

# Application of Internet Technology in Ideological and Political Practice Teaching

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**Abstract**—Practical teaching is an important content of ideological and political teaching. Using the advantages of Internet technology can not only broaden the teaching scope of ideological and political practical teaching, but also improve the efficiency and quality of ideological and political practical teaching. This article combines the current situation of ideological and political teaching, and analyzes the characteristics and advantages of Internet technology, and discusses and analyzes the application of Internet technology in ideological and political practical teaching in terms of practical teaching content, teaching methods, and teaching evaluation. The author further thought about how to better integrate Internet technology with ideological and political practice teaching, and give full play to the role of Internet technology in ideological and political teaching.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Ideological and political courses are not only one of the main channels of ideological and political education for students, but also an important way to improve students' political literacy and cultivate students' correct values, outlook on life and world outlook. At the same time, the ideological and political course teaching content is theoretically strong, and the students are not interested in learning, and the students are not very active in participating in the ideological and political practice teaching activities. The development and popularization of Internet technology have brought new challenges and opportunities to school ideological and political education. Schools should fully recognize the role of Internet technology in improving the efficiency and effectiveness of ideological and political education, and actively use the role of Internet technology in ideological and political practice teaching. This can fully mobilize the enthusiasm of students, improve their sense of acquisition and participation, and thus effectively improve the effectiveness of ideological and political teaching.

## 2 THE STATUS QUO OF IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL TEACHING UNDER THE SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF INTERNET TECHNOLOGY

The overall effect of ideological and political education in Chinese universities is not optimistic. The main reasons are the following aspects. First of all, although colleges and universities have realized the importance of ideological and political education for student development, theoretical teaching and practical teaching

are separated in the actual teaching process. Practical teaching is affected by hardware facilities, traditional education concepts and other factors and cannot be effectively carried out, and its formalization is relatively serious. Under the traditional education concept, the teacher's teaching is the center, and the classroom preaching method is used to carry out teaching. In particular, some middle-aged and elderly teachers lack innovative spirit and cannot adapt to new techniques and complicated operations. Besides, the information is not updated in time, and Internet technology cannot be fully utilized to assist teaching, which hinders the development of ideological and political practice teaching. Moreover, under the traditional teaching mode, students are not very interested in the study of ideological and political courses, and their innovation in practical courses is not enough. Students lack subjective initiative, unable to give full play to their innovative role and improve their own ideological awareness. Secondly, the school is limited by its own conditions and lacks funding for Internet construction. This leads to a weak hardware infrastructure and lack of professional maintenance. This also makes it impossible for students and teachers to effectively use Internet resources to carry out learning and teaching work. Most of the learning software on the market is fee-based, and many new resources cannot be used due to the lack of funds in schools, and the role of Internet technology in ideological and political teaching cannot be used. This also limits the innovative development of ideological and political practice teaching, and fails to achieve the expected goal of educating people. In addition, affected by the social environment, in the Internet age, students and teachers are in a diversified cultural environment. Young students are affected by cultural differences between China and the West. The uneven information on

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the Internet will also have a greater impact on students' values. In order to prevent students from being affected by the Internet, many schools restrict students' use of mobile phones, attach importance to professional courses and despise ideological and political courses, which to a certain extent restricts the role of the Internet in the teaching of ideological and political courses.

In the Internet age, the information that people get is instantaneous, and people can get the information they want anytime and anywhere. This has led to great changes in the educational environment and methods, which poses a great challenge to the timeliness of traditional ideological and political teaching. Classroom teaching and theme practical teaching activities are all methods of ideological and political education. However, its timeliness is not enough, and the use of Internet platforms can break through time and space restrictions. Teachers can answer questions and counsel online according to students' requirements, exchange learning resources anytime and anywhere, and choose learning content independently. Some schools creatively combine Internet technology with teaching, using mobile smart learning apps such as WeChat and Weibo, and mobile smart learning apps such as NetEase Open Classes and Superstar Mo Class to provide students with rich ideological and political education resources. Students can also learn, work, and discuss online, which also enriches the content of ideological and political courses and innovates the mode of ideological and political teaching.

### **3 ANALYSIS ON THE SPECIFIC APPLICATION OF INTERNET TECHNOLOGY IN IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL PRACTICE TEACHING**

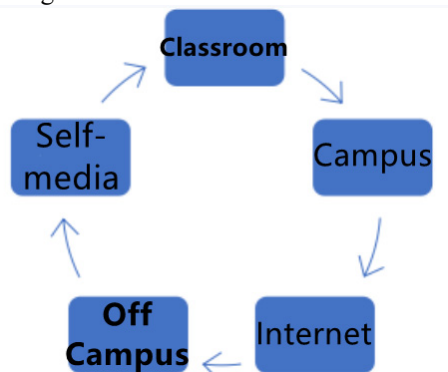
#### **3.1. Self-media Application**

Self-media refers to platforms that use computers, mobile phones and other tools to achieve information interaction. These platforms include WeChat, Weibo, APP, and Internet websites. The application of self-media in the classroom of school ideological and political education has caused great changes in teaching methods. Teachers can use self-media to achieve real-time participation in the classroom and extension of after-school content, and improve the convenience and timeliness of ideological and political education. Meanwhile, the self-media has also broadened the content of ideological and political teaching, so that teachers can pay close attention to students' ideological trends both inside and outside the classroom. Teachers can also add the latest teaching resources and content that students are interested in in time, and use self-media public opinion to guide students to cultivate correct ideas. Judging from the current situation of ideological and political practice teaching, the teaching form is composed of in-class and extra-curricular. In-class practice includes classroom discussions, keynote speeches and group debates. Extracurricular practices include various campus practical activities, visits to the Red Revolution education base, social hotspot surveys, and video shooting. However, due to factors such as

funding, location, and safety, universities have high requirements for teachers. The school pays more attention to professional technical ability, so that the current ideological and political practice teaching is still based on in-class practice teaching. In terms of evaluation methods, text reports and classroom reports are mainly used, and there is a lack of teacher supervision mechanism and self-evaluation and mutual evaluation [1]. In reality teaching, the extension of teaching theory content is less integrated with students' majors and social practice. It mainly focuses on thematic education, and lacks the integration of professional and local resources. In these aspects, teachers can use self-media methods to improve the convenience of students' access to teaching resources. This will make teaching pay more attention to local social hotspots and modern social development.

Under the concept of integration of knowledge and action, Internet + big ideological and political innovation, the value of the combination of self-media and ideological and political practice teaching is to stimulate students' interest in learning through the application of self-media, broaden the scope of learning, and enable inside and outside the classroom, inside and outside the school, Theory and practice are better combined. Specifically, the application of self-media to ideological and political practice teaching has the following aspects. Firstly, universities can use self-media to carry out rich subject teaching and develop rich subject education content. Teachers can apply theme teaching according to the actual and professional needs of students, and combine the convenience of self-media extracurricular learning to require students to provide text reports, take and upload pictures, and conduct theme exchanges on the information platform regularly. Secondly, colleges and universities can construct a diversified and three-dimensional teaching method, forming a "five-in-one" practical teaching model, with the classroom as the center, extending to the campus, and from the campus to the outside. Students can use self-media and the Internet to closely integrate school learning and off-campus practice, and eventually return to the classroom [2]. In the classroom, students use a modern learning platform to participate in classroom interaction in real time. All students in the school can participate in topic sharing, and use WeChat and Weibo to update information regularly. Extend to the whole school and outside the school through the activities in the school, and finally return to the classroom through self-media to summarize and summarize. This method not only mobilizes students' enthusiasm for participating in practice, but also changes the boring and single teaching method, making the study of ideological and political theory easier to be accepted and understood. Otherwise, colleges and universities should strengthen the guidance of ideological and political theory, actively respond to the theme of the country and the times, and train students to become qualified builders of the socialist cause. Teachers should highlight the core tasks of ideological and political education, communicate with schools through self-media, and always pay attention to students' ideological trends. Teachers should also encourage students to use self-media to learn ideological and political theories in and out of the classroom, understand and pay attention to the new

situation of the country, establish correct ideological concepts, and cultivate their noble character. Thirdly, colleges and universities should innovate practical assessment and evaluation models, and conduct quantitative analysis on the specific performance of students in activities. Teachers can open a channel for students' mutual evaluation at any time during class practice. The mutual evaluation between students will help enhance their sense of gain and participation. Schools with conditions can also display the progress of the activity on a real-time screen, and use the learning and teaching platform to count the number of likes and topic replies among students into the assessment.



**Figure 1.** "Five in One" Practical Teaching Mode

### 3.2. Application of Big Data and Cloud Computing Technology

Under "Internet + Big Ideological and Political" [3], the school's ideological and political education has entered an era of comprehensive data. The integration of the Internet and big data makes the information obtained more comprehensive and accurate, and the combination with cloud computing enables people to comprehensively record school ideological and political education. The improvement of data analysis and calculation level makes it possible to better and more deeply grasp the essence of things, grasp the objective laws of ideological and political education, and build a new and efficient teaching model. Big data can fully integrate theoretical education and practical education, and integrate textbook knowledge and network knowledge. Big data has linked schools, enterprises, society, and families to build a big ideological and political education model. In this mode, students can use Internet equipment to quickly and conveniently obtain the information resources they need, and they can spread valuable information through the Internet at a high speed. With the improvement of data storage and processing capabilities, the value density of data information has increased. This makes it difficult for information audiences to screen information, and enables different types of data information to be quickly spread and effectively shared. Finally, the use of cloud computing saves human resources and liberates the mind. People can explore other development directions based on existing ideological and political education information resources, and improve the effectiveness of education according to the objective laws of ideological and political education. Under the big ideological and political education model,

not only the education cost is reduced, but the teacher can also search for valuable resources suitable for student development from the Internet. In the meantime, big data can alleviate the pressure of students, and through the combination of schools, society, enterprises and families, students can give full play to their subjective initiative in the Internet environment, so that their thinking and language skills can be effectively improved.

Specifically, the following points should be paid attention to when applying big data and cloud computing technologies in ideological and political practice teaching. Firstly, each university should strengthen the top-level design and accurately position the goal of talent training. In order to cultivate compound talents with strong practical ability and strong innovation ability, colleges and universities must increase cooperation with enterprises and design teaching according to the needs of their positions. Secondly, colleges and universities should use Internet technology to build practical education websites. For example, a special learning website for the main courses of ideological and political courses, setting up various teaching content on the website platform can realize online learning, video resources and practical results presentation and sharing, and answering questions after class, and use these teaching resources to carry out online education activities. In order to cultivate students' innovative practical ability and build entrepreneurship training bases to carry out innovative and entrepreneurial activities, colleges and universities should encourage students to participate in social research and community services, provide students with more opportunities to contact society, and help students establish correct values. Thirdly, universities need to strengthen the construction of campus bases. Universities need to make good use of Internet technology to build a base for resource sharing, combine professional characteristics and talent advantages to strengthen school-enterprise, school-government cooperation, and make the practice base three-dimensional, all-round and multi-level development. Fourth, in order to meet the requirements of student quality development, colleges and universities need to adopt project-based and modular teaching methods, and divide the modules into several projects to encourage students to actively participate in the practical learning of each module. Students can visit and visit on the network platform according to practical projects, and carry out experiential learning activities such as online adventures and online visits. These virtual practice projects and network modules provide impetus for the innovative development of ideological and political practice teaching. Fifth, due to the construction of the campus practice base, the goal of value return can be better and more fully realized. Therefore, teachers of ideological and political courses should fully highlight the subjective status of practical education, strengthen the appeal of ideological work, and implement the activities of ideological and political education such as club activities and public welfare activities. This can fully integrate campus culture with off-campus practice. Universities should also pay more attention to the implicit education of ideological and political, that is, use practical classrooms to guide and develop students. Colleges and universities can promote

and learn the content of the core values of socialism by establishing seminars, or campus singing competitions to help students and teachers feel the ideological and humanistic charm of ideological and political knowledge. Finally, colleges and universities should integrate teaching resources and give play to the ideological and political functions of different practical resources, so that students can more accurately understand the pluralistic thoughts in society, and cultivate their ability to resist the negative influence of pluralistic thoughts on themselves. Meanwhile, colleges and universities should strengthen school-enterprise cooperation and build a dual-main sportsman model. Under the ideological and political education model, the school is responsible for the document spirit of the superior departments, ensuring the smooth communication mechanism inside and outside the school, and innovatively improving the planning and implementation of ideological and political education. The school should establish a dynamic information resource database to record the changes in students' ideology and political beliefs in particular. Colleges and universities should also use this as a basis to clarify the job responsibilities, service content, service methods, and service goals of teachers, party and government leaders, and student staff. What the school has to solve is how to play the role of the big ideological and political education model by improving the scientific nature of education management.

## **4 COUNTERMEASURES TO STRENGTHEN THE FUNCTION OF INTERNET TECHNOLOGY IN THE TEACHING OF IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL PRACTICE**

### **4.1. Strengthen School Support for Internet Technology**

In the social background of Internet technology, schools, ideological and political teachers and students should fully realize the role of the Internet in ideological and political teaching. In order to create a more efficient and scientific intelligent learning platform, colleges and universities must increase the school's support for Internet technology and strengthen material, system and talent guarantees. Universities should improve and update basic network facilities in time to ensure the normal operation of campus networks and the speed of mobile terminals to enable Internet technology to be fully used in teaching. Colleges and universities also need to improve the regulatory system to ensure the smooth operation of Internet technology and formulate rules for the civilized use of the Internet. The school should require all colleges to strictly implement and supervise, guide students to correctly understand the Internet, develop a civilized Internet habit, and give full play to the guiding role of ideological and political courses in the formation of students' correct ideas. Universities need to increase the introduction and training of technical talents, do a good job in the development, production and operation of Internet programs, and provide technical support for the

application of Internet technology in ideological and political practice teaching.

### **4.2. Improve the Ability of Ideological and Political Teachers to Apply Internet Technology**

Teachers of ideological and political courses should first fundamentally change the traditional teaching concepts, and creatively combine Internet technology with ideological and political practice teaching based on the actual situation of students. This can broaden student communication channels, optimize the teaching environment, and enrich teaching resources [4]. Teachers should strengthen communication and exchanges, and regularly share the results of Internet + ideological and political teaching. Simultaneously, teachers should also pay attention to improving their own abilities, especially some teachers with backward concepts and older teachers should strengthen the learning of new technologies and concepts, and continuously improve their ability to use Internet technology to carry out teaching. In this way, ideological and political classrooms that are popular with students can be created, and the teaching quality of ideological and political courses can be improved.

### **4.3. Guide Students to Use Internet Learning Software Correctly**

The majority of students must first give full play to their subjective status, and teachers need to correctly guide students to use various learning software to cultivate their awareness of autonomous learning. Teachers can arrange tasks through the Internet learning platform before students use the software, so that students can explore and discuss purposefully in groups in groups. Teachers can also allow students to find problems, solve problems, submit task completion reports, and do a good job of summarizing and summarizing learning during the offline field investigation. The implementation of teaching practice should no longer be confined to the campus, but to guide students out of the campus to conduct field investigations in society. This student-based teaching model can not only improve the initiative and participation of students in autonomous learning, but also effectively cultivate students' study habits and independent thinking ability. Besides, students can also use the tasks posted on the platform to get close to the real investigation work environment, overcome the problem of lack of practical opportunities in theoretical teaching, and alleviate students' unsuitability in entering society. The tasks issued by the platform require students to carry out outside the school, various surveys are matched with appropriate survey methods, and the test is completed after a stage. Teachers can use the mobile platform to realize dynamic supervision of students' learning. Students can also feedback the problems encountered in the field survey to the platform, and teachers will give timely feedback and targeted guidance. This has changed the difficulties caused by the scattered students in practical teaching [5]. In the classroom, teachers should make full use of social software such as WeChat and

Weibo to carry out ideological and political education for students. Teachers can use these social software to communicate with individual students with problems, grasp the dynamics of students' thoughts and guide them correctly. Furthermore, teachers can use these social software to build chat groups. From time to time, teachers can share some articles and hot news that are beneficial to cultivating students' correct values, and guide students to discuss these hot issues. This can subtly cultivate students' correct thinking and concepts.

## 5 CONCLUSION

In summary, under the social background of Internet technology, the teaching of ideological and political courses in schools has undergone great changes. College ideological and political courses have gradually broken through the shackles of traditional classroom teaching, and actively used Internet technology to create more efficient and scientific ideological and political classrooms. In ideological and political practical teaching, making full use of Internet technology can not only improve the effectiveness of ideological and political courses, but also make practical education more closely integrate the development needs of the times and society. In this way, the ideological and political classroom has become the main position for propagating the core values of socialism and cultivating successors of socialist modernization.

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