weak.

The practice link in the foreign language talent training program of colleges and universities in China has basically covered the whole process of education, including language skill training, academic year thesis, language practice, translation practice and other links, but the practice link of innovation and entrepreneurship is still weak.[2] It is mainly reflected in two aspects: on the one hand, there are few hours of innovation and entrepreneurship practice, and the continuity is poor, which is often only arranged in one semester of senior grade. On the other hand, due to the shortage of internship funds or insufficient internship bases in many colleges and universities, most foreign language majors often choose independent internship. Foreign language majors who choose to practice on campus often participate in the pre-test counseling for CET8 in the Department. Students who practice off campus either concentrate on preparing for the graduate examination or directly start looking for a job. The traditional educational concept of emphasizing theory and neglecting practice is the biggest obstacle to practical teaching.

3.4 Lack of innovation and entrepreneurship guarantee system in foreign language colleges and departments.

Due to the lack of understanding of cultivating students' innovation and entrepreneurship ability, the current innovation and entrepreneurship guarantee system in foreign language colleges and departments is scarce, which is rarely provided from the aspects of financial support, policy support, system support, evaluation system and so on.[3] Although the innovation and entrepreneurship project is supported by funds, the student leader should be the first author of relevant achievements and articles. Many colleges and universities do not give scientific research awards to instructors for the achievements of undergraduates as the first author, and the work of teachers can not be guaranteed from the perspective of funds, which hinders the enthusiasm of teachers to participate in the project to a certain extent; The results of innovation and entrepreneurship projects, whether qualified, good or excellent, are all passed, and there are few selection and reward policies for excellent results.

### Conclusion

Innovation and entrepreneurship education for foreign language majors is an indispensable part to enhance the innovation and entrepreneurship awareness and ability of foreign language talents and improve their competitiveness. However, according to the current research situation, colleges and universities do not pay due attention to the entrepreneurship education of foreign language majors, especially non lingual majors, resulting in many problems in the entrepreneurship education of foreign language majors in Colleges and universities.

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# Exploration and Practice of Software Engineering Project Practical Training Model Based on Scrum Process

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**Abstract:** For software engineering project practical training, a teaching model applying Scrum agile process is proposed. And the specific implementation process and practical experience of applying Scrum method in teaching are summarized. The practice shows that the training model can overcome some defects of traditional teaching methods, effectively improve students' motivation, development ability and teamwork ability, and enhance the teaching effect of software project practical training courses.

**Keywords:** Scrum; Software Engineering; Project Practical Training

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Software engineering project training is a comprehensive course to train and improve students' practical skills and professional quality<sup>[1]</sup>. The course improves students' system analysis and design ability, code writing and debugging ability, and team communication ability by allowing them to complete real enterprise projects<sup>[2]</sup>. At present, software project training courses have been offered in major universities, but the survey found that most institutions use the traditional waterfall model for management in software training class instruction. In this model, the teacher completes the requirements analysis of the practical training project before class, leads students to learn the project requirements and code design, and assigns the development tasks in class; students write code in groups, and the teacher inspects and guides them<sup>[3]</sup>. The waterfall model requires students to be familiar with the project requirements before development and to write detailed design documents in the system design. If the project requirements change, students need to spend a lot of time and effort to reanalyze and redesign the system, and at the same time, they cannot respond quickly to the changing requirements. The application of agile development methods in software engineering project training has largely solved this problem<sup>[4]</sup>. Scrum, as a practical model of agile development method, presents the best practices and predefined roles of agile development process<sup>[5]</sup>. This paper explores and researches the teaching model of software engineering practical training

based on Scrum agile process by combining the experiences in software project practical training in recent years.

## 2. SCRUM AGILE METHODOLOGY

The Scrum method is an iterative incremental software agile development process where each iteration cycle is called a Sprint, during which the development team completes a set of committed tasks (backlog)<sup>[6]</sup>. Sprint planning meetings, daily Scrum meetings, Sprint review meetings, and Scrum retrospective meetings constitute the check and adjustment aspects of the Scrum methodology<sup>[7]</sup>.

### (1) Develop project plan and product list

Similar to the traditional development process, the Scrum approach requires a project plan upfront. In the Scrum process, however, the development team discusses and generates a product backlog, which is prioritized, and estimates the workload of the tasks<sup>[8]</sup>. During project development, the product backlog is actually a dynamic list of business and technical features of the project to be developed.

### (2) Sprint planning meeting

Each Sprint cycle begins with a planning meeting with the Product Owner, Scrum Master (similar to a Project Manager), and team members. The Sprint planning meeting identifies which product backlog will be implemented in this Spring iteration<sup>[9]</sup>. Once it is identified, the product backlog needs to be refined into Sprint backlog. Team members take away tasks with comparable workloads according to their interests, and the remaining ones are coordinated by the Scrum Master.

### (3) Daily Scrum meeting

Daily Scrum meetings are attended by all team members and are limited to a very short period of time. Participants must stand for each meeting, so they are also known as standing meetings. The content of the meeting is very concise. Each team member only needs to explain and answer three questions: What did you accomplish today? What do you plan to do tomorrow? What are the obstacles to accomplishing your goals? Daily meetings should not be too long.

### (4) Sprint review meeting

During each Sprint review meeting, the team presents

the work done in this iteration to the product owner and other interested parties, and further defines the next step.

#### (5) Sprint retrospective meeting

Before a new Sprint iteration begins, the Scrum Master organizes a Sprint retrospective meeting with the team as an opportunity for the development process to adjust and improve itself.

### 3. SOFTWARE ENGINEERING PROJECT PRACTICAL TRAINING MODEL BASED ON SCRUM PROCESS

#### 3.1 Role Assignment

There are three main roles involved in the Scrum process: the Product Owner, the Scrum Master, and the development team. The Product Owner represents the wishes of the customer and is responsible for gathering requirements from all system stakeholders and prioritizing those requirements. The Scrum Master is the equivalent of a project leader, but this role is not the leader of the team. He protects the team from outside interference during the execution of each Sprint. The team refers to all other project team members directly involved in the implementation process and is a project team with a variety of skills including design, development and testing.

Before the software engineering practical training begins, students are first asked to form teams of their own, with a limit of 5-6 students per team. A student with some management skills is recommended to be the Scrum Master. The Product owner is the teacher. And for larger classes, a teaching assistant, a graduate student or a senior may be invited to participate. They act as the customer representative for any requirements for the product.

#### 3.2 Implementation Process

The implementation process of the Scrum-based software engineering practical training model is shown in Figure 1. The implementation of Scrum revolves around a Sprint, where the teacher describes the project requirements as multiple user stories, and then decomposes the user stories into a product backlog to help students understand the tasks, workload, and priority of the tasks for the product to be developed. The length of a Sprint cycle is not fixed and can be set flexibly. However, it is important to note that the Sprint cycle should be the same for each group in order to align the course schedule. For example, for a 6-week practical training, every 7 days could be designated as a Sprint cycle.

In the later Sprint planning meeting, all participants of the practical training course, including the Product Owner, Scrum Master, and the development team, are present. The Product Owner details the priority of each backlog, and the development team selects the backlog that can be completed within this Sprint cycle.

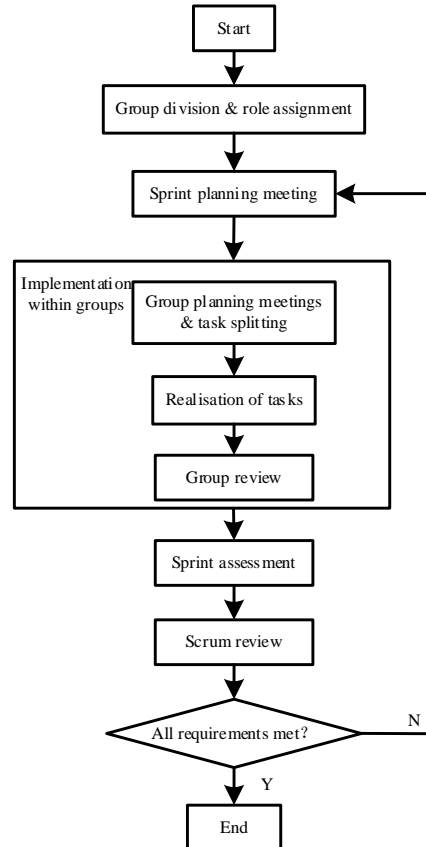


Figure 1 Scrum-based Software engineering practical training model

Then, each project team enters into their own Sprint implementation phase. First, a group Sprint planning meeting is held to break down the backlog into a task list and estimate the amount of work required for each task. Then, members of the development team can adopt the relevant tasks according to their interests and expertise and make a commitment to the completion time. Next, the team members realize the tasks. Finally, a group review is conducted. Every morning, the project team holds an agile meeting (stand-up meeting) for 10-15 minutes, where team members speak in turn to explain what they have done yesterday, what they will do today, and what help they need for current problems.

Scrum is an incremental iterative development process that results in a deliverable at the end of each iteration. At the end of a Sprint, there is a Sprint review meeting where the project teams present their work to the Product Owner, who provides feedback based on the presentation. After the review, the project team conducts a Scrum review together to identify what was done well or not so well in the Sprint. the Scrum methodology focuses on seeing the runnable software version of the output of each iteration, so the software delivered in the iteration is an important indicator of the results of the Sprint and can also be used as a basis for teacher's assessment.

After the Sprint review, the Product Owner prepares for the next Sprint. The product backlog is modified

and reprioritized based on the last results. After the new product backlog is completed, the process moves to the new Sprint. The Sprint iterates until the Product Owner determines that all requirements are complete and ready for the product release.

### 3.3 Assessment

The difficulty in assessing course design or practical training is that it is difficult to quantify students' work, which may cause injustice. In the past, software engineering course design generally focused on the formation of documents, and teachers understood the workload of students by reviewing their documents. This method of assessment may lead to injustice, for example, a team that does not complete the product may receive a higher score.

In the Scrum-based practical training process of software engineering course, a class is divided into multiple project groups. Each group is a complete Scrum team. All team members should be involved in the whole project, and each student completes multiple backlogs, so the project assessment can be based on the amount of backlog completion.

## 4. CONCLUSIONS

Applying Scrum, a typical representative of agile software development approach, to the process of software engineering practical training can overcome some shortcomings in traditional teaching.

First, it avoids the possibility of frequent reworking due to poor design and greatly increases the project completion rate. By splitting the project development process into multiple iterations, the incremental results of multiple iterations are added up to form the final software product, and the completion of each iteration can further enhance students' sense of accomplishment.

Second, waste is eliminated and training is focused. Agile development emphasizes outputting deliverable software and does not focus on the documentation of the development process. Students only need to write some important documents. So they are able to focus on code writing and testing, which helps to improve their coding and debugging skills.

Third, the self-managed agile approach motivates students, spurs on lazy students, and effectively increases student engagement.

Fourth, teachers have the workload of each student, so they can assess students more fairly.

After exploration and experimentation, it is found that using Scrum agile method for software engineering project practical training not only let students experience the whole process of software engineering implementation, but also enhanced students' project management and development abilities, and achieved the training objectives with good results.

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# Research on the Instructional Design of *University Computer Fundamentals* Based on BOPPPS Model

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**Abstract:** In view of the problems in the current teaching of *University Computer Fundamentals* course, we propose to integrate the BOPPPS model into the instructional design of this course, modularize the whole teaching process, and give methods and specific operations for each teaching module. The aim is to enhance students' interest and participation, improve the effectiveness of classroom teaching, and better cultivate students' ability to effectively use computers to analyze and solve problems.

**Keywords:** BOPPPS; Computer Fundamentals; Instructional Design

## 1. INTRODUCTION

*University Computer Fundamentals* is a general education course offered by most colleges and universities for new students who are not majoring in computer science. The course takes the transfer of knowledge and skills as the foundation and the cultivation of thinking as the goal, focusing on developing students' awareness and ability to use computers and information technology tools to analyze and solve problems, which lays the foundation of information technology for subsequent professional studies<sup>[1]</sup>. At present, the following two problems exist in the course teaching. First, the course has huge content and limited class time. 44 class hours involve the knowledge of many courses in computer science, with complicated concepts and numerous terms<sup>[2]</sup>. Second, the teaching classes are often large, and there are still many problems in the existing teaching process of computer courses, such as the lack of innovative teaching models and teaching methods, dull and boring classroom teaching, lack of student interest in learning, and low learning efficiency<sup>[3]</sup>. This requires teachers to design a reasonable teaching process and consider how to get the maximum possible effect of teaching within the limited school hours without overburdening teachers and students by organizing the teaching process rationally and designing reasonable classroom activities.

The BOPPPS model is a model of teaching and learning process that emphasizes student participation

and feedback, which is highly recommended by many prestigious schools in North America<sup>[4]</sup>. It helps teachers break down and analyze the teaching and learning process, identify blind spots, and improve teaching effectiveness. Its application shows that it is an effective, efficient and productive model that can promote students' active participation in classroom teaching<sup>[5]</sup>. This paper discusses the application of the BOPPPS model to the teaching of *University Computer Fundamentals* to improve students' interest and classroom participation in order to achieve the purpose of effective teaching.

## 2. BOPPPS INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

The BOPPPS instructional model is theoretically based on constructivism and the communicative approach and constructs an instructional framework based on Kolb's experiential learning model<sup>[6]</sup>. The BOPPPS model is a closed-loop instructional control model consisting of student engagement and feedback, and is known for its effective instructional design. The BOPPPS closed-loop instructional control model is shown in Figure 1. The model divides the instructional process into six modules from the perspective of instructional design and implementation, namely *bridge-in*, *objective*, *pre-assessment*, *participatory learning*, *post-assessment*, and *summary*<sup>[7]</sup>.

Firstly, the teacher attract students' attention through bridge-in, so that they can actively join the lesson with interest. Then it is necessary to make clear to the students what objectives they should gain through the learning. The pre-assessment is used to understand the students' mastery of prior knowledge and to prepare for the subsequent teaching. Then, through teacher questions, class exercises, case studies, group discussions, and student evaluations, students are deeply involved in the knowledge building process. Post-assessment is to test students' mastery of the knowledge they have learned through exercises and quizzes, and to compare it with the previously set objective to check whether the objectives presented in the lesson have been achieved. Summary is a summary and reflection on the content of the lesson, in which the teacher and students reflect on what the students have learned and what problems the teacher

has in the course of the lesson based on the comparison of the post-assessment results with the objectives<sup>[8]</sup>.

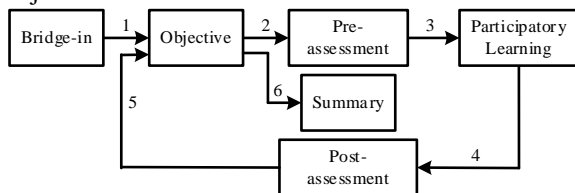


Figure 1 BOPPPS closed-loop instructional model

To sum up, the BOPPPS teaching model forms a good closed loop for the whole teaching from before class (bridge-in, objective, pre-assessment), during class (participatory learning), and after class (post-assessment, summary), which is conducive to the teaching activities. Students are involved in the whole learning process, which has better effect compared with the traditional one-way output teaching model.

### 3. BOPPPS-BASED INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN OF UNIVERSITY COMPUTER FUNDAMENTALS

The BOPPPS model standardizes the learning process of knowledge points and focuses on two core points: one is to emphasize students' deep participation in learning; the other is to emphasize teachers' timely access to students' feedback information and their ability to adjust subsequent teaching activities based on the feedback. The teaching process design of *University Computer Fundamentals* based on the BOPPPS model is as follows.

**Bridge-in (B):** The bridge-in session aims to enhance students' interest in learning. A good introduction can stimulate students' learning enthusiasm, make them interested, focused and active, and improve the quality of understanding and memorizing, which directly affects the result of learning. In the design of *University Computer Fundamentals*, in addition to the conventional ways of introduction such as questions, discussions and tasks, the teacher can also use fresh ways such as narrating stories related to the topic and setting up doubts. For example, in the introduction of binary, the importance of binary in the design of electronic computers can be emphasized from the story of the famous 101-page report. Through this bridge-in, students can broaden their horizons by linking computers, a product of modern civilization, to ancient culture and stimulate their desire to learn more about computers.

**Objective (O):** Objectives are the final standards to be achieved in the lesson, and they should be student-oriented, clear, specific and measurable. Objectives not only guide the teaching process, but also guide the measurement and evaluation of learning effects. On the one hand, teachers can clearly know what to teach and what teaching objectives to achieve, and on the other hand, students can clearly know what to learn in this lesson. To what extent? How to apply? The objectives of *University Computer Fundamentals* focus on "who", "what will

be learned", and "how to learn". For example, in the design of the teaching objectives of binary focus on two aspects. One is to make students figure out that binary is the basis of computer information representation and establish the concept that any information must be presented in binary in a computer; the second is to teach students to be proficient in the conversion of binary to decimal. The objectives are focused and clear, fully reflecting the observability and measurability of the objectives. Students fully recognize the importance of learning the content of this topic while clearly identifying the direction of their training.

**Pre-assessment (P):** Pre-assessment emphasizes the analysis of students' learning situation and formative evaluation. For example, at the beginning of the school year, we use questionnaires to find out students' knowledge of the basics of the *University Computer Fundamentals* course, and then design the whole course based on this. Before each class, we use open-ended questions, brainstorming, and quizzes to understand students' interests and abilities, their mastery of previous knowledge, and to focus on the purpose of the class, so that the teacher can fine-tune the depth and pace of the content. For example, the pre-assessment session of teaching binary is to understand students' knowledge of information presentation and the principles of computer processing of information, as well as their level of knowledge of binary. If it is found that most students know little about the binary used by computers, the content needs to be designed to give more weight to teaching basic concepts about information, binary, etc.

**Participatory learning (P):** Participatory learning is the core of the BOPPPS model and is an important way to achieve effective teaching and learning. In participatory learning, students are the main body of learning. By encouraging students to actively participate in the teaching process, strengthening the exchange of information between instructors and students, and the participatory interaction between the two sides around problem solving, students can deeply understand and master the knowledge they have learned. In the teaching design of *University Computer Fundamentals*, we can use various ways to enhance students' participation in class according to the teaching content, such as thinking & sharing, game playing, debating, role play, case study, cooperative learning, etc. As an example, in a class introducing the composition of a computer, after introducing the theoretical knowledge related to the architecture of a Von Neumann-style computer, five students can be chosen to play the roles of the five major components of a computer, i.e., operator, controller, memory, input device, and output device, and role-play to simulate and introduce the main functions of each component as well as the interactions and connections among them. This

participatory learning style is conducive to enhancing the classroom atmosphere, increasing students' interest in learning and deepening their impression of what they have learned.

Post-assessment (P): The purpose of post-assessment is to test the effectiveness of teaching and learn how well students have mastered their knowledge. Classroom quizzes, scenario analysis, problem solving, and homework assignments are used to understand what students have learned and whether they have achieved their objectives. For example, through our cloud platform, test questions are distributed for the content of the lesson, mainly multiple choices and fill-in-blanks. Alternatively, the MOOC online assessment system can be used to evaluate the students' knowledge mastery and complete the post-assessment session of teaching. Through the post-assessment, teachers can timely find out the problems in the teaching process and reasonably adjust the teaching content and teaching schedule so as to achieve the preset objectives and effective teaching.

Summary (S): The purpose of the summary is to summarize the class content, to help students integrate their knowledge, and to preview the content of the next class. The *University Computer Fundamentals* class can be summarized in both intellectual and emotional aspects. The knowledge summary can be done by using the popular mind map, which integrates the loose knowledge points and chapters, so that the students can have an intuitive understanding of the whole course knowledge system. Emotional summary can be done in a more relaxed way, such as having students write comment cards, praising students for their efforts and learning achievements, etc.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

Compared with traditional teaching methods, the BOPPPS-based instructional model of *University Computer Fundamentals* focuses more on participatory learning. Through the interlocking instructional design and compact teaching pace, the class atmosphere is made more active and students' interest and motivation in learning are increased. Based on the pre-assessment and post-assessment,

teachers can keep track of students' mastery of knowledge and adjust the teaching depth and progress according to the real-time feedback. The BOPPPS-based instructional design of *University Computer Fundamentals* proposed here has proved to be effective and has certain reference value in the teaching reform.

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