

# A STUDY ON STUDENTS' PARTICIPATION RIGHTS IN UNIVERSITY POLICY IN SHANDONG PROVINCE, CHINA

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Abstract: College students' participation in school governance arouses more research interests. As far back as Medieval Europe, college students' participation at the University of Bologna was a spontaneous educational phenomenon. Now the participation of college students is more standardized and systematic. In China, college students' participation in university governance is considered an important aspect of building a modern university system. What rights do students have to participate? Are students' participation rights granted? This study selected 9 public universities in Shandong Province to explore the policies of students' participation in school governance. It mainly used the university charter as the material, and adopted the method of text analysis. The results of the study found that, first students' participation was actively empowered in college policies. Students' participation rights were also diverse including education rights, appeal rights, social activities rights, knowing rights, proposal rights, resource rights, further study rights, evaluation rights, decision-making rights and discussion rights. However, the frequency of different rights was different, indicating that they had different degrees of recognition. Decision-making rights and discussion rights had the lowest frequency, which might mean that schools need to strengthen their policies in these areas.

Keywords: College Students, Participation Rights, University Policy, Characteristic.

#### Introduction

College students' participation in university governance is a subject worth studying. Early in Medieval Europe, University of Bologna was famous for students' governance, where college students had absolute rights in university governance. Although in the subsequent historical development, college students gradually lost their main role in university governance. However, since the introduction of core stakeholder theory into education, college students' participation in university governance has already reignited the interests of researchers. In addition, there are student-centered theory and modern governance theory, which also support college students' participation in university governance. These theories hold that college students are the core stakeholders of the university and should participate in university governance legally and equally (Morrow, 1998).



Although there are a few negative research findings such as low effectiveness and efficiency of student's efforts, which may result in frustration and loss of motivation. And then it may ultimately jeopardize potential benefits for students as well as the schools (Meeuwissen et al., 2019). But more researches prove that college students' participation in university governance has positive value for students, schools and society. The degree of involvement in activities is significantly associated with cognitive and affective growth (Astin, 1997). It can provide opportunities for students to apply classroom knowledge to real world settings and develop some special skills which assist in the practical realities of living after graduation (Astin,1997). It also can enhance students interpersonal and leadership skills (Pascarella & Terenzini, 1991), and improve students' satisfaction with their universities (Abrahamowicz, 1988).

Therefore, not only theoretical researchers advocate that student should participate in university governance, but also many countries such as US, France, UK have already implemented some practices. For example, American universities set up certain seats for students in school administration committee and school board. In 1998, World Higher Education Conference brings up that "the state and decision makers of higher universities and colleges should regard students as the major and responsible participants of higher educational reforms, which includes students' participation in discussion related higher education, assessment, reforms of curriculum and teaching method reforms, as well as participation in making policies and management of universities and colleges within the scale of modern system". The democratization of higher education makes students' participation more widespread; many countries have introduced policies that wide students' participation. For example, the UK government requires higher education institutions to expand students' participation activities (Harrison & Waller, 2017).

Comparatively speaking, China's research on this aspect is later than that of the West countries. However, the modernization of China's higher education governance also requires the participation of students. In 2011, the Ministry of Education of China promulgated the interim measures for formulating the constitution of higher education institutions (Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, 2011). In this document, college students' rights of participation in university governance are clearly echoed. Since then, universities have issued university charters in response to the reform measures of the Ministry of Education.

#### **Research Objectives**

At present, most studies at home and abroad have focused on the theoretical premise of participation and the ways, modes and effects of participation practice, while there is little research on participation policy. This study selects 9 public universities in Shandong Province to discuss the policy discourse expression of student's participation in school governance, mainly using the university charter



as the material and adopting the method of text analysis to explore the discourse expression characteristics of student's participation rights in the charter. There are three research objectives.

Objective1: To explore the attitudes towards students' participation rights in university policy.

Objective2: To find out students' participation rights allowed in the Charter documents.

Objective3: To explore characteristics of students' participation rights allowed in the Charter documents.

#### Literature Review

The existing research can be divided into two aspects: participation theory and participation practice. Stakeholder theory is the main theoretical basis for students' participation in school governance. And the practical research mainly discusses the ways, effects and problems of Implementation of students' participation.

# 1. What Is College Students Participation

Although everyone has achieved a basic consensus on the importance of college students' participation in governance, there are still many opinions on what is college students' participation in governance. College students' participation in governance means that college students have the rights to express their opinions and even participate in them and make relevant decisions in person, so as to promote the democratization and scientific management of colleges and universities (Wu, 2008). Student participation means that students, as the main body, actively and responsibly participate in the internal governance of the university in specific fields and to a limited extent in the form of personal direct participation or representative participation, so as to promote the good governance of the university (Dong, 2015). Existing studies have explained the connotation of students' participation from different perspectives, which is not only an affirmation of students' participation, but also a framework for students' participation. It provides a conceptual framework for us to understand students' participation in the internal governance of universities.

Participation rights is the general term for students' rights to participate in school affairs and activities, including academic and non-academic matters and activities (Guo & Sun, 2012). It is manifested as the participation rights of individual students and the participation rights of student groups. Students' individual participation rights generally include knowing rights, proposal rights, appeal rights, etc. (Lu, 2020).

## 2. Research on Participation Theory

In 1963, the Stanford Research Institute (SRI for short) clearly put forward the concept of "stakeholders". In 1984, the publication of Strategic Management: A Stakeholder Approach marked



the formal formation of core stakeholder theory (Freeman, 2010). The success of stakeholder theory in western corporate governance practice has made this theory gradually recognized by all walks of life, and gradually expanded to other social fields including education. The central idea of this theory is that a complex institution is made up of competing groups, each with its own special interests that needs to be served in collective decision-making. Each of these interest groups is called a "stakeholder" or sometimes a "stakeholder group" that needs to autonomously express its own specific interests or needs (Morrow, 1998). The university is a complex institution composed of a variety of interest groups, each with its own special interests. Therefore, each interest group should be a legitimate and equal stakeholder in university governance. So, in university governance, the stakeholder theory is also applicable. Some studies believe that students and teachers are the "owners" of the university, and the analysis framework of stakeholders is applied. The interest groups of the university are divided into four levels of which teachers, administrators and students are the most important groups (Rosovsky, 1991).

# 3. Research on Student Participation Implementation

First of all, students' participation in university governance is not only conducive to the development of the school, but also to the development of students. Some studies explore the significance of students' participation in university governance from the perspective of students' subject status, and believe that participation shows students' equal status among administrators, teachers, and students, and so students should be encouraged to participate (Ashby, 1983). Students' participation in university governance can improve the management level and management efficiency of colleges and universities, and contribute to the development of university institutions themselves. The significance of students' participation in university governance can be attributed to three aspects: beneficial to society, beneficial to schools, and beneficial to students (Lizzio, 2009). According to different classification criteria, there are direct participation and indirect participation in student participation, Organizational Participation and Individual Participation. Student organizations are the main representatives and defenders of student interests (Curaj et al., 2012).

In a word, students' participation in university governance generally involves three levels: the country, the school, and the students. For example, The National Unions of Students in Europe (ESU) divides students' participation into three levels: European, national and university. Regarding the specific forms of students' participation in university governance, there are generally two ways: individual participation and group participation. Group participation is more common and plays a significant role in students' participation. Because from the time students step into the school, they are in a variety of groups or organizations, such as the student unions, classes, dormitories, etc., which allow students to get involved involuntarily.



The scope of students' participation in university governance includes both teaching matters and management or decision-making matters. Astin argues that participation should not be limited to student learning (1984). Organizational decision-making should be based on participation and that participation should be extended to the lowest level of the school. The scope of students' participation in university governance includes not only "formal participation" in university management and decision-making, but also "informal participation" in course evaluation, teaching quality evaluation, etc. However, there are still some problems with students' participation in university governance. For example, the participation regulations are incomplete, the participation channels are not smooth, and the students' awareness of participation is not strong. There may be many reasons, such as students' stereotyped cognition by educators, the traditional administrative management system of schools (Luo & Zhang, 2019), and the lack of specific regulations for students' participation in governance (Yan, 2021).

Therefore, it is necessary to explore the reasons. Students' participation in university governance is not only related to student individual characteristics (e. g. ability and personality), but also related to social or school policies. To some extent, university has control over students' participation (Carey, 2018). This research focuses on students' participation rights in school policy. The confirmation and institutional guarantee of their participation rights are the reasonable and legal basis for students to participate in university governance. It is also the inevitable requirement of building a modern university system with Chinese characteristics. Therefore, it plays a guiding and promoting role in the implementation of students' participation in university governance.

## Methodology

# 1. Content Analysis

This study used qualitative research methods. In the qualitative approach, content analysis was chosen to gain a deeper understanding of students' participation rights in the constitution in Shandong public universities in China. Statutes are institutional permanent laws and official articulations (Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2018).

Content analysis is a qualitative research method, which defines the process of summarizing and reporting written data -- the main contents of data and their messages (Martin, 2018). Its essence is a process by which the "many words of texts are classified into much fewer categories" (Weber, 1990). Content analysis can be undertaken with any written material, from documents to interview transcriptions, from media products to personal interviews (Martin, 2018). Martin described a strict and systematic set of procedures for the rigorous analysis, examination, replication, inference and verification of the contents of written data (2018).

Denscombe (2014) sets out a six- stage process of content analysis:

- (1) Choosing an appropriate sample of data.
- (2) Breaking down text into smaller component units of analysis.
- (3) Developing appropriate categories for analyzing the data.
- (4) Coding the units to fit the categories.
- (5) Conducting frequency counts of the occurrence of the units.
- (6) Analyzing the text from the basis of the unit frequencies and how they relate to other units in the text.

# 2. Sample and Data Collection

The analysis in this study draws on a total of nine public university statutes in Shandong Province (Table 1). These nine public universities are selected as the research objects because they represent the higher level of Higher Education in Shandong Province. They also can represent the government's reform policy of higher education. Because the reform of education usually starts from public universities, meanwhile public universities are more inclined to fully implement the corresponding reform. The top three of the nine universities are key universities under the Ministry of Education, the middle three universities are Shandong provincial universities, and the last three are local universities. They are distributed in Jinan (4), Qingdao (3), Yantai (1), Linyi (1). The university statutes of key universities should be submitted to the Ministry of Education for approval after formulation. And the university statutes of ordinary universities need to be submitted to the local department of education for approval. The nine universities are sorted by category and chronological order of documents. All university statutes are downloaded from the official website of the Ministry of Education of China and Department of Education of Shandong Province. It can ensure the accuracy and authority of documents.

Table 1: 9 Public Universities in Shandong Province for Which Statute Texts Were Analyzed

Ranking	University Name	Location	Release Time
1	Shandong University	Jinan	2014. 07. 21
2	Ocean University of China	Qingdao	2014. 10. 11
3	China University of Petroleum (East China)	Qingdao	2015. 03. 11
4	Shandong Jianzhu University	Jinan	2015. 11. 09
5	Shandong Normal University	Jinan	2015. 11. 09
6	Shandong University of Finance and Economics	Jinan	2015. 11. 09
7	Qingdao University	Qingdao	2015. 11. 09
8	Yantai University	Yantai	2015. 11. 09
9	Linyi University	Linyi	2015. 12. 09

Source: the author

#### **Results and Discussions**

The main purpose of this research is to understand the policies on students' participation rights in the constitution of Chinese universities in Shandong province. The data can answer three questions

about the research objectives: the attitudes towards students' participation rights in university policy, students' participation rights allowed in the Charter documents, characteristics on students' participation rights.

# 1. Attitudes to Students' Participation Rights in Policies

The data shows that the sample universities affirm and value the rights of students to participate. All sample universities have a separate chapter in their University Charters specifying students' rights and obligations (Table 2). This is an affirmation of the dominant position of students. It is also a prerequisite for students to participate in school affairs.

Table 2: Chapter Distribution and Number of Clauses of Students' Participation Rights

Ranking	Sample University	Student	chapter	Terms	percent
1	Shandong University	Yes	3	6	7. 9
2	Ocean University of China	Yes	5	7	7. 4
3	China University of Petroleum (East China)	Yes	5	6	6. 6
4	Shandong Jianzhu University	Yes	5	3	2. 4
5	Shandong Normal University	Yes	2	6	8.8
6	Shandong University of Finance and Economics	Yes	2	8	11.8
7	Qingdao University	Yes	3	11	9. 1
8	Yantai University	Yes	2	9	9.6
9	Linyi University	Yes	2	7	8. 9

This ratio is the number of student clauses to the number of total clauses in the bylaws.

Source: the author

As shown in the Table 2, each sample university has a separate description of students and their rights in their bylaws. Four universities put student rights in Chapter 2, two in Chapter 3, and three in Chapter 5. In terms of proportion, the highest ratio is 11.8%.

This situation is related to the national higher education development and governance reform. China is a country with a large population and education, and higher education has entered the stage of popularization (Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, 2020). In the past ten years, the national government has tended to promote the reform of the governance system of colleges and universities, affirming that multiple subjects including students participate in university affairs (e. g. the modern university system). *Interim Measures for the Formulation of Articles of Association of colleges and Universities* (2012) states clearly that "The University Statute should embody the people-oriented concept of running a school, improve the relief mechanism for the rights and interests of teachers and students, highlight the recognition and protection of the rights and interests of teachers and students, clarify their rights and obligations, and clarify the institutions and procedures for schools to accept complaints from teachers and students. "It is a clear response to the rights and status of students.

However, the provisions of policy documents can sometimes be in form, which is more

noteworthy. So, we need to have a deeper understanding of what rights students have in the constitutional documents.

# 2. Students' Participation Rights Allowed in the Charter Documents

University has control over students' participation (Carey, 2018). So what rights are expressly allowed or specified in the university charter, which can directly affect students' participation.

Students are the main body of the school. Affirmation of students' subject status is the premise of students' participation. The data shows that 4 university charters do not clearly define the students' subject status among the 9 university charters. The 5 university charters clearly affirm the dominant position of students in higher education, accounting for about 44%.

Researchers pay more attention to students' participation in higher education governance, not only at the theoretical level, but also on the practice of students' participation. So, what matters can students participate in, and what rights do students have to participate, all of these seem to be more conducive to the practice of students' participation. Therefore, through the method of text analysis, this study extracts the students' participation rights in the university charter. Different rights appear at different frequencies (Table 3).

Table 3: Types and Frequency of Student Rights

Themes	Types	Codes	Frequency
Student Status	Student Body	Student Center	5
Student Participation	Student Rights	Education Rights	9
		Resource Rights	7
		Social Activities Rights	8
		Further Study Rights	7
		Fair Evaluation Rights	7
		<b>Knowing Rights</b>	8
		Proposal Rights	8
		Appeal Rights	9
		Decision-Making	1
		Rights	
		Discussion Rights	1
Participation Form	Student Organization	Student Union	9
		Women's Committee	2
		School Council	1
		Grievance Committee	2
		Student Congress	1
	Implementation System	Grievance System	3
	-	Hearing System	3

Source: the author

From Table3, we can see that the provisions on the rights of students to participate in the university constitution are diverse. However, the frequency of occurrence of different rights types varies



greatly, from 1 to 9. Some rights have a frequency of 9, which means that every university constitution expresses this right. These rights are the most widely recognized including education rights and appeal rights. Social activities rights, knowing rights and proposal rights these three rights appear in 8 university charter documents. The ratio is 88. 9%. Resource rights, further study rights and evaluation rights appear in 7 university charter documents, which ratio is 77. 8%. But decision-making rights and discussion rights appears only once. The ratio is as low as 11. 1%.

In a word, the rights (education rights, resource rights, further study rights and evaluation rights) are all related to students' learning and education, and they appear frequently. This may be related to the traditional identity role of the student's educated. These rights (appeal rights, social activities rights, knowing rights and proposal rights) are not directly related to learning activities, but they also appear more frequently, indicating a broadening of students' participation.

However, decision-making rights and discussion rights respectively appear only in one university charter. This indicates that the other 8 universities do not recognize or allow the decision-making rights and discussion rights in student participation. But these deep participation rights need to be strengthened.

How do students implement their rights to participate?

According to different classification criteria, there are direct participation and indirect participation in student participation, Organizational Participation and Individual Participation.

From Table3, all of 9 university charters address students' rights of participation through student organizations (e. g. student union, Women's Committee, School Council, Grievance Committee, Student). Student Union is recognized by 9 universities as an organization for students' participation in governance. However, the charter does not mention specific ways for students to participate in school governance, such as the principal's mailbox. Student organizations are the main representatives and defenders of student interests (Curaj et al., 2012). Therefore, student organizations play an important role in students' participation in university governance. All of 9 university Charters empower Student Organizations, although some are detailed, while some are simple. The most detailed regulation is Sample 7(the University Charter of QU). It details student union membership, election procedures, seat settings, student union tasks, frequency of convocation, etc. Some other non-student organizations (e. g. School Council, Grievance Committee) also recruit student representatives. The statutes of the two universities also made clear requirements for student representatives organized by women's committees, which shows that the status of female students participating in universities is also improving.

# 3. Characteristics on Students' Participation Rights

Through content analysis, we can find the first feature is that the expressions on student rights and students' participation in the constitutions of the universities are very similar. Except for decision-



making rights and discussion rights, which appear only once, other rights appear very frequently, and the expressions of each right are very similar. Take students appeal rights as an example. Students appeal rights is described as "if students have any objection to the treatment or sanction given by the school, please report to the school or the educational institution". The statutes of 9 universities express highly similar. The charter lacks clarity on how the rights will be implemented. Or it is rather vague, even if there is a description. Take students knowing rights as an example. Almost every college constitution stipulates that student have the right to know, but there is no explanation on what channels students use to obtain information, whether they can obtain information in a timely manner, etc. This has the potential to lead to vacancy or formalism of rights.

## **Conclusions**

This article analyzed the provisions on students' participation rights in the statutes of 9 universities. The theoretical assumption of the study is that in a legal society, the rights of students' participation need to be allowed in advance. The actual situation of students' participation in university governance will be affected by the authorization of university policies. Whether the school recognizes the dominant status of student participation, what participation rights the school grants to students, and how students can implement the right to participate, these three issues are the focus of this study. The research results show that the subject status of students is recognized, and the school has given students a number of rights to participate, including education rights, appeal rights, social activities rights, knowing rights, proposal rights, resource rights, further study rights, evaluation rights, decision-making rights and discussion rights. The varying frequency with which these rights appear, represents the degree to which they are recognized in school policy. The frequency of decision-making rights and discussion rights is the least, which may show that they have the lowest level of recognition in school policy. It can also be said that the rights of students to participate in these areas need to be strengthened.

So, students' participation in governance needs to be legitimized and institutionalized. And university policy has a significant impact on students' engagement in governance. There is still much room for improvement in university policy. First, universities need to establish and improve relevant policies to consolidate the dominant position of students' participation. Also, clear and specific regulations about the ways and means of students' participation are indeed conducive to students' participation in implementation. But many university policy makers may not realize this. So, it will take long time to promote students' participation from the university policy perspective.

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# WHAT ABOUT PRESCHOOL TEACHERS' RETENTION INTENTIONS? THE ROLE OF PERCEIVED ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT

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Abstract: The retention of preschool teachers is an ongoing problem in kindergartens. This study explores how preschool teachers perceived organizational support influence their willingness to stay. The paper aims to: (a) determine whether perceived organizational support (POS) and retention intention (RI) of preschool teachers were related. (b) The interpretation of the dimensions of the organizational support by regression analysis. In this study, the questionnaire was adopted to investigate front-line preschool teachers' POS and RI. The results show that the perceived leadership support (PLS) and perceived career support (PCS) of preschool teachers have an impact on RI of preschool teachers, and the personal support (PS) explains the RI insufficient. It is suggested that the principal improve the PCS and PLS in the organizational support to enhance the RI of preschool teachers.

**Keywords:** Perceived Organizational Support (POS), Preschool Teacher, Retention.

# Introduction

Over the past several decades, researches demonstrated that preschool education has an active role on children's development including social-emotional, cognitive and language skills (Burchinal et al., 2015; Reynolds et al., 2018). Undouble, as a key ingredient, preschool teachers provide services to achieve high-quality education, due to their professional knowledge, teaching skills (Son et al., 2013), and the relationships they build with children (Graziano et al., 2016). A skilled, engaged and professional preschool teacher is critical to positive life trajectories for children and provides great help for young children's parents to focus on their social work, as well as promoting economic and social productivity. Continuity of preschool teacher and skill retention have consistently related to positive outcomes for children's development and emotional security, the welfare of families and future economic prosperity (Early et al., 2007; OECD, 2012).

Unfortunately, many countries have considerable challenges in developing and maintaining



high-quality preschool teachers, in a context of social development that requires increasing the size and qualification levels of preschool teachers (OECD, 2012: 190). On the whole, many researchers suggest that retention rates for preschool teachers are lower than other occupational groups (Gable et al., 2007; Rolfe, 2005). In Australia, the average annual turnover rate for preschool teachers is estimated to be over 30% for over 20 years (CSMAC, 2006). The average tenure of preschool educators in a center is 3. 5 years (Social Research Centre, 2017), mainly referring to the mobility of educators between centers. Yet the exceedingly high rates of turnover among preschool teachers in the United States who work across different types of community-based programs (Schaack & Le, 2017; Wells, 2015) can undermine the quality of programming available for young children (Mims et al., 2008) and is of critical concern. In the United States, because of a universal government-supported preschool education program, the turnover rate of preschool teachers working in different types of community programs is very high

(Schaack & Le, 2017; Wells, 2015).

The same situation exists in China. The difference is that there are different types of Chinese kindergartens, with preschool education institutions fully supported by the government, and there are completely incomplete support and many types, so the quality of providing early childhood education is also uneven. The turnover rate of preschool teachers is also relatively high. Like other countries, the flow of preschool teachers in different kindergartens in China is more common. Low retention rates of preschool teachers are an ongoing challenge in countries around the world, negatively impacting the preschool field, reducing the quality of care provided to children and creating a less positive climate for preschool teachers themselves (Johnson, Pai, & Bridges, 2004). At the same time, with the departure of preschool teachers, the negative emotions of children, the pressure of remaining staff and the cost of kindergarten re-recruitment, would affect the quality of preschool institutions at different levels, therefore, high-quality preschool education services for young children could not provide (Carter, M., 2001; Mims et al., 2008). In addition, although preschool teachers sometimes choose to leave their jobs, a considerable proportion still remain in this field (Marshall et al., 2001; Phillips et al., 1991; Whitebook & Sakai, 2003).

For these reasons, catching on the issues related to the retention intention of preschool teachers is essential to establish and maintain high-quality conservation programs. However, from another perspective, the low retention in the preschool teacher industry is a result of the interaction between preschool teachers. If the departure of preschool teachers represents that the preschool institutions did not meet the needs of preschool teachers, or if the unmatching between the support provided by preschool institutions and the needs of preschool teachers is biased. This paper aims to identify common relevance or predictors of retaining preschool teachers from the perspective of organizational support. In this case, the research issues in this paper are:

1. In China, what is the current situation regarding the intention of teachers to stay in their jobs



and the organizational support of early childhood institutions?

- 2. On the issue of early childhood teacher retention, is it related to the support provided by early childhood institutions?
- 3. How, if at all, to what extent does the organizational support in kindergartens predict the willingness of preschool teachers to stay in their jobs?

This paper uses an empirical approach to explore how preschool teachers perceived organizational support has impact on retention intentions in kindergartens and the extent to which they can be explained by each other. With evidence on these correlates and predictors of ECE teacher retention, practitioners and policy makers can focus their efforts more directly on those areas that are most likely to improve RI based on evidence-based information.

#### Literature Review

## 1. Perceived Organizational Support (POS)

Organizational Support Theory (OST) suggests that employees develop a generalized perception based on the extent to which the organization values their contributions and cares about their well-being, which Eisenberger defines as Perceived Organizational Support (POS). The organization provides employees with work and life support such as providing positive feedback, job autonomy, family benefits, and adoption of employee advice et al. Employees will evaluate and judge the attitude of the organization according to their own perceptions and experiences.

The description of organizational support varies slightly from researchers, but roughly the same. As McMillin (1997) claims that the source of POS is organizational support for employees, including moral support, recognition of the importance of employees, and the provision of information, training, equipment, and other tools required to complete the work. Organizational support is perceived when employees perceive concern and importance to them from the organization.

OST has attracted a large number of scholars. Because it shifts the view of previous research to assess the potential value of employee-organization relationships from the employee's perspective. Studies on organizational support have found that employees with higher perceptions of organizational support have higher job satisfaction, and they reward the organization through stronger organizational commitment, more extra-role behaviors, and higher performance (Rhoades & Eisenberger, 2002).

According to Tian et al. (2014), the support provided by the organization and leadership helps to reinforce an important determinant of employee retention in the organization. Additionally, the organization's concern for the interests and needs of its employees will increase their intention to stay.



### 2. Related Research between POS and RI

RI is an important observed variable that reflects the effectiveness of human resource management. As an important predictor variable of intention to stay in the workplace, organizational support is perceived to be of high interest to academics. If a person perceives that his or her organization is very caring and supportive, he or she will have higher work engagement, better job performance, more organizational citizenship behavior, and stronger affective commitment. Employees with high POS identify more with the organization, have more affectively committed to the organization, and feel obligated to promote the organization's goals and objectives, and they are more inclined to stay with the organization (Kurtessis, et al., 2017).

Actually, many studies have indirectly examined the relationship between organizational support and the opposite of RI -turnover intention. For example, Guzzo et al. demonstrated that the stronger the perception of organizational support, the weaker the intention to leave. An empirical study by Riggle et al. presented a strong positive relationship between employees' POS and OC, while a strong negative relationship with turnover intentions (Riggle, Edmondson, & Hansen, 2009). The two studies present consistent results.

Further researchers have found that the negative relationship between POS and turnover intention can be mediated by OC and fair Procedures (Bishop, et al., 2000; Masterson, et al., 2000). At the same time, POS can create a good work environment and facilitate communication, thus reducing employee turnover behavior (Rhoades, et al., 2001). Conversely, lower perceptions of organizational support are associated with lower job satisfaction, higher absenteeism, and even with counterproductive behavior, and low level of POS can even lead to lower employee retention intentions (Eisenberg, 1986). In China, preschool teachers have a relatively high workload, long working hours, relatively low salaries, and low social status, which not only easily lead to burnout in the presence of insufficient organizational support, but also result in a relatively strong tendency for preschool teachers to leave their jobs (Li, et al., 2020). Namely, a lower RI in their jobs. Based on above research, we propose the hypothesis:

Hypothesis 1: POS is positively related with RI from the organization.

Perceived career support, a dimension of organizational support (Kraimer & Wayne, 2004), refers to employees' perceptions as to the extent to which employees believe their organizations care about their career needs. In terms of PCS, employees who believe that their organization cares about their career needs and development should be more enthusiastic about their work than those who do not believe so. Such support indicates to employees favored by their organizations, and when employees believe that their organizations value them, they are more likely to be more enthusiastic about their jobs, feel more secure, and be more inclined to stay with the organization (Poon & June, 2013). Blau put forward social exchange theory (1964), which is a conceptual framework that provides the basis for



above relationship. Some researchers have found perceived career support to predict intentions to leave (van der Heijden et al, 2009) and are negatively correlated (De Oliveira, et al., 2019). Therefore, we propose the following hypothesis:

Hypothesis 2: PCS is positively related with RI from the organization.

Leader support is the second dimension of POS, as leaders are the actual executor organizational activities. When preschool teachers encounter an adverse event in the organizational environment, leaders can help the team deal with them. When leaders play a facilitating role, they can help employees overcome adverse situations, thereby improving their outcomes (Pirola, et al., 2002). As a form of social support, Leaders can act as a mentor to change employees' attitudes and influence their perceptions of their current situation, career development and self-development (Kram & Hall, 1989). Several researchers have emphasized that leadership performance can promote psychological stability and help employees stabilize their relationship with the organization (Allen, et al., 2008; Kim, et al., 2010). Among Army officers, mentoring support (68% from line supervisors) has a significant impact on mobility (Payne & Huffman, 2005). In India, manager support predicts turnover of professionals (Tymon, et al., 2011). Based on the above research, we put forward the following hypothesis:

Hypothesis3: PLS is positively related with RI from the organization.

Personal support is the third dimension of POS, referring to the support received by an employee related to the interest, needs, and recognition of the employee (Aban, et al., 2019). The needs and interests of employees can stimulate the internal motivation of employees. According to Uysal (2019), there was a significant negative impact between the intention to leave and motivation dimensions, the internal motivation is the dominant dimension of motivation in terms of effect of lowering the employee turnover rate. As a result of the performed correlation and simple linear regression analyses, it was also determined that a 1-unit increase in internal motivation resulted in a decrease of 0.417 units on the intention to leave, whereas intention to leave and RI are contradictory variables. Based on the above research, we propose the following hypotheses:

Hypothesis4: PS is positively related with RI from the organization.

# Methodology

#### 1. Data Collection

Data was collected through a survey of front-line teachers in 20 kindergartens in Jinan City. Considering time and cost, we use https://www.wjx.cn/ to answer the questionnaire online. A total of 200 questionnaires were received. The questionnaire includes two parts; the first part investigates the demographic data of preschool teachers such as gender, educational background, age, etc. (as shown in

Table 1). The second part measures the formal questionnaire of this research project. To improve the quality of the questionnaire, the questionnaire should only be submitted after all questions have been completed. To improve overall survey data quality, a small number of unusable questionnaires that were apparently filled out randomly, too short, or apparently logical questions were removed. There were 180 valid questionnaires.

**Table 1: Demographic Information** 

-		Frequency	Percent (%)
Gender	Male	6	3.3
	Female	174	96.7
Age	20~24	92	51.1
	25~29	31	17.2
	30~34	31	17.2
	35~39	13	7.2
	Over 40 Years Old	13	7.2
Major	Preschool Education	149	82.8
•	Non-Preschool Teacher Majors	20	11.1
	Non-Teaching Majors	11	6.1
Educational Backg	round High School	5	2.8
_	College Education	84	46.7
	Undergraduate Course	90	50.0
	Graduate Student or Above	1	0.6

#### 2. Instruments

The items are anchored on a Likert scale ranging from strongly disagree (coded 1) to strongly agree (coded 5).

Perceived organizational support Perceived organizational support is measured by using 25 items scale (Rhoades & Eisenberger, 2002; Aban, et al., 2019). This measure taps 3 dimensions of POS, namely, PCS, PLS and PC. Sample items included "My company strongly considers my goals and values." for PCS, "My leader analyzes relevant data before coming to a decision" for PLS, "My company appreciates any extra effort from me" for PS, Moreover, showed that 8 items had low factor loadings, and removing those items led to substantial gain in reliability. Therefore, we removed those items and retained 19 items for our analyses. Moreover, reliability coefficient (Cronbach Alpha) was computed to test the reliability for each of the factor dimensions, resulting to values ranging from 0. 921 to 0. 957, satisfying the bar set at 0. 60 to be considered acceptable for this study.

Retention intention We used the 8-item measure of retention developed by Kyndt (2009). Sample items included "I would like to stay in the kindergarten to work" "I am willing to work hard for the development of the kindergarten". The Cronbach alpha reliability for the retained additive measure was 0. 969.

# 3. Data Analysis

For statistical processing of the data, SPSS 26.0 software was used to test the hypotheses presented in the conceptual model, through descriptive analysis and correlation analysis.

#### Results

Results of Principal Component Analysis and Factors Analysis of the items are shown as Table2 and Table3. Reliabilities, means, standard deviations of each dimension in this study and correlation coefficients are presented in Table4. All correlation coefficients in this study are in line with our hypotheses. The research adopts the linear regression analysis in SPSS 26. 0 to verify the hypothesis that POS has a significant impact on preschool teachers' retention intention., and hypothesis 1 supported. The results of the regression analyses are presented in Table 5. Results show that PCS was positively related to RE ( $\beta$  =0. 213, P<0.01), and hypothesis 2 supported. PLS was positively related to RI ( $\beta$  =0. 621, P<0.001), and hypothesis 3 supported. PS was not related to RE ( $\beta$ =0.015, P=0.792), which doesn't support hypothesis 4. Overall, the value of R<sup>2</sup> was 0. 65 meaning that POS explained 65% variance in RI.

**Table 2: Principal Component Analysis of Items** 

In		Initial Eigenvalues		Extraction Sums of Squared		Rotation Sums of Squared			
Compon		tiai Eigeir	varues		Loadings Loadings			5	
ent	Total	% of Variance	Cumu. %	Total	% of Variance	Cumu. %	Total	% of Variance	Cumu. %
1	11.470	60.368	60.368	11.470	60.368	60.368	6.019	31.677	31.677
2	2.016	10.608	70.976	2.016	10.608	70.976	4.675	24.605	56.282
3	1.265	6.660	77.637	1.265	6.660	77.637	4.057	21.355	77.637
4	.652	3.430	81.066						
5	.555	2.920	83.987						
6	.517	2.720	86.706						
7	.465	2.445	89.151						
8	.367	1.930	91.081						
9	.283	1.487	92.569						
10	.263	1.386	93.954						
11	.251	1.319	95.274						
12	.198	1.044	96.318						
13	.163	.859	97.176						
14	.151	.792	97.969						
15	.116	.611	98.580						
16	.084	.444	99.024						
17	.079	.414	99.438						
18	.060	.315	99.753						
19	.047	.247	100.00						

**Table 3: Factors Analysis** 

	Component			
	1	2	3	
Personal support 1	0. 357	0. 041	0. 740	
Personal support 2	0. 123	0. 244	0. 885	
Personal support 3	0. 399	0.076	0. 828	
Personal support 4	0. 123	0. 264	0.892	
Personal support 5	0. 277	0. 443	0. 675	
Career support 1	0.819	0.401	0. 251	
Career support 2	0. 722	0. 297	0. 250	
Career support 3	0.838	0. 230	0. 284	
Career support 4	0.840	0.315	0. 279	
Career support 5	0.820	0.304	0. 251	
Career support 6	0. 724	0. 365	0. 183	
Career support 7	0. 737	0. 385	0. 168	
Leader support 1	0. 457	0. 727	0. 226	
Career support 2	0.384	0. 732	0. 252	
Career support 3	0. 544	0. 707	0. 273	
Career support 4	0. 123	0.750	0. 061	
Career support 5	0.370	0. 729	0. 186	
Career support 6	0.401	0. 753	0. 237	
Career support 7	0. 566	0. 586	0. 314	

Table 4: Reliabilities, Descriptive, and Correlations

	Mean	SD	1	2	3	4	5
1. PS	3. 998	0. 959	(0. 921)				
2. PLS	4. 260	0. 784	0. 577**	(0.926)			
3. PCS	4. 230	0. 846	0. 594**	0. 796**	(0.957)		
4. POS	4. 180	0. 752	0.804**	0. 908**	0. 920**	(0. 962)	
5. RI	4. 251	0. 825	0. 499**	0. 799**	0.716**	0. 772**	(0.969)

Note: N=180; \*\*P<0. 01; alpha reliabilities in brackets

Table 5: Regression Analysis of POS As Predictors of Retention

	β	t-value	P-value
PS	0. 015	0. 263	0. 792
PLS	0. 621**	8. 297	0.000
PCS	0. 213**	2. 807	0.006
F	111. 808**		
$\mathbb{R}^2$	0. 656		
Adj R <sup>2</sup>	0. 650		

Note: N=180; \*\*P<0.01



#### **Discussions and Conclusions**

Shandong Province is located in eastern China, which attaches great importance to education. Seldom research involves preschool teachers' RI in this region, so it is worth exploring. The study aims to detect the relationship between POS and RI for preschool teachers in this area. We hypothesized that POS (including PS, PLS, PCS) would predict RI. This research found good support for our hypothesis. Overall, POS was positively related to retention intentions and it can interpret 65% variance in RI.

The results showed that PLS was the strongest predictor of RI, because preschool directors act as agents of kindergarten, have responsibility for directing preschool teachers' work and evaluating their performance. Employees would view their Directors' favorable or unfavorable orientation toward them as indicative of the organization support (Eisenberger et al., 1986; Levinson, 1965).

PCS is positively correlated with RI. The development of preschool teachers is closely related to the development of preschool. If the preschool value the career development needs, the honor, pay and achievements of preschool teachers, it will strengthen the emotional attachment between preschool teachers and kindergartens, which is beneficial for them to stay in the organization. On the contrary, if kindergartens do not care about the interests and well-being of preschool teachers, it will accelerate the turnover of early childhood teachers.

As expected, PS shows a positive relationship with RI. Unexpectedly, in the regression analysis, the regression relationship between PS and RE was not explanatory, and the difference was not statistically significant.

The above results may have the following reasons. Firstly, the sample size is relatively small, which affects the interpretation of the results. Secondly, Kindergartens and managers have not been able to stimulate the intrinsic motivation of preschool teachers from the aspects of their personal interests and needs in Chinese context. Third, preschool teachers are in a favorable market environment with relatively high mobility, and the discovery and satisfaction of their internal needs cannot be completed in a short term. In demographic data, the largest number of preschool teachers aged 20-24 is also consistent with our results.

Results show that POS is a good antecedent variable of RI, which can enable kindergarten Directors to improve employees' RI and reduce turnover behavior from the POS. Later, the follow-up research can be completed through more rigorous design.

#### **Practical Value**

Our research results have some valuable implications on how to promote the POS and improve the RI of preschool teachers. Whether the kindergartens where teachers work can provide POS for preschool teachers is an important factor for kindergarten teachers to stay. Performance, needs of preschool teachers should be paid attention to, and career support and principal support need to be



perceived, because this affects preschool teachers' willingness to stay, which in turn affects preschool teachers' retention behavior. For example, communicating with preschool teachers regularly to understand the material and spiritual needs of preschool teachers, so as to provide basis for organizational support and decision-making.

### **Limitations and Future Directions**

Despite the researcher efforts to conduct a rigorous research methodology, and data collection, there are still several limitations that can be addressed in future research. First, there may be data collection bias while an online questionnaire is used to collect data in a fully autonomous situation, which in turn affects the external validity of the results. Second, this study was completed in a Chinese context and may not necessarily explain the situation in other regions, subsequently we can compare the relationship between POS and retention intentions of early childhood teachers in different cultural contexts. Third, the sample size in this study is small and the results may be different when the sample size is increased, future studies should use a large sample size. Fourth, only two variables were entered, and no research was done on the mechanism of action of organizational support and willingness to stay, future research could conduct the mechanism of action research in detail.

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学习工作融合与通识技能发展的相关性研究

# A STUDY ON THE CORRELATION BETWEEN WORK-INTEGRATED LEARNING AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF GENERIC SKILLS

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摘要:采用文本分析与定性分析,回顾和探究学习工作融合(WIL)和通识技能以及就业力之间的相关性,解决了学习工作融合(WIL)和通识技能、就业力之间有什么关系这个问题,为后面研究奠定相关理论基础。得出假设:(1)工作整合学习(WIL)经验对大学生通识技能发展的影响;(2)工作整合学习(WIL)对就业力有正向、直接的影响;(3)就业力对大学生通识技能的发展有影响;虽然通用技能发展是教育政策和认证机构关注的问题,但对于大学生通识技能的发展有影响;虽然通用技能发展是教育政策和认证机构关注的问题,但对于大学生如何看待通用技能与其学习这些技能的动机之间的关系,人们知之甚少。这些技能的发展通常只是通过临时的方法,没有一个结构良好的课程设计框架框架。在跨学科的通用技能的细微差别和解释上的分歧使得框架设计更具挑战性。如何通过学习工作融合(WIL)有效提高大学生通识技能,为其就业做好入职准备;提高就业能力敦促所有学校注重培养学生的就业技能,以期减少未来失业的机会;才能更好地适应社会发展,从而实现良好稳定就业。

关键词: 学习工作融合, 通识技能, 就业能力。

Abstract: Textual and qualitative analyses were used to review and explore the correlation between work-integrated learning (WIL) and generic skills and employability, to address the question of what is the relationship between work-integrated learning (WIL) and generic skills and employability, and to lay a relevant theoretical foundation for later research. The hypotheses are that (1) work-integrated learning (WIL) experiences have an impact on the development of generic skills among university students; (2) work-integrated learning (WIL) has a positive and direct impact on employability; and (3) employability has an impact on the development of generic skills among university students. The relationship between generic skills and their motivation to learn them is poorly understood. These skills are often developed only through ad hoc approaches, without a framework of well-structured curriculum



design. Differences in the nuances and interpretations of generic skills across disciplines make framework design even more challenging. How to effectively improve the generic skills of university students through Work Integration for Learning (WIL) to prepare them for entry into the workforce; improve employability urging all schools to focus on developing students' employability skills with a view to reducing the chances of future unemployment; in order to better adapt to social developments and thus achieve good and stable employment.

Keywords: Work-Integrated Learning, Generic Skills, Employ Ability.

## 引言

我们当代的先进全球化和信息技术社会需要灵活的思维技能和应对变化的能力(Spencer, 1993; Raychen and Salganik, 2003; Yoshihiko Yoshihara, 2007; Shimizu, 2012; Griff and KARRH, 2015; Haruhiko Kuroda and Kumano, 2018; Martin, 2018)。学生不仅需要获得特定学科的专业知识,还需要获得一系列的技能,使他们成为各个领域有吸引力的员工(例如, Béjean and Monthubert 2015; European Commission/EACEA/Eurydice 2018; government of the Netherlands 2018; Student Office 2018)。毕业生属性与行业要求之间正在出现的差距不仅指学生缺乏就业准备,还指他们的通用技能。大学越来越意识到,不仅需要培养学生的关键技术技能,还需要培养学生的通用技能(Australian Board of Education, 1992; AC Nelson Research Services, 2000; ACCI & BCA, 2002; Precision Consulting, 2007)。为响应这一议程,大学已将相关通用技能的培训纳入课程(例如,Lee 等人,2016 年)。通用技能在关于大学生职业发展的讨论中占有突出的地位。在世界各地,对通用技能的需求正在上升。

一种有助于提高学生通用技能发展的技术是工作整合学习(WIL)(Freudenberg 等人 2011)。工作整合学习(WIL)被广泛认为有助于让应届毕业生具备在工作环境中有效发挥作用所需的就业技能。工作整合学习(WIL)是学生在学术现状和职业未来之间的桥梁。Fiona &Bhavik(2021)提出工作整合学习(WIL),是一种将传统学术研究或正式学习与学生接触工作世界相结合的实践,他们认为WIL是提供关键就业技能的替代方法。

当前社会的发展、科技的进步下,行业正在发生日新月异的改变,对于人才的期望也在提高,对于人才的通识技能也相应的提出了要求。学生掌握通用技能是他们融入职场的关键。因此,通过工作整合学习(WIL)提高大学生通识技能,缩小行业期望差距,培养具备良好通识技能和特质的毕业生,提高就业能力在当前成为了一个必然趋势。



# 国内外相关研究梳理及动态

# 通识技能

从 20 世纪 80 年代到 90 年代,通用技能在西方受到越来越多的关注,现在也被称为就业能力技能和与职业教育相关的可转移技能(Kinoshita, 2017)。近年来,大学教育的主要目标是培养通用技能(Kubota, 2013; Griffin and Care, 2015; Kinoshita, 2017)。日本教育省领导的就业培训项目,文化、体育、科技明确地指通过大学教育培养通用技能(Lee, et al.2019)。美国(Benjamin等,2012)、中国(Leung,Leung & Zuo, 2014)、马来西亚和印度尼西亚(Hadi & Ibrahim, 2013)以及新加坡(Jacobs 等,2014)等国家已经在通用技能发展领域进行了研究。然而,大多数的研究是在英国(U.K.)和澳大利亚完成的。

在澳大利亚,对通用技能的兴趣最早体现在 20 世纪 80 年代,并在 20 世纪 90 年代末和 2001-02 年重新活跃起来。这些技能被称为通用毕业生属性(GGA)。根据高等教育委员会(HEC,1990年,引用于 Mclean 2010,第 12 页)可转移的属性是大学毕业生在学科背景知识之外的技能、知识和能力,它们适用于一系列的背景,并且需要作为完成本科学位的结果。在澳大利亚,通用技能被认为是大学认为其学生在学习期间应该培养的素质、技能和属性,为他们的就业做好准备(Barrie, 2007; Cumming, 2010; McNeil 等人, 2012; Oliver, 2013)。

在英国,1997年的 Dearing 报告确定了毕业生在工作场所发挥作用所需的关键技能。30 多年来,通用技能一直是英国教育政策和实践的一个要素。通过研究在科学学习中学生的好奇心一般科学技能的相关性中提及这些一般技能有不同的标签,如可转移技能、一般技能、核心技能、核心技能和基本技能,通用技能也称为核心技能、核心能力和通用属性,通用技能是用于应用知识的就业能力技能(Herianto, & Wilujeng 2020)。

马来西亚的 Wilson、Arifian 和 Abu Zarin(2012)将通用技能分为七类:沟通、批判性思维和问题解决、团队合作、终身学习和信息管理、创业、道德和职业道德以及领导力。

沙特阿拉伯 Al Mallak, M. A., Tan, L. M., & Laswad, F. (2020)根据国际教育标准(IES)3 和 4,考察了五类通用技能:智力、个人、组织和商业管理、人际关系和沟通以及道德。评估了三个利益相关者群体(大四学生、会计毕业生和教育工作者)的群体内约束差距,以及阻碍通用技能发展的因素(即约束因素)。探讨了雇主的群体内预期绩效差距,以及预期差距和绩效差距(教育者与雇主)的群体间比较。比较了不同群体(学生、毕业生、雇主、教育工作者)之间的期望差距和绩效差距。

虽然通用技能是教育目标和政策的一个重要焦点,但文献中的讨论主要集中在通用技能的概念化(例如, Green, Hammer, & Star, 2009; barry, 2005), 不同利益相关者对通用技能



的感知(例如: Barry, 2006b; Burke, Jones, & Doherty, 2005; Wickramasinghe & Perera, 2010), 通用技能的评估 (例如,Berdrow & Evers, 2010; Hughes & Barry, 2010)以及促进这些技能发展的教学法 (例如,Cassidy, 2006; Freudenberg, Brimble, & Cameron, 2011)。一般技能发展的结构化和连贯的课程设计框架仍然缺乏(Barrie, 2004,2007; De La Harpe, Radloff, Wyber, 2000; Jones, 2009; Sumsion & Goodfellow, 2004),特别是一个解决学生动机和参与发展这些技能的框架。

# 工作整合学习(WIL)

Fiona &Bhavik(2021)提出工作整合学习(WIL),是一种将传统学术研究或正式学习与学生接触工作世界相结合的实践,他们认为 WIL 是提供关键就业技能的替代方法,其核心目标是为本科生进入职场做好更好的准备。《国际工作整合学习杂志》(IJWIL)把"工作整合学习"(WIL)被定义为"一种教育方法,利用相关的工作经验,让学生将理论与有意义的工作实践相结合,作为课程的一个有意组成部分"。此类实践的例子包括工作实习、工作条款、实习、合作教育(Co-op)、实地调查、与工作相关的项目/竞赛、服务学习、创业、学生主导型企业、应用项目、模拟(包括虚拟 WIL),WIL 与体验式学习、基于工作的学习、职业教育和培训等领域有着相似的目标和学习理论基础,但这些领域都被视为独立的领域。WIL 已发展成为全球高等教育的一个重要特征,并为未来的增长吸引了大量资金(Abeysekera,2006年)。

虽然术语"工作整合学习"(WIL)在澳大利亚被广泛接受(在国际上也越来越被广泛接受)(Ferns 等人,2014 年; Patrick 等人,2008 年),但 WIL 似乎没有明确的定义(Groenewald、Drysdale、Chiupka 和 Johnston,2011 年),实践的多样性意味着在澳大利亚大学工作界面存在许多术语,例如:实习、临床实习、专业经验、行业实习、工作经验、基于工作的学习、基于项目的学习、服务学习、基于经验的学习、监督实习、实习和基于行业的学习等等(Effeney, G. 2020)。新兴的 WIL 模式(包括课程模式和合作课程模式)分为五种模式:微型实习、在线项目或实习、黑客竞赛、竞赛和活动、孵化器/初创企业和咨询(Kay et. al ,2019)。

根据现有文献,确定了 WIL 课程的各种不同形式所共有的关键维度,并在测量模型中进行了操作。确定的关键维度是:真实性;综合学习支持(大学和工作场所);(教与学活动和评估与综合学习成果的一致性);主管访问;以及诱导/准备过程。有人建议,WIL 课程或科目在这些维度内的设计方式的差异是此类课程质量不同表达的基础(Smith, 2012)。



# 工作整合学习与通识技能、就业力相关性及其研究现状

WIL 方法通常涉及工作经验和正式学习之间的相互作用。WIL 方法在培养通用或专业技能、提高学生的就业能力和工作准备度方面得到广泛认可(Patrick 等, 2009; Murakami, Murray, Sims & Chedzey, 2009)。

# 工作整合学习与通识技能相关性及其研究现状

WIL 是一种有效的教学方法,可以让学生掌握与行业相关的技能。通过培养学生对工作能力(克林顿和托马斯,2011)、创新能力(Rampersad和 Zivotic Kukolj,2018)的信心,它已被接受为提高学生就业能力的工具(Harris Reeves和 Mahoney,2017; Helyer和 Lee,2014; Rowe和 Zegwaard,2017),和职业身份(Trede,2012)。特别是,假设它将提高工作技能和职业自我管理技能,同时参与工作场所的WIL体验(Jackson,2018; McIlveen,et al.,2011)。WIL方法通常涉及工作经验和正式学习之间的相互作用。WIL方法被广泛认为是发展通用或专业技能,提高学生的就业能力和工作准备(Patrick、Peach、Pockene、Webb、Fletcher & Pretto,2008; Murakami、Murray、Sims和 Chedzey,2009)。大学教育的根本目的是提高学生的技能。学生工作准备和就业能力是澳大利亚大学的战略重点。做好工作准备可以提高就业能力。最近,澳大利亚高等教育系统越来越关注将更多的工作综合学习(WIL)纳入课程(Von Treuer et. al, 2011)。在课程中嵌入工作实习为帮助新毕业生做好工作准备提供了一个重要工具(Richardson等人,2009 年)。因此,就业能力技能是与获得和维持工作相关的技能(Harvey,2001; McQuaid & Lindsay,2005)。基于行业的工作实习是毕业生做好工作准备的关键渠道(Richardson、Kaider、Henschke & Jackling,2009)。

在对英国和南非医学院的研究中,Murdock-Eaton 等人(2012)报告了在医学课程中整合通用技能的重要性,并确保这些技能符合学生的需求。在南非,将通用技能纳入所有课程是南非资格认证局的一项要求(SAQA, 2000)。

## 工作融合学习与就业力相关性及其研究现状

从高等教育提供者来说,Husam e.al (2019)认为高等教育提供者应对学生进行反思性评估,首先应将实践元素纳入高等教育提供的课程,而不是只关注理论方面,然后,考虑进一步在评估中启用积极的反思实践,以促进学生的个人发展,包括真实经验,并鼓励自我意识,但是在要求学生在反思时具有技术性和评价性的限制性指导原则下,撰写反思性评估是具有挑战性的。WIL 被认为是高等教育中的一项重要战略,因为人们认识到,当 WIL 融入到学生体验中时,会提高毕业生的就业能力(Rowe&Zegwaard,2017)。希格森所说,"实习应该被视为



在大学期间获得有价值的就业技能的一种方式(希格森,2012 年,emphasis 补充),同样,"在大学获得工作经验的重要性已经成为毕业后找到工作的先决条件"(特劳特,2012:65,emphasis 补充)。大学教育的根本目的是提高学生的技能。最近,澳大利亚高等教育系统越来越关注将更多的工作综合学习(WIL)纳入课程(Von Treuer et.al,2011)。"就业能力"是一个在英国高等教育中广泛使用的术语。自《迪林报告》(Dearing report,1997)和《HEQC 报告》(HEQC,1997)等出版物发表以来,该领域的研究尤其方兴未艾。迪林报告提出了更紧密的行业联系和更多地利用工作经验的建议。HEQC 报告指出,毕业生应掌握批判性推理、分析、综合、评估、识别和解决问题等技能。除了官方和学术报告外,雇主组织还表示,高等教育应与雇主合作,将就业技能纳入其课程,并与外部组织建立更紧密的联系,以便为学生提供工作经验(Wright、Brinkley & Clayton,2010,第 42 页)。

# 通识技能与就业力相关性及其研究现状

从学生的角度来看,获得学位的目的之一是提高就业前景。然而,雇主希望毕业生具备必要的知识、技能和能力,并能将其应用于工作场所(Butcher、Smith、Ketter 和 Burton,2011)。就业能力是指提高学生获得初次就业、维持就业和获得新就业的能力的个人素质、各种技能和学科理解。因此,就业能力技能是与获得和维持工作相关的技能(Harvey,2001;McQuaid & Lindsay,2005)。Bridgstock(2009)在提到毕业生就业能力时表示,理想情况下,毕业生"不仅要保持和发展特定于自己学科或职业的知识和技能,还必须具备"通用"技能、性格和属性,这些技能、性格和属性可以转移到许多职业环境和领域"(第 32 页)...通用技能也被称为"核心技能"、"关键能力"、"可转移技能"或"基础技能"(Mayer,1992)。由于在不同的研究场景和设计下,与就业能力相关的问题可能会有所不同,因此研究结果和贡献也会有所不同。就业能力已成为一个国际概念,适用于美国、英国、加拿大和许多欧洲国家的学生,以确保学生有机会获得必要的就业能力技能、工作维持和工作效率。这些被认为是一般技能,而不是职业技能(Cleary、Flynn、Thomasson、Alexander 和 McDonald,2007)。应大力发展和推广此类通用技能,以帮助确保学生的就业能力,从而使他们在工作中获得效率和成功。

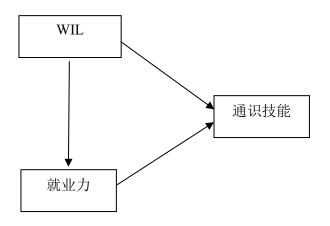
就业能力技能议程是通过漫长而激烈的辩论确立的,然而"就业能力"并不是一个固定的概念,它将随着市场和世界的变化而变化和演变。这其中的一部分是专业技能、通用技能和个人技能之间的平衡,许多公司意识到,他们需要一支适应性强的员工队伍,才能在不断的变化和未来的挑战中生存下来 (Helyer, R., & Lee, D.2014)。

Harvey 等人(1997年)和 Te Wiata(2001年)发现,学生整合和展示通用技能的能力与他们在新的和不同的环境(包括工作场所)中应用的信心的发展有关。在澳大利亚,有许多



机构(特别是来自澳大利亚技术网络、卧龙岗大学和纽卡素大学的机构)竭尽全力提升通用技能对学生的重要性。同时,在其他外部环境中,学生在离家生活、旅行、做志愿或社区工作、参加俱乐部和社团时,发展个人和专业技能,这会影响他们的信心,从而提高他们的就业能力(Atkins, 1999)

综上所述,得出研究假设(如图): (1)工作整合学习(WIL)经验对大学生通识技能发展的影响; (2)工作整合学习(WIL)对就业力有正向、直接的影响; (3)就业力对大学生通识技能的发展有影响。



## 结论

对已有文献梳理发现,有关大学生通识技能、就业能力和 WIL 的定义和分类、评估、相关利益者的感知及其影响因素的单独研究较为丰富,有关学习工作融合(WIL)与通识技能和就业能力的相关性理论研究较少。大部分研究集中在金融、会计、工商管理、科学、工程和医护等专业,对于体育类专业等其他专业相关研究很少;虽然通用技能发展是教育政策和认证机构关注的问题,但对于大学生如何看待通用技能与其学习这些技能的动机之间的关系,人们知之甚少。这些技能的发展通常只是通过临时的方法,没有一个结构良好的课程设计框架框架。在跨学科的通用技能的细微差别和解释上的分歧使得框架设计更具挑战性。如何通过学习工作融合(WIL)有效提高大学生通识技能,为其就业做好入职准备;提高就业能力敦促所有学校注重培养学生的就业技能,以期减少未来失业的机会;才能更好地适应社会发展,从而实现良好稳定就业。

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疫情背景下民办高校大学生自我领导力的内涵、现状和培养的探讨
A DISCUSSION ON THE CONNOTATION, STATUS QUO AND
CULTIVATION OF STUDENTS' SELF-LEADERSHIP IN CHINA PRIVATE
UNIVERSITIES UNDER THE EPIDEMIC

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**摘要:**在当前新冠肺炎疫情背景下,环境的变化,社会的疫情报导,打乱了他们三点一线的校园生活;焦虑、烦躁、消极不安成为他们的心理负担;学习效果不佳,生活不规律,体育锻炼减少从而使部分学生产生了某些消极情绪及行为。这就要求新时代大学生在国家疫情防控阻击战中不辜负国家赋予的历史使命,担当起自己的责任与义务,用必胜的信心和行为战胜疫情,加强自我心理疏导与管理,努力完成学业,促进身心健康,在大风大浪中锻炼成长。

关键词: 民办高校大学生,自我领导力,实现路径。

Abstract: Under the background of the current new crown pneumonia epidemic, changes in the environment and social epidemic reports have disrupted their three-point and first-line campus life; anxiety, irritability, and negativity have become their psychological burdens; poor learning results and poor life Regularly, physical exercise is reduced, which makes some students have some negative emotions and behaviors. This requires China' college students in the new era to live up to the historical mission entrusted by the state in the national epidemic prevention and control war, shoulder their own responsibilities and obligations, overcome the epidemic with confidence and behavior, strengthen self-psychological counseling and management, and strive to complete their studies, promote physical and mental health, exercise and grow in the wind and waves.

**Keywords**: Private College Students, Self-leadership, Cultivation.



随着人才观念的不断更新和高等教育改革的逐步深入,《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要(2010-2020)》中明确指出,中国要把大学生领导力的培养列为大学人才素质培养的重点。在当前环境下,民办高校学生自我领导力成为必备技能。探讨学生的自我领导力在特殊的阶段及环境下的内涵、构成与实现路径成为我们研究的重点。

# 一、学生自我领导力的内涵

# (一) 自我领导力

"自我领导"是个体在充分的自我认知前提下,通过必要的自我指导和自我激励等方式,通过自我努力取得行为绩效的自我影响过程(Manz, 1986); 与新时代的大学劳动教育目标具有内在一致性,对大学生进行自我领导力的培育也是一种旨在培养历史使命感与社会责任感、创新精神和社会实践综合能力的教育活动(赵聪环,周作宇, 2017)。自我领导力是通过充分认识自我,本着对社会负责的态度,通过自我努力实现自我目标的能力,它首先体现为一种强的使命感与责任心(Bryant,Kazan, 2013)。

# (二) 探索高校理想的校园学生自我领导力

自我领导是行动,强调做什么,是个体在清晰自我认知后,在有效实现目标的过程 中实施的一系列行为管理策略。个体使用行为聚焦策略可以提高自我意识,从而促进行为 管理成效,尤其是对那些不愿做而必须做的行为进行管理。此外,自我领导还强调共情力 与团队合作能力。自我领导者有个性,也有群性,他们能够感知他人,更多从他人的角度 出发看问题,从而理解对方的感受。新时代因为科技变化需要新的人际交往模式,更需要 这种共情力与团队合作精神。

学生自我领导力的培养旨在培养学生的综合素质和健全人格,培养学生德智体美劳全面发展。促进其未来的职业发展,同时这也是在充满变数和多元化的环境下,以一种前瞻性的眼光培养未来优秀领导人才的需要。社会各界都要给予高度重视,需要充分发挥高校、社会、学生本身等多方资源,统筹课程教学、体育训练、学生日常领导活动的关系,通过定位培养思路、完善培养制度、探索培养流程、构建评估体系等,促进大学生领导力提升。应掌握多元文化知识、具备高度的社会责任心、及时应变能力、情感控制能力和深远的大局观等综合能力。

在新时代,学会学习、自主决策、创造性思维、 独立思考、自我管理、目标制定、 人际交往、坚忍的意志品质、敏锐的前瞻力、出色的感召力、果断的决策力、良好的沟通 力、团体合作等技能愈显重要,这是一个人自我领导力的体现。



# 二、民办高校学生自我领导力现状

# (一) 高校学生自我领导力培养工作起步晚

目前国内大学生领导力教育实践还处于起步阶段,其课程体系、项目开发、师资配置和评估机制都未形成完善的体制机制。大部分的高校已经设置领导力培养的讲座,并展开授课,但是并没有跟思想政治教育的关联性处理好,缺乏二者之间的相通性,侧重经课程教授的方式传达领导力有关知识内容,并未有先进化的更新培育理念。

# (二) 高校学生自我领导力培养形式单一化

因领导力教育资源有限、教育师资不够、教育经费不足等原因,高校领导力教育的对象尚未全员覆盖,主要还停留在形式单一化。各高校一般在现有条件下制定领导力教育计划,通过选修课程或项目的形式选拔部分学生开展领导力教育。多数培养形式以理论课程及讲座为主,以参与社团、志愿者服务为实践活动为辅。应开设学生参与度高,认同感强的培养方式,如:团队活动、小组讨论、破冰行动、户外拓展等通过多元化的活动方式,激发学生的理论运用及领导能力。

## 三、民办高校学生自我领导力存在的问题

#### (一) 个人因素

民办高校学生对领导力自我认知缺乏,自我发展的内在动力不足。不少大学生不能客观地认识自我,不能准确地把握个人定位,容易受社会负面思潮的干扰,成为"精致的利己主义者";社会责任感严重缺乏。 认为领导力是应该学生干部才应具备的能力,跟普通学生无关。认为领导力是不需要培养和锻炼的。有些人认为领导力是与生俱来的,不存在后天培养以及领导潜能开发的问题。在学习动机与学习内容选择上急功近利,就业选择与人际交往功利化等(赵峰, 2014)。

在新冠肺炎疫情下,为不耽误学生学业,学校及时开展了"停课不停学"的互联网教学模式--网络课程。部分学生自觉性较差,存在思想惰性和行为拖延的现状,没有时间的紧迫感、仪式感及约束力,不能做到科学的时间管理。日复一日,在单一且长期的居家环境中,缺乏与社会群体的交流沟通,沉陷于大量的"碎片化"信息中,受益却寥寥无几。造成的结果就是网课效率下降,学生自己产生焦虑和无意义感,进而丧失对学习和自我管理的控制感。



# (二) 学校环境因素

与国外发达国家的领导力教育相比,我国的领导力教育尚处在一个初级阶段。以美国为例,大学生领导力教育项目已经从最初的由高校学生事务中心开展的领导力开发项目,发展成为大学生领导力证书项目、领导力学士学位课程、硕士学位课程和领导力博士学位课程的多维系统的领导力教育体系(陈璞,2015)。学校领导力教育的理论课程体系不成熟,未通过建立多层次、全方位的实践环节, 让学生进行领导活动的实践锻炼。教学体系的系统性、针对性不完善。未通过开设公共课程或通识类课程向学生进行领导力的内涵、范围以及基本知识的讲授。领导力不仅在于理论知识的学习,更重要的是通过实践活动把理论知识进行运用、转化成自己的领导力。学生可通过校内和校外两种形式,校内可通过高校的学生会、社团、班级等校内实践形式。校外可增加高校之间和高校与社会企业的交流活动,从而扩展大学生领导力发展的舞台。

## 四、民办高校学生自我领导力培养的探讨

学术界大量研究结果表明,自我领导力有利于提升工作绩效(Neck, 2004), 促进积极 情感和工作满意度(Manz, 2015); 缓解压力和焦虑情绪(Wang, Xie, Cui, 2016)。提 升 自 我 效 能 感(Prussia, Anderson, Manz, 1998)激发个体及组织的创新力,提高其竞争意识,使其树立 正确的学习观念、自我目标与价值观念(Ghosh, 1993)给个体及组织带来更大的职业成功等 (Kim, et al. 2016)。

## (一) 培养合理的学习目标

宏观上,培养学生适应国际化趋势,在新时代中国特色社会主义背景下,与国家命运 共进步。微观上,大学生领导力教育应该全面提高大学生的综合素质,培养学生全球化的视野、 多元化的知识储备、强烈的社会责任感,培养学生宏观思维能力、组织协调能力、与人沟通能 力、灵活多变能力和判断决策能力。

一个好的目标是提高效率的关键,具有导向、激励和考核的作用,一个好的目标应该符合 SMART 原则。目标必须是具体的(Specific),目标必须是可以衡量的(Measurable),目标必须是可以达到的(Attainable),目标必须和其他目标具有相关性(Relevant),目标必须具有明确的截止期限(Time-based)。

可以制定明确的学习目标,例如:需要长时间、需要多次重复才能学会的核心能力; 梳理的特定专题知识;突破某项对自己很重要的技能、某些问题;改变自己的某些不良习惯, 特别是学习方面的习惯。



## (二) 营造适宜的学习环境

经调研,学习环境、氛围的局限性、复杂性等因素,亦容易导致他们无法静心学习、状态欠佳的现象,从而不同程度的会产生居家时的无聊和烦躁心理,甚至会出现各项生理指标的异常现象等等。因此,我们不可忽视对积极学习环境的营造,营造安静环境,提前解决琐碎事宜,和室友同学约定好请勿干扰时间。准备好干净整洁的学习区,将学习区和休闲区分离开,减少无关因素的干扰。选择明亮的有光的地方。在阴暗的环境中学习,会使人觉得精力不济,内心会感到压抑、学习动力不足,且容易困倦。相反而如果是在有明亮窗户的桌前,学习的效率会得到提高。宿舍里张贴一些跟学习有关的、自己喜欢的暗示性语言,时刻激励自己。

# (三) 调整积极的学习状态

学生要积极调整自己的学习状态,自己打心底里愿意做这些事情,同时认为这些事情 很重要,才可以调整自己的学习状态。当今社会,

拖延行为成为大众的通病,它是指个体在没有明确理由的情况下,不自觉地延迟预定行动的非适应行为,特别是低意志控制的个体更容易受到无关因素的诱惑或干扰。学生要给予自己积极暗示,警惕拖延行为的发生,努力调整学习状态。

## (四)及时总结鼓励自己

为自己制定合理的计划是开始, 执行是关键, 每日总结则是重点。 通过总结,查看计划完成的情况,反思没有完成或严重超时的原因。每日及时总结不仅有助于掌握反思整体学习情况,起到监督作用,也会强化记忆,增强学习效果,圆满完成学习任务。每日总结不仅仅有助于个体把控反思整体学习情况,起到监督作用,也会增强对学习的掌控感。

## (五) 增强体育锻炼

学生要依据所在学校实际,利用现有的体育器材,制定有效可行的居家训练计划,如 俯卧撑、仰卧起坐、跳绳、做广播体操、线上健身活动等。通过锻炼强身健体,增强防疫能力。

#### 结论

自国家开展新冠病毒肺炎疫情防控工作以来,大学生应通过网络及时学习习近平总书 记对新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎疫情的重要指示精神,认真学习贯彻中央、教育部和所在省委



省政府有关部署要求,深刻认识到做好疫情防控工作的重要性、紧迫性,认清形势、树立疫情就是命令,防控就是责任的意识。通过网络平台,及时学习、了解学校就疫情防控工作联防联控的政策、要求等并自觉服从,在疫情防控工作中充分发挥自我教育、自我服务、自我管理、自我监督的职能。学生只有在思想上高度重视,行动上勇于担当,学习生活上加强自我管理、强化自律,发挥自我领导力,才能全面锻炼成长,不辜负新时代赋予大学生的历史使命。

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大数据时代下职业学校的领导力研究

# A STUDY ON LEADERSHIP OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS IN THE ERA OF BIG DATA

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**摘要:** 大数据技术在教育行业最重要的作用就是能将数据做进一步的整理和分析,这种整理和分析过程能够让数据更有价值,能够为日常的管理实践提供更重要的参考依据。本文通过整合教育信息化 2.0 的八种方法,结合领导学的一些基础理论,分析国内职业学校教师在领导力方面可能存在的问题,提出了完善大数据时代的职业院校规章制度,加强职业院校教师激励机制的建设,明确职业教育教师领导的对象,明确职业教育教师领导的内容,明确职业教育教师领导的方式,提升教师的领导力七个方面的建议,为可持续发展的创新领导力提供了一定的智力支持。

关键词: 大数据, 领导力, 职业教育, 对策。

Abstract: The most important role of big data technology in the education industry is to further sort and analyze the data. This sorting and analysis process can make the data more valuable and provide more important reference basis for daily management practice. By integrating the eight methods of educational informatization 2.0 and combining some basic theories of leadership, this paper analyzes the possible problems of domestic vocational school teachers in leadership, and puts forward to improve the rules and regulations of vocational schools in the era of big data, strengthen the construction of incentive mechanism for vocational school teachers, and clarify the object of vocational education teachers' leadership, Clarify the content of vocational education teacher leadership, clarify the way of vocational education teacher leadership, and seven suggestions to improve teachers' leadership, which provide some intellectual support for the innovative leadership of sustainable development.



**Keywords:** Big Data, Leadership, Vocational Education, Countermeasures.

# 引言

互联网的全面普及和应用对各行各业的发展和运行方式都产生了一定的影响,大数据 机说近几年也开始在管理学领域得到重视。随着当代信息化技术的全面普及,组织所面临的社 会环境和经济环境发生了较大的变化,外界环境的复杂多样意味着组织需要更强的领导能力才 能适应当下的社会发展环境。在当今的社会背景下职业学校在实际的管理过程中存在着更多的 新问题,在面对这些新问题时,传统领导理论已经无法满足当下的管理需求,这也是近几年许 多新型管理概念出现的主要原因。相关研究数据表示当前在教育行业中领导力研究一直是一个 十分重要的研究话题。职业教育在领导力理论等方面取得一定的研究成果时,大数据时代下职 业学校的可持续发展领导力在内容、方向以及如何领导等方面还存在着许多不完善的地方,本 文此次的研究就是以大数据和领导力理论为基础,对职业学校教师领导力可能存在的问题进行 了梳理,并结合大数据和领导学基础理论,提出了一些建议,为可持续发展的创新领导力提供 了一定的智力支持。

# 1. 大数据和领导力概述

# 1.1 大数据的意义

在当代互联网全面应用的基础上,大数据带给人们日常生活和行业发展最大的价值就 是其能够存储大量的数据并进行筛选分析,大数据技术最重要的作用并不是处理大量信息,而 是通过一定的专业水平去分析重要数据。本质上而言,大数据技术在教育行业最重要的作用就 是能将数据做进一步的整理和分析,这种整理和分析过程能够让数据更有价值,能够为日常的 管理实践提供更重要的参考依据。大数据技术目前可以提供精准化定制和预测两个发展方向, 也正是大数据的应用使当下的营销策略能够更加精细化,更个性化,更符合用户的偏好。因此 在职业教育领域,我们是否可以通过大数据的应用,针对不同的校情、教师、学生存在的困难 的问题提供不同的决策支撑,非常值得探索。

# 1.2 过程哲学下的领导力

领导力最早的思想逻辑受到了亚里士多德新和上学的思想引导,这种思想逻辑会把具 体的事物量化,而后再通过数学,统计等多个方式分析不同变量之间的关系与作用,通过这种 分析方法能够最直接的抓住事物的本质,但在实际分析过程中往往会存在着分析过于片面的不



足之处,能抓住事物的本质,却忽略了事物的整体发展。目前国内外针对领导特质理论的研究仍然还不够清晰,主要还是由于当前还没有统一的清晰的针对特质的科学解释,不同学者针对领导特质的解释都存在一定的差异。一些学者认为领导特质反映了一种稳定的个人特征,这种领导者在不同的组织团体和不同的外部环境下,往往会采用统一的领导模式。领导特质主要体现在个体的差异性,不同个体在品质和性格以及技能水平等方面都存在着一定的差距。并且当下针对领导特质的研究多是探讨如何有效整合领导特质和领导行为,当前领导理论体系中存在着多元化的领导行为,虽然当下许多学者都在研究如何有效整合领导特质和领导行为,但在实际整合过程中,经常会受到领导力类型差别较大等多方面问题。领导特质全遍理论主要强调的是领导的个人特征,强调在个人特针对组织运营的影响。因此,用过程哲学来分析领导力理论,结合大数据来分析大数据下职业教育的领导力。

## 1.3 西方领导力理论

虽然在当前的西方领导力理论体系中并没有明确强调领导力研究属于何种研究学派, 但从领导者在心里方面不同于一般人的特征层面分析,领导特质理论更强调的是个人的特征。 但试图分离出领导特质的早期研究大多以失败告终,优秀的领导者确实存在某些共同的重要特 质,普遍具进取心、领导欲、诚实和正直、自信、才智、工作相关知识,特质理论可以更好地 预测领导者和领导能力的出现。魅力型领导理论认为领导者的自身魅力也会在很大程度上影响 其实际管理效率和管理质量,这也是当下组织管理中十分重要的一种领导理论,员工愿意听从 领导者的安排,愿意接受领导者的带领从事相关工作,领导者的个人魅力会对下属产生一定的 吸引力和影响力,因此一般可以利用个人魅力提高领导能力的领导主要有高度自信和支配他人 的倾向,以及坚定不移自己的信念的重要特征。伦理领导主要反映的是领导在伦理和道德等方 面的品格特征,当领导的行为符合道德标准时那么这种领导就具有一定的道德品质。良好的品 质也是领导者的一种优秀品质,比如诚信的领导者会重视自己的承诺,并且在实际领导过程中 会强调正确价值观念的建立,在与他人交流过程中,也会重视以诚相待,以拉近双方的距离, 建立进一步的信任关系。诚信的领导者具有十分开放和勇敢的品质,他们不仅愿意诚信的对待 合作商和下属,同时对待自己日常工作过程中存在的问题也会勇于承认,积极负责,这种道德 品质也会在一定程度上影响下属,在整个企业中培养一种诚信的工作氛围,并且这种道德品质 也会受到下属的称赞和认同,也能在一定程度上达到激励下属的作用。

## 2. 大数据时代下职业教师领导力分类

按照过程哲学下的领导力和西方领导力理论,教师的领导品质和领导能力是教师领导



力的主要构成要素,作为职业教师,领导者应当在日常工作中保持热情和负责任的工作态度,同时要懂得尊重他人考虑他人的感受。除此之外拥有良好领导技能的职业教师在日常工作过程中往往更注重团队合作,更具有职业道德和负责任的态度。在当下,领导者所领导的群体逐渐多样化,实际领导范围也发生了较大的变化,职业教师领导已经不再局限于正式职权教师,而是教师群体的一种领导角色,领导者不一定要有较强的技术技能,但一定要拥有较强的管理能力才能达到实现保证实际管理的高效率和高质量。不论是日常学校事务的管理还是课堂教学活动的完善都需要依赖于良好的管理体系。

由此可以看出当下对职业教师领导力的划分主要可以分为两类:一类是受职权影响的教师领导,这类领导者多是在学校拥有一定行政职务或优秀教学水平的教师,这类教师的领导职权也是被组织赋权的,一般可以分为行政和专业以及自我和人际这几个方面。教师的领导力不仅体现在对学生的领导方面,更强调了自我领导,一些较高级别的教师领导力还可以包含引导同事的能力,在学校主要担任的是行政校长和系主任等角色,这类教师的领导权利多是来源于行政职务,一些具有优秀技能的教师多是用于日常的学生教导。另一类所倡导的教师领导力是无关职权的,这种看法认为教师可以根据个人特征成为领导者,其中教师的专业水平和人格魅力都可以被看作是一种领导力。在专业水平方面主要反映的是教师的学术研究和人才培养以及组织管理等多方面的能力,同时就教师当前日常的教学工作而言,教师的领导力主要会对学生和同事以及家长这几个主体产生影响,比如外语教师的领导力主要体现在人格和教学以及组织和学术等几个维度,主要包含了教学能力和组织管理能力以及学习能力等多个方面。

## 3. 大数据时代下职业教师领导力问题分析

## 3.1 赋权的教师领导力问题分析

职业学校的规章制度体系落后于大数据时代的。第一,学校领导者本身就不重视规章制度的完善和更新,刚下许多职业学校在管理方面仍然运用着传统的管理制度和管理理念,不重视参考他人先进的管理经验,更新当下的管理理念,没有意识到在现代化的信息技术时代,传统的管理理念已经不再适用于当下的学校运行需求,落后的规章制度也是职业学校领导力很难得到有效体现的主要原因。第二,即使制定了较好的规章制度,职业学校在实际制度的落实上也不太重视,因此即使职业学校完善了自己的规章制度体系并且树立了先进的管理理念,但这些往往只停留在理论层次,并没有真正的落到实处,也无法发挥出实际的作用,由于教师在职业学校的行为,主要是受规章制度的限制,一些传统的管理制度和管理理念与高速发展的大数据时代互相冲突,导致职业学校教师无法接轨大数据时代,止步与当前,领导力提升遇到了



瓶颈,这也导致职业学校教师很难表现出自己的领导力。

职业学校组织管理的效能不足。第一,当前许多职业学校在实际的决策和规划等方面 没有充分应用当下的大数据技术和互联网手段,甚至很多领导者非常抗拒采用新的技术手段处 理当下的问题,这也使得当前职业学校存在着管理效率低下,数据分析能力较差等问题。第二, 当前职业学校中的领导者实际开展工作时仍然是将传统管理方法作为主流的管理方式,在当前 互联网全面应用的背景下,无纸化办公以及数字化管理已经成为了各行各业工作的主要方式, 然而在学校中许多领导者都不重视更新自己的管理体系,导致学校实际的管理效率十分低下, 实际管理水平也比较差,由于上级对大数据的认知浅、执行不通,导致职业学校教师在落后的 管理体制下,无法创新领导力,这种落后的管理体系对领导和教师以及学生的日常生活都有一 定的不利影响。

职业学校对教师的激励不足。第一,当前许多职业学校的教师对其现有的教师激励体系都不太满意,主要还是由于目前学校建立的激励体系并不够完善,激励内容过于单一,不以教师实际需求出发的激励体系很难取得实际的激励效果,如果现有的激励内容无法满足教师的需求,也就意味着目前的激励体系无法发挥出较好的激励效果。比如大部分学校财政预算不足,无法更新硬件设备,在大数据时代运行程序时出现耗时长,处理慢的情况,也有学校在预算不足的情况下就开始进行大数据时代的平台建设,导致平台功能缺失,需求不清,用户体验极差的情况。第二,当下针对教师建立的激励体系,却没有真正考虑到教师的个人需求,并且实际的激励内容和激励方式十分单一,在当代人们物质需求和精神需求得到普遍提高的时代,仅仅通过物质激励这种片面的激励手段很难取得较好的激励效果,第三,职业学校在制定和执行以及完善针对教师的激励体系时却不注重激励环境的建设,使得实际的激励体系与学校的管理环境存在一定的差距,并没有为激励体系的实际落实创造良好的外部环境。

# 3.2 内生的教师领导力分析

魅力和理想化等因素在一定程度上能够对被领导者的心态产生影响,能够在一定程度上激励被领导者树立远大的目标和勇于奋斗的勇气,让被领导者能够积极勇敢的面对一些困难和挑战。同时智力激励和个性化关怀等方式能够全方面的从精神上对被领导者产生激励感。在领导过程中,领导者不仅需要带领被领导者实现目标,还要在实现目标的过程中不断激励和关心他们的各种需求,以实际领导对象为参考进行激励往往能够取得较好的激励效果。分布式领导由于是多种影响因素相互作用的结果,主要强调的是领导者与多种因素共同作用产生的结果,仅仅依靠与领导的个人品质和领导行为并不能发挥实际的作用,通过分布式领导,明确职业教育教师领导的内容。学习型组织的理论应用重视将组织和个人的成长相结合,使个人和组织在



发展过程中共同进步,注重提升组织整体的学习环境,树立较好的整体学习理念,创造更好的学习氛围,组织创新能力的提高能在一定程度上影响个体创新能力,在实际组织运行过程中要保证组织和个人的共同成长,同时整个组织中的成员都应当注重管理知识的学习和更新以及管理理念的树立,在整个组织中建立起一种相互学习,共同创新,更新知识水平的学习氛围,学习型组织能够给教师的实际领导方式提供一定的参考和指引。

# 4. 对策和解决办法

如何有效结合领导力理论和大数据,我们需要从政策中找到支持,国家也越来越重视 教育领域的现代化发展,教育行业培养的人才是未来推进我国发展的重要人才,因此,教育领 域的现代化发展不容忽视。教育信息化 2.0 主要在教育机制和资源整合等方面的完善和创新。 主要内容是,第一,普及数字资源服务。互联网全面普及最主要的特征是大大提高了信息的传 播和交流速度,因此在教育领域也可以利用这种信息技术打造一个数字资源共享平台,全国高 校都可以在该平台上共享教育资源,实现教育融合,第二,就是搭建网络学习空间。在当前的 互联网背景和信息化技术的全面应用下,网络学习空间可以使师生在不受时间和地点的影响下 开展学习,因此网络学习空间也是良好利用互联网数据技术的重要体现。。第三,网络扶智工 程攻坚行动。该项工程是我国近几年积极开展脱贫攻坚的特殊产物,主要针对贫困地区教育资 源较为匮乏的学生展开。通过信息技术进行精准复制而达到提高贫困地区教育水平的目的。第 四,教育治理能力优化行动。不同于教育管理,教育治理是一种全新的管理理念和全新的管理 模式,教育治理最大的特点是它以人的需求为主,大数据技术主要是用来帮助更好的掌握人的 需求偏好。第五,百区千校万课引领行动。在教育领域应用信息技术以提高教学效率,可以通 过先试点再推广的方式进行,一些优秀学校的优秀教育资源可以进行互联网平台共享,让更多 的学校能够享受到优秀的教育资源。第六,规范数字教学体系,建立数字化校园。数字化校园 主要反映的是利用信息化技术更好的整合校内资源,学校的老师和学生可以通过资源平台进行 资源,这样能够最大化的提高资源运用效率。第七,建立创新化的智慧教育模式。智慧教育模 式主要强调智能化设备的有效利用。在当下的信息技术时代,改变教育理念创新教学模式已经 是教育行业的必然发展趋势。第八,提升信息教育素养。提升信息教育素养主要是为了能够让 学校更重视信息技术的应用,将信息技术手段作为主要教学方式,不论师生还是学校的领导人 员,都应当重视信息技术的运用,以为自己的学习和教学生活提供更大的便利。这八点实践计 划主要是当前教育信息化 2.0 的概括性内容,也是本次研究的重要理论基础。通过这类概念充 分结合大数据和领导力,我们将对大数据时代下赋权的教师领导力和内生的教师领导力提出创 新可持续的解决办法。



4.1 当下职业院校领导力创新的重要基础是信息化技术的运用和大数据时代规章制度的 创新,只有建立更加完善的更符合现代化教育需求的规章制度,并将其落到实处,才能真正 达到创新教育的目的。

在当今的大数据时代,建设创新完善的规章制度主要从两个方面来完成:首先院校领导者需要考虑院校本身的发展情况和未来的发展目标,选择更加先进的管理模式和决策机制,将组织化思想和信息化意识引入到学校的规章制度中,不断探寻现代化建设领导能力的发展机制。其次,职业院校领导需要保证规章制度可以得到落实。院校领导必须要以自身为榜样,严格遵守各项规章制度,做好表率作用,将规章制度的稳定性和规范性展现出来。领导者自觉履行各项规章制度可以为制度的落实奠定基础,可以获得教师的认同并建立起自身威信。

# 4.2 建立更加规范,智能化的院校管理体系

想要在职业院校中建立智能规范化的院校管理体系,首先就要求职业院校的领导者要提升自身的数据技术应用水平,领导者本身就应当树立起运用创新化技术手段的管理理念,并且要保障完善的制度和先进的管理理念能够真正的落到实处,才能更好的提升院校的管理效率和管理质量,同时也能带领院校向更好的方向发展。首先,职业院校领导者要树立榜样作用,院校建立信息化的管理体系,首先需要职业院校领导者的带头作用,领导者应当积极倡导学校开展无纸化办公和数字化管理,在实际管理过程中要重视数据化手段的高效运用,只有这样才能切实保证职业院校数字化管理落到实处。其次,为了更好的落实新型管理体系。职业院校领导应当建立相应的反馈体系来反馈学校在应用了数字化管理后取得的变化,在实际的管理和反馈体系中主要包含了网络办公和智能管理以及社交软件等资源的专用,在校内资源全面共享和整合的平台上,能够帮助学校管理人员更全面的掌握学校的实际经营状况,只有这样才能做出更加完善更加全面的管理决策,才能真正的提高管理质量。

## 4.3 提高职业院校教师激励机制

院校的领导者应当注重大数据时代下,对教师实行更加有利的激励措施。可以充分的 将学校的教学融入到数据化时代,实现院校组织目标和系统目标的实现,在建设激励机制时需 要保证系统化的连续建设,充分的调动起教师的主观能动性。其一是学校可以将信息化考核纳 入教师的绩效管理中,通过绩效考核进一步刺激大数据下教师领导力提升。其二是改善硬件设 备,创造大数据环境,通过耳濡目染,不断熏陶,激励各项能力的提升。其三是进一步优化信 息化平台,大数据时代下的领导力提升,离不开信息化平台的支撑,但是信息化平台的设计与 功能,要符合时代潮流,要跟得上时代的节奏,换句话说就是要有较好的用户体验,功能预想



要靠前,这样可以刺激教师通过大数据平台的使用欲望,可以更好的将挖掘数据的潜力。通过以上三种 方法,提高业院校教师激励机制,不断提升教师大数据时代下的专业素养,提高领导力,同时可以营造良好的氛围。

4.4 教育大数据时代下,需要将职业教师领导的对象充分的明确出来,对于职业教育来说,一定要将育人理念贯彻到教育教学的全部过程中,满足当前信息时代的学生学习需求。

在大数据技术的支持下,对教育大数据的这种分析和采集涉及到诸多方面,在这种情况下,教师的领导力也就展现出了比较高的复杂度,是完全不同于传统教师教学领导力的。教育大数据就是要充分利用在新式教育中体现出的教育数据,对这些数据进行分析并利用。利用大数据分析,将教学过程进行可视化分析,将教学过程和学习过程直接通过数据体现出来。这就要求教师的领导力不仅是作用于教师本身,还要延伸到学校的管理人员和教学团队上,甚至是教育教学过程中的所有人。

## 4.5 明确职业教育教师领导的内容

职业学校教师通过大数据来将教学过程进行可视化分析,并以此来提升教学领导力,最直接的一个作用就是可以诱导更多的教师来关注大数据在教育领域的应用,对这些教育大数据进行分析和处理,可以找到解决部分课堂问题的方案,并为改善教育教学方式提供参考。教师在日常教学和学生管理是要重视运用信息技术手段收集和整理学生信息和具体学习数据,通过数据分析能够针对学生制定更加合理的教学方案和管理方式,有效提高教学质量。

教育大数据时代,高校教师必须起到模范作用,引领新的教学方式。可以采用基于MOOC 翻转课程等教学方法进行混合式教育,也可以更加契合学生的信息化学习方式,提供个性化教学。在实际教育中运用大数据技术有利于掌握学生具体情况,建立更加全面科学的教学方案,将传统教学不能够展现的学习过程和学习者的心理,通过数据的形式展现出来,通过大数据技术对学生的学习过程进行数据化的记录,数据的可视化分析可以充分的体现学习过程中出现的各种问题,为教师提供参考。大数据时代的教师也可以对其他教师提供引领作用,使更多的教师可以去更加主动的了解学生的学习过程和学习心理,更有针对性的完成教学目标,提高教学质量。

## 4.6 明确职业教育教师领导的方式

对于职业学校的教师来说,建立起有效的教学领导力,必须依靠教师的教学实践。根据美国的教师领导标准中给出的教师领导力提升策略:在教育者和学生之间建立起一种合作关



系,能帮助教育者发展也能帮助学生学习;能够获得或者有利于利用教研成果;不断的使自己进行学习获得新的知识来保证可持续发展;教师的任务不仅仅是知识的讲授,更要注重与学生多交流,通过掌握学生的实际情况以制定个性化教学方案,并实时掌握国家相关政策,建立更科学的教学体系。也就是说在教育大数据时代,教师完全可以学习美国已有的理论和关于提高教师教学领导力的策略;并且在实践过程中,根据教育对象的不同而采取差异化的领导策略。大数据技术目前已经在各个行业领域发挥了重要作用,在教育行业应用大数据技术能够为教师制定教学方案提供重要的参考作用。当下我们的日常生活方式收到了大数据技术的显著影响。传统的教育教学模式亟待改变,需要建立起以学习者为中心,以立德树人为主要原则的大数据可视化学习教育过程。职业学校教师充分的利用大数据来进行课堂教学,是将大数据引进高校课堂并提升课堂教学质量的重要手段。

## 4.7 提升教师的领导力

对于职业学院来说,教师进行教育时,必须要使自己的教学领导力得到提升,在进行教书育人时,还必须去了解被领导者的建议,根据实际情况来调整自身教学内容和方式。在当前大数据技术得到巨大进步的时代,职业学校的教师需要通过提升自己的信息化教学能力来增强教学领导力,教学领导力既可以作为教师考核的量化标准,也可以给教师的教育改革提供一定的方向,教师要敢于革新自己的教育方式,主动接受大数据教学,通过对学生学习过程的数据化来找到教学过程中存在的问题,为教学效果提供帮助,但是在利用大数据的过程中,也要谨慎对待大数据中存在的问题,处理好大数据伦理问题。教师也要注重提高自己以更好的掌握大数据技术的运用,熟练运用大数据技术提高管理效率和管理质量,在这其中最关键的就是数据素养,只有充分培养起教师的数据素养才能够建立起有效的数据领导力,学校可以组织开展教师数据素养培训,对想要利用信息化手段进行教学的老师提供充分的帮助,增加教师对大数据环境的适应。

# 5. 总结

通过查阅文献,分析了大数据的意义、过程哲学下的领导力以及西方领导力理论作为基础,将大数据时代下职业教师领导力分类为基于赋权的教师领导力和基于内生的教师领导力。在这两个概念的支撑下,笔者在赋权的教师方面进行分析,提出了职业学校规章制度滞后于大数据时代、职业学校组织管理的效能不足、职业学校对教师的激励不足三个方面的问题,并对每个问题进行了详细的阐述,同时通过内生的教师领导力三种领导力模式也进行了分析,提出了要明确职业教育教师领导的对象、明确职业教育教师领导的内容、明确职业教育教师领导的



方式和提升教师的领导力三个方面的问题。文章第四部分对教育信息化 2.0 进行了详细分析,有效结合领导力理论和大数据,提出了完善大数据时代的职业院校规章制度和明确职业教育教师领导的内容以及提升教师的领导力等 7 个方面的建议,为可持续发展的创新领导力提供了一定的智力支持。

# 6. 建议

通过对教育信息化 2.0 政策的深入理解和总结,以教育信息化 2.0 的概括性内容作为本 次研究的一个重要理论基础,充分结合大数据和领导力,对大数据时代下赋权的教师领导力和 内生的教师领导力提出创新可持续的解决办法。主要包括一是当下职业院校领导力创新的重要 基础是信息化技术的运用和大数据时代规章制度的创新,只有建立更加完善的更符合现代化教 育需求的规章制度,并将其落到实处,才能真正达到创新教育的目的。第二是要保障完善的制 度和先进的管理理念能够真正的落到实处,需要通过大数据的只能决策支撑建立更加规范,智 能化的院校管理体系。第三是可以充分的将学校的教学融入到数据化时代,实现院校组织目标 和系统目标的实现,在建设激励机制时需要保证系统化的连续建设,充分的调动起教师的主观 能动性,提高职业院校教师激励机制。第四是教育大数据时代下,需要将职业教师领导的对象 充分的明确出来,对于职业教育来说,一定要将育人理念贯彻到教育教学的全部过程中,满足 当前信息时代的学生学习需求。第五是通过大数据来将教学过程进行可视化分析,并以此来提 升教学领导力,引领新的教学方式,明确职业教育教师领导的内容。第六是通过大数据分析, 建立起有效的教学领导力,提高教师教学领导力的策略,充分的利用大数据来进行课堂教学。 第七是职业学校的教师需要通过提升自己的信息化教学能力来增强教学领导力,教学领导力既 可以作为教师考核的量化标准,也可以给教师的教育改革提供一定的方向,教师要敢于革新自 己的教育方式,主动接受大数据教学,提升教师的领导力。

因此可以通过建立更加完善的更符合现代化教育需求的规章制度,并将其落到实处,才能真正达到创新教育的目的;建立更加规范,智能化的院校管理体系;提高职业院校教师激励机制;教育大数据时代下,需要将职业教师领导的对象充分的明确出来,对于职业教育来说,一定要将育人理念贯彻到教育教学的全部过程中,满足当前信息时代的学生学习需求;明确职业教育教师领导的内容;明确职业教育教师领导的方式;提升教师的领导力七个方面,来解决当前大数据时代下职业教师领导力问题。

本文在分析和讨论大数据时代下职业学校的领导力时,仅仅只是通过大数据、过程哲学下的领导力、西方领导力理论、教育信息化 2.0 等一些基础理论进行了融合分析,结合自身工作实际提出了一些可行的措施,研究结果缺乏数据支撑,缺乏实践结果。但随着时代的发展,



科技的进步,大数据技术作为当今各行各业都不可或缺的部分,它的分析方法和技术手段确实可以为研究领导力,甚至可以为职业院校的领导研究提供新的研究思路和研究方向,比如数据 挖掘技术对提升领导力的支撑、决策。因此,在今后的研究中,我们还需要查阅大量的文献和资料,进行充分的调研,大量收集数据,对采集到的数据运用大数据技术进行分析和诊断,争取用有支撑力的数据来论证文章,使论文更具有说服力,同时可以为职业教育提供实打实的智力支持。

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大学生道德失范的成因及进行教育管控的对策

# CAUSES OF MORAL MISCONDUCT AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS AND COUNTERMEASURES FOR EDUCATIONAL CONTROL

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**摘要:** 探索对大学生的道德建设是高校教育管理中的一项重要任务。对于大学生道德失范行为,高校应该构建完善的大学生道德教育长效机制,通过完善高校学生道德考核机制,建立道德监督机制,丰富道德教育课程体系,搭建学生道德教育实践体系等教育管控手段,达到防范学生道德失范,提高高校教育管理水平的目的。

关键词: 大学生, 道德失范, 成因, 教育管控, 对策

**Abstract:** Exploring the moral construction of college students is an important task in college education management. For college students' moral anomie behavior, universities should build long-term effective mechanism for college students' moral education, to improve university students' moral evaluation mechanism, establish moral supervision mechanism, enrich moral education curriculum system, set up education controlling practice such as student's moral education practice system, to prevent students' morality, and improving education management in colleges and universities.

Keywords: Undergraduates, Moral Anomie, Antecedents, Education Controlling, Countermeasure.

# 引言

大学时期是大学生道德学习和道德教育的关键时期,也是世界观、人生价值观、道德观形成的重要时期。近年来发生的大学生道德失范行为,已经严重影响到了当代大学生的健康和全面发展,也给社会带来了许多负面影响。本文从学生道德失范行为进行分析,并就学生道



德失范行为如何进行教育管控提出主张。

# 1. 高校大学生道德失范的主要表现

道德失范,是指社会生活中基本道德规范的缺失与不健全所导致的社会道德调节作用的 弱化以及失灵,并由此产生整个社会行为层面的混乱无序。大学生道德失范就是指少数大学生 对社会道德规范的遵守和践行出现的缺失行为。从大学生主流来看,绝大多数大学生的道德素 质是好的,道德行为是规范的,但少部分大学生的道德失范,给社会带来的负面效应也是不容 忽视的。

# 1.1 学习道德失范表现

学习本是学生的主要任务,而一些大学生却抱着混日子的心态,没有把心思放在学习上,甚至存在道德失范的行为。学生在课堂上拨打或接听手机,逃课、作业抄袭,考试作弊,这些行为屡禁不止。在某高校对学生所做的调查报告中显示,有考试作弊经历的本科学生所占比例高于 38%。2006年,西安科技大学一次开除 19 名考试作弊的学生,2020年某 985 高校 40 名学生因考试违规受处罚,2020年加拿大 UBC 大学有超过 100 名学生在数学考试中涉嫌作弊。2020年某重点大学因疫情进行线上考试,结果 1000 名考生中有 200 张试卷雷同。

# 1.2 公德行为失范表现

社会公德是每个社会成员在公共生活中必须遵守的基本行为准则,是调整人与人,人与社会,人与自然之间相互关系的标准、原则和规范的总和。社会公德是人类社会生活中最起码,最基本的准则也是社会文明程度的体现。作为受高等教育的大学生,本应该文明程度要比普通人高,但一些大学生的公共道德意识并未形成,而是存在与当代社会功德背道而驰。在许多高校,图书馆的占座现象屡禁不止;图书馆的图书,自习室的桌椅损坏率较高;食堂的收盘处盘子里剩余着不少饭菜;卫生间用完不冲水,随地乱扔果皮纸屑;疫情期间,公共场所不戴口罩等等。还有个别大学生个人利益至上,如某高校一女生隐瞒自己患上肺结核的病情,导致同宿舍另外五名同学被感染。此外,个别大学生缺少法制观念,走向自我毁灭的道路。2001至 2003年,某高校博士生黄某竟然利用自己的专业知识多次参与制造毒品,最终被判有期徒刑八年。2004年发生的震惊全国的马加爵杀人事件,是一个典型的案例。马加爵是云南大学生命科学学院生物技术专业的学生,曾经成绩优异,因为与室友发生矛盾,便锤杀了四名室友。复旦大学学生林森浩因琐事对室友不满,竟然将剧毒药品投入宿舍饮水机类,导致室友毒发身亡。2010年,大三学生药家鑫交通肇事后,又将伤者刺了八刀致其死亡。这一系列血淋淋的



教训不得不引人深思。

# 1.3 网络道德失范表现

互联网是一把双刃剑,它以其前所未有的科技性打破了时空的界限,带给了人们大量的知识,扩大了人们的视野,但无边际的信息传递方式也携带着大量良莠不齐的信息内容,致使一些自律性不强,自控能力差的大学生在网络传播上失范失德。作为已成为互联网主力军的大学生群体,互联网对大学生的影响力是不容忽视的。据中国科学院心理研究所对 13 所高校的调查中显示,80%中断学业的大学生都是因为网络成瘾。有的大学生为吸引眼球,在网络转载上传信息时进行断章取义、夸大事实的传播;有的空穴来风、以讹传讹,把没有事实根据的信息随遇转发;还有的把网络作为自己发泄不良情绪的宣泄口。2021 年,西安某大学生在网上公开发表不当言论被学校退学。该生之前就因"校园直播侮辱骚扰女生",被校方处以留校察看处分。2021 年,浙江某高校学生因在网上发表不文明言论,造成严重不良影响被学校处分。一位名校的大学生在考试之前因心里烦躁,便在博客上指名道姓辱骂自己的老师。2013 年 5 月16 日,一条内容"厦大被淹了,一天不上课,好开心好开心"的微博发出来,迅速扩散,后经证实为谣言,但却造成了谣言扩散、给社会带来了不稳定因素。大学生的非理性情绪充斥网络,极具煽动性和破坏性。

### 1.4 恋爱道德失范表现

随着年龄的增长,正处于青春期的大学生在校期间谈恋爱已经变得非常普遍,但他们对爱情与责任的理解并不透彻,缺乏正确的恋爱观和社会责任感。一些大学生情侣完全不在乎周边人的感受,在公开场所毫不避讳的做出不雅的举动。还有一些大学生甚至为了自己的私欲不惜出卖人格和违反道德,把对高尚的爱情寻求变成对金钱和权利的追逐;还有的甚至不惜触犯国家法律。2007年12月,云南大学旅游文化学院女大学生张超伙同他人杀死并肢解包养她的情人木某。

# 2. 大学生失范的原因分析

客观的看,当代大学生道德素质现状的主流是健康向上的,但也确实存在一些不和谐、 非主流的问题。从以上大学生失范的案例来看,大学生道德失范的原因是多方面的。

## 2.1 家庭方面的因素

个别大学生身上存在的一些不良的品德,往往是从原生家庭中带来的。俄国作家克雷



洛夫曾说:"坏事情一学就会,早年沾染的恶习,从此以后就会在所有的行为和举动中显现出来,不论是说话或行动上的毛病,三岁至老,六十不改。"家庭是孩子受教育的第一课堂,父母是孩子的第一任教师,家长对待事物的责任感,为人处事的方式方法都在潜移默化的影响着孩子的心灵,如果家长能以身作则努力给孩子创造一个温馨健康、积极向上的成长环境,便会收到润物细无声的良好效果。反之,如果家长举止粗暴,语言不文明,那么孩子也会学着举止粗暴,讲话不文明。父母行为不端,对自己没有足够的行为约束,都将直接影响到孩子以后的行为准则。

# 2.2 社会方面的因素

人是群居的动物,每个人都不可能完全脱离现有的社会,而社会对人的影响也是不可避免。社会负面现象对人的影响客观存在。对于大学生来讲,他们是一群待进入社会的群体。在校园中接受思想和知识教育的大学生们还未形成完整的世界观、人生观及价值观,社会负面现象对他们的冲击尤为明显,比如在对待金钱至上,以自我为中心,追逐名利,爱慕虚荣,不劳而获,诚信缺失,缺少责任,漠视法律等负面现象的冲击时,如果学生自律性不强,不洁身自好,不分辨是非,而是随波逐流,那就保持不了最根本的道德底线。

# 2.3 学生自身的因素

大学生道德失范,学生自身因素也是很重要的一个方面。大学生自身存在的缺陷和不足是这些问题形成的内在原因。如,学生以自我为中心,意志薄弱,受挫能力差,缺乏对社会的正确认知和对自己的正确认知;缺少道德自觉,不能有效约束自己的行为等,就不能在道德方面有所提升。

## 2.4 学校方面的因素

大学作为高等教育学府,对正值思想成长成熟阶段的大学生来讲,对完善其独立的人格,形成其高尚的道德情操起着至关重要的作用。而目前在高校对大学生的人格完善和教育中还存在着许多不足。

## 2.4.1 学生管理的规章制度不够完善

高校学生管理的主要制度是学生日常行为管理规定,而大部分高校在制度中只是规定 了道德下线和底线,即什么事情不许做,做了会有什么样的处罚。比如,一般高校都制定有 《学生违纪处分条例》和《学生宿舍违纪处罚办法》等管理办法,而没有细则去引导学生怎么 去更好的做。



# 2.4.2 对学生的监督检查不够有力,缺乏明确的道德目标

大学教育更多的是监督式教育,客观上满足不了对每个学生全面的监督和检查力度。 而且大部分高校只对学习成绩进行评级,没有具体的道德评级。这样没有明确的道德目标,自然缺乏道德的前进动力。

# 2.4.3 学校道德教育目标过高、内容脱节、方法单一

大学开设的课程内容与现实社会基本道德内容不够密切,教育方式单一,除了理论课程讲述之外,没有拓展性的实践性教学,教育目标定得过高,无法在现实社会的社会活动中起到切实的指导作用。

## 2.4.4"五育"并举教育实施不彻底

国家一直强调要培养大学生德智体美劳全面发展,但一些高校并没有重视美育、体育、劳动的育人作用,相应的育人功能也没有被运用发挥。本应该在体育教育中懂得的规则意识、竞争意识、合作意识,在美育中进行的心灵陶冶,在劳动中获得的正确价值取向等锻炼而没有得到很好的实施进行。

# 3. 对大学生道德失范行为进行教育管控的对策

德国著名教育家赫尔巴特说:"道德普遍地被认为是人类的最高目的,因此也是教育的最高目的。"作为实施大学教育的高等学府,加强对大学生道德教育的意义是非常重大的。据统计数据表明,国内大学生中,96%的学生学习生活在大学校园,大学生作为一个国家未来的中流砥柱,他们的道德思想和道德行为对一个国家和社会的影响是巨大的。大学生道德失范,对国家和社会产生的负面影响和破坏力也是不容忽视的。因此,有必要通过构建完善的大学生道德教育长效机制,对学生道德失范进行教育管控,以达到防范的目的。

## 3.1 完善高校学生道德考核机制

学校对学生的管理制度不仅是对学生的日常行为规范做出管理规定,还应该建立鼓励 学生在道德方面向善向好的激励机制,如:对见义勇为、帮扶济困、乐于助人等行为给予大力 宣传,给予表彰和奖励,通过政策导向,引导学生朝良好的道德方向去发展。

# 3.2 建立高校学生道德监督机制

确立可行的道德目标,不仅有定性考核指标,也有定量考核指标,实行对每个学生道德情况的全面监督和检查。如,建立学生道德档案,设置道德评级;建立"大学生道德警示教育馆",把大学生中发生的道德失范典型案例进行展陈,作为新生入学教育和毕业生毕业教育



必须开展的道德警示教育, 让学生在道德问题上警钟长鸣。

# 3.3 丰富高校道德教育课程体系

高校道德教育课程的内容,必须对学生在现实社会的社会活动中起到切实的指导作用。因此,必须改变学校道德教育内容目标过高、方法单一、内容脱节的现状,制定与现实社会基本道德内容相匹配的学校道德教育内容。此外,要充分发挥体育、美育、劳动在学校道德教育中的不可替代作用,加强体育教学改革,增加学生的体育竞赛内容,在体育教学中培养学生拼搏精神、坚强意志品质、集体主义和团结协作精神的基础上,再通过体育竞赛,对学生进行规矩意识和规则意识的培养,进行竞争意识和抗挫能力的训练,提高学生的"逆商"。美育是一种健全人格、健康心理,全面发展的素质教育。美育作为人性的教育,在当代比以往任何时候都显得更为重要。高校美育要紧紧抓住人性教育这一本质,立足大学生身心成长规律,消解各种思潮对青年人的影响和异化,发挥美育的育人功能,通过多样化美育途径,在潜移默化中对大学生进行心灵情操的陶冶、健康审美力的培育和人文素养的提升,从而塑造学生健全人格、促进学生全面发展。加强劳动教育,通过让学生动手实践、出力流汗、接受锻炼、磨炼意志,培养学生正确的劳动价值观和良好劳动品质,改变学生不劳而获、坐享其成的错误价值观。

## 3.4 搭建高校学生道德教育实践体系

构建除道德理论课程讲述之外的体验式教学体系,即学生道德教育实践体系,把大学生志愿服务纳入学生道德教育实践体系进行管理,以此规定相应学时、学分。因为志愿服务是文明社会不可缺少的一部分,已受到各国政府和社会的广泛重视。大学生参加志愿服务,让学生进社区、到乡村体验,开展助学、助残、扶困等活动,参与政府组织的大型活动服务,不仅丰富大学生的心理世界,增长知识技能,增强社会责任感,丰富社会经验,而且可以通过志愿服务活动和志愿者符合现代道德规范的行为来获得社会的积极评价,从而构建符合当今社会主流价值观的独立健全人格,提高道德评价,增强学校道德教育的效果。

# 4. 结语

随着社会的不断进步,道德作为一种特殊的社会意识形态,在社会生活中所起的作用 越来越重要,对于促进社会和谐与人的全面发展的作用越来越突出。道德的发展和进步已成为 衡量社会文明程度的重要尺度。从大学生失范的表现和形成的原因中,可以看出学校道德教育的缺失已然成为大学生失范的一个重要因素。作为高校,有必要通过构建完善的大学生德育教育长效机制,即通过完善高校学生道德考核机制,建立高校学生道德监督机制,丰富高校道德



教育课程体系,搭建高校学生道德教育实践体系等教育管控手段,达到防范学生道德失范,提高高校教育管理水平的目的。

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# A REVIEW ON INNOVATIVE LEADERSHIP IN EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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**Abstract:** The basic value of "Education for sustainable development" is the educational value, the core is respect, respect for both current and future generations, respect for the planet we live on, and respect for everything around us. The purpose of "sustainable development education" is to enable all people to live a complete life without being deprived of basic life needs by our actions and practices.

Education is important for sustainable development, moreover, education is also part of the problem, it is also a part of the solution. Education is seen as the key element to a more sustainable society at a high level, and in the meantime. It takes responsibility for the reproduction of an unsustainable society. If education will be seen as an agent and capacity for the innovation of a sustainable society, we have to pay more attention to the introduction. In this article, we will explore depth the creation of new leadership and sustainable development in education.

Keywords: Leadership Innovation, Education, Sustainable Development.

#### Introduction

## The Concept of Leadership

To truly understand the meaning of innovative leadership, it is necessary to understand the relevant definitions of leadership learnability. In particular, it is important to understand the similarities and differences between three concepts, which are lead, leaders, and leadership (Gerald, Larry, & Cynthia, 2020). Lead refers to more on the process of guiding, guiding, guiding, and influencing individuals, groups, or organizations to achieve the activity goals expected by leaders. It is a duet of leading and guiding, as well as a transformation from leading to guiding leader, it means a person who are take the responsibility of pointing out aspects (Barber, Michael, Andy Moffit, and Paul Kihn, 2010). It is also the person who exercises authority and takes the responsibility to lead. No two leaders in the world are the same, but successful leaders have only two characteristics in common. One is that they have many followers, and the other one is that they all get the most trust from their followers. Leaders normally influence the activities of others without using formal power. They focused more on using



people, using people focuses more on motivation, motivation is important immediate, and flowers are given to dreams. It's not just about leading the team to achieve goals and improve performance (Cohen, Michael, and James, 1974).

Leadership is the ability to motivate others to achieve goals willingly. And this power is influence, it is not controllable, it is controlled. So, if in this sense, everyone can use leadership, leadership is not exclusive to leaders (Gerald, Larry & Cynthia, 2020).

Leadership does not mean management, it is the development and progress of management, whether, in business, government, schools, and other different types of organization, the essence of management is mutually, and with the advent of the era of knowledge workers, the management paradigm, the great changes have been management is no longer the industrial age the paradigm of human nature, a person is not fit for the tube, also no one likes to be a tube, can only be positive guidance. Heavy-handed control only stifles enthusiasm and the drive to innovate. A more human approach is to empower, trust and respect so that everyone understands the purpose and significance of the work and gets a sense of accomplishment. The biggest management challenge of the 21st century is how to increase the productivity of knowledge workers. The main work of management is not only standardization, command, supervision, and control but also training, authorization, and encouragement. So, the of management is to inspire and unleash the goodwill of everyone. As a manager needs to reflect on and improve the level of self-management, team management, and organizational management, to release the potential of more people.

# The Concept of Innovation

Innovation is a driving force that can bring us happiness, and its core can be summed up in words: "critical exploration, maverick". Criticism refers to not blindly following, not blindly believing, and having independent judgment. The process of exploration can be summarized as "the path is long, and the action will come". To be a maverick is to think for yourself, not to let circumstances erase the edges and glitter, and to truly enjoy being alone. We all believe that innovation can be used as a way and method to improve his leadership.

## The Concept of Innovative Leadership

Innovative leadership has certain similarities with transformational leadership, according to the increase of the complex situation of the whole society, if we want to survive and develop in this changeable environment, organizations must become more creative and innovative. Innovation through creativity is very important for helping organizations to obtain competitive advantages (Din, Xu & Yang, 2018). Therefore, more and more scholars and entrepreneurs begin to pay more attention to how to improve the level of creativity and innovation. Leadership is one of the important elements that affect



organizational creativity and innovation in the workplace.

Transformational leadership is most closely related to the firms' creativity and innovation (Rost, 1993). Transformational leadership will enhance the subordinate's expectations of performance, they will effort to remodel the subordinates' values and self-consciousness, and they will push the needs and aspirations of subordinates to higher levels.

Transformational leadership can straightly improve the enterprise and enhance the creativity and innovation ability, this can be a new way to influence subordinates, reshape the subordinate values and self-consciousness, and deeply inspire staff potential, innovative leadership is the ability to constantly improve the fit and performance between oneself and the team, to create an organizational atmosphere with transparent procedures and effective communication, to make the organization full of vitality, flexibility, and flexibility, and to make all members continuously move towards a higher level of vision together (Heizer and Render, 2010). Under the urging of the era, the role of leaders is constantly changing, and the innovative leadership that emerges at the historic moment is fulfilling this mission. A leader is a person who uses people, not a person who does things (Rost, 1993). What he or she pursues is organizational performance, not personal performance. What he or she needs to improve is leadership rather than business ability. Leaders should change management from hard control to required management, from restraining staff to motivating staff, from manager to lead and er, and from leader to guide.

## **Innovative Leadership for Education**

Leaders need to think through what the school's mission is, and clearly define and establish it. A leader's vision, dedication, and integrity determine the quality of leadership, followed by the method. There are some met the hoods which are normally put into effect in innovative leadership for education (Din, Xu, & Yang, 2018).

Stimulation

When it comes to motivation, many leaders don't know how to motivate their subordinates. What they are good at is demoralizing and hindering them. The greatest incentive for a teacher is to help him achieve results, and only results can give him a sense of achievement. Helping a teacher to achieve his work goals and letting him slit his value and growth is in itself the best incentive for knowledge workers.

Unleash Innovative Spirit

Many people have many misunderstandings about innovation: is innovation a gift? Was it an Epiphany? Innovation is a clever idea or invention, is it right? Is innovation the job of leadership and innovation departments? That's not all! Innovation is to create new value and bring change to the service object, completely changing the expectations of the other party. Innovation is about solving problems



that people are used to.

There are five key strategic questions about how to think about the top-level design of schools and carry out strategic planning is a problem for middle and senior managers of many schools. Drucker's five classic questions offer us a way to think: the first question is what is our mission/philosophy; the second question is who we are serving; the third question is what values do the value of our subject; the fourth question is what result we are seeking; the last one is what is our plan.

Without returning to the standard of education, there will be no education and no innovation in education. The basis of education is the student. Children's school memory is the final evaluation of the school and is the most effective measure of the principal running a school, and teachers teaching. The perspective of educational innovation is that of students ((Heizer, and Render 2010).

We rarely hear Americans talk about meritocracy because they do it so that they don't need to. Their favorite talk is No One Child Left Behind. They pay special attention to the balance of basic education. This is because they believe that the cultivation of talents in school education is educational innovation, and it is also the meaning of educational innovation to ensure that no child is left behind. So, while the United States is making a real effort to catch a few talented young people, it is also making a big call to leave no child behind. They are all early training for highly effective high-end talents. He argued that educational balance should not come at the expense of good children.

School education innovation should firstly abandon the value of utilitarianism; Secondly, humanistic education should always be regarded as an indispensable foundation and spiritual pillar. While our kids are struggling to solve problems, American kids are experimenting. While Korean high school students are engaged in a research study on paper and essence, high school students in the United States are engaged in scientific research projects. School innovation should adhere to the perspective of students (Christensen, Clayton, and Michael, 2003).

School-Based Creation Under the New Curriculum Reform

There are three core elements of education reform: The first is the integration and promotion of teachers; The second is the curriculum setting and practice; The third is quality assessment and assurance. In this view, the key to promoting the new curriculum reform is school-based creation.

The core of achieving school-based creation should be two movements. The first is to mobilize the professional enthusiasm of teachers. However, the current confusion about teachers' professional enthusiasm lies in two aspects: One is job confusion, and the other is job burnout. The solving channel is the teacher training.

The second is to mobilize students and their enthusiasm. To achieve this goal, Firstly, the national curriculum suitable for students should be developed twice. Secondly, set up elective courses to meet the needs of students; Thirdly, we should carry out colorful campus activities that can show students' personalities and specialties.



There are five keywords for transforming schools which are one positioning and four pillars. The positioning is schools are for children. Schools exist because of children. If children do not pay attention to the children who are in school, the school will It has no value or meaning. The four pillars are lesson, class, students, and teachers (Christensen, Clayton, and Michael, 2003).

## **Education for Sustainable Development**

The future is already happening. Instead of waiting for the future to come, we can predict what will happen in the future from the present. Only by basing ourselves on the present and looking outwards can we do well in the present and win the future.

Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) is the Education of values, the core of which is respect. Education would help us to understand ourselves and others, and the connection between the natural and social environment, and this understanding is a solid foundation for developing respect. while to ensure justice, responsibility, exploration, and dialogue, in the meantime, the purpose of sustainable development education is for all people, through our behavior and practice, to have their basic life needs fully met rather than deprived.

There are some characteristics of sustainable development education: Firstly: Interdisciplinary and holistic. Sustainable learning is rooted in the entire curriculum rather than a single discipline; Secondly: Value-driven. It emphasizes the concepts and principles of sustainable development; Thirdly: Critical thinking and problem-solving. It helps build confidence in solving challenges and dilemmas encountered in sustainable development; Fourthly: various ways, Using different teaching methods such as words, art, drama, debate a, and experience; Fifth: the decision to participate: Learners can participate in deciding how they will learn; Sixth: Application: learning is combined with each person and professional activities; Seventh: Local: Learning addresses global as well as local issues in the language most commonly used by learners.

#### The Reasons for Sustainable Development

Sustainable development education grows up in the movement of sustainable development. Since the last century, especially since the 1970s, humans were facing a terrible environment, and are difficult to survive (UNESCO, 2004). It was an emergency for people to solve environmental problems and eliminate environmental crises through education. But, due to the more serious environmental crisis, the related social, economic, and cultural changes are more and more complex. This makes environmentally and ecologically make the decisions more and more difficult, the sustainable development education is developed in this case putting forward in this situation, which is aimed to achieve sustainable social, economic, and environmental development through education.

Sustainable development education means a lot to achieve sustainable development.



Sustainable development advocates meeting the needs of human development within the limits of the natural environment, and the sustainable development education is to re-examine the reform and development of education from the strategic height of sustainable development, to foster public understanding of the relationship between man and nature, have the knowledge, values, and concepts which are required for the implementation of sustainable development, and serve the sustainable development of economy and society.

Sustainable development education refers to the principle of people-oriented education, following the objective laws of education development, correctly dealing with the development of education itself and the connection between the economic and social development, establishing a harmonious development mechanism, make education always maintain the vitality and vitality of sustainable development, and train talents with sustainable development ability.

The impact of education on human beings is indelible and outstanding. The United Nations General Assembly announced the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development from 2005 to 2014 and requested governments around the world to incorporate education for sustainable development into their national education strategies and actions at all relevant levels during the period (UNESCO, 2004).

Key themes in sustainable development education: 1<sup>st</sup> Eradicate poverty; 2<sup>nd</sup> Gender equality; 3<sup>rd</sup> Health promotion; 4<sup>th</sup> Environmental conservation and protection; 5<sup>th</sup> Rural reform; 6<sup>th</sup> Human rights; 7<sup>th</sup> Understanding and peace between different cultures; 8<sup>th</sup> Sustainable production and consumption; 9<sup>th</sup> Cultural diversity; 10<sup>th</sup> Information and communication technology.

In this way, guide students, develop cooperation between students and teachers, parents and society, and improve the level and ability level of the relevant knowledge and experience of joint participation in relevant departments to solve environmental, population, and environmental problems of sustainable economic and social development.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to address the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of development in an integrated manner from 2015 to 2030 and shift to a sustainable development path. The Sustainable Development Goals make a historic commitment: the overarching goal is to eradicate poverty forever in every corner of the world. Education is not only an important means to eliminate poverty, but also a basic guarantee for the success of sustainable development.

China has a successful poverty eradication experience. Jim Yong Kim, former President of the World Bank, once said, "China's poverty alleviation campaign has lifted 800 million people out of poverty, which is one of the greatest stories in human history." "No country in the world has achieved as much success in poverty alleviation as China," says a report by the United Nations Development Program. China's successful poverty alleviation experience can be used for reference by other



developing countries. China's successful experience in poverty alleviation shows that poverty alleviation and development is a systematic project with a long period, large investment, and wide coverage. At the same time, we need to put in place a sound social security system, ecological protection system, and rule of law system, and make more educational and medical resources available to the poor and remote areas." The sustainable development of education is the top priority of the education circle. This is one of the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations, the sustainable development of quality education (Heizer, and Render, 2010).

# **Sustainable Development of Quality Education**

According to SDGs item 4, it requires ensuring forgiveness and justice education, it promotes lifelong learning opportunities for all. As we all know, access to quality education is fundamental to improving people's lives and achieving sustainable development. Countries have made big significant improvements in access to education at all levels and in increasing school registers, especially for girls. Basic literacy and numeracy skills have improved a lot, but we still need to pay more effort and more steps to reach the goal of universal education.

The challenges to quality education are the primary school enrolment rate in developing regions, and the number of children of primary school age who are out of school, is 58 million; In sub-Saharan Africa, more than half the children are not in school; Fifty percent of children who drop out of primary school live in conflict-affected areas; 781 million adults and 126 million adolescents in the world lack basic literacy and numeracy skills, 60% of whom are women.

In the past year, the Central Conference on Poverty Alleviation and Development was held in Beijing. China's General Secretary Xi Jinping stressed that eliminating poverty, improving people's livelihood, and gradually realizing common prosperity are the essential requirements of socialism and an important mission of the Party. To complete the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects is our solemn commitment to the people of the whole country.

Quality education is an important part of the Sustainable Development Goals, and education is laying a solid foundation for sustainable development in rural revitalization.

"Education first" is a loud and clear conclusion of history. From 1949 to 1969, there were four campaigns to eradicate illiteracy in China. By 2002, the illiteracy rate had dropped to 6.72 percent. This is a remarkable contribution of the Chinese nation to world civilization. This year is the 30th anniversary of the hope project, in 1989, the communist youth league central and China youth development foundation launched the hope project, the aim is "to children return to school dropouts in poverty-stricken areas, improve the conditions of rural schools", funded by project hope primary school in 30 years 20110, effectively solve the rural poverty of children "a study on" problem, Promoting the development of basic education in poverty-stricken areas has also become a monument of the joint



efforts of the Chinese nation to improve the backward aspect of education. From "have to learn" to "learn to learn", education information to promote the modernization of education, from education balance to education quality is a step forward to meet the challenge.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goal "Quality Education" presents the current plight of the world: "The primary school enrollment rate in developing regions, the number of primary-school-agree out of school is 58 million; In sub-Saharan Africa, more than half the children are not in school. 781 million adults and 126 million adolescents lack basic literacy and numeracy skills." Access to quality education is fundamental to improving people's lives and achieving sustainable development. From "literacy" to "quality", it is an arduous challenge to "eradicate poverty" to provide a more balanced, equitable and even better-quality education to a wider range of people in the world.

According to the Report on China's Rural Education Development 2019, "The basic balance of compulsory education at the county level has not been fully realized: by the end of 2017, there were still 558 counties (cities and districts), accounting for 19% of the total, that had not passed the county supervision assessment on the basic balance of compulsory education development." On August 11, 2019, the first Education Development Forum of Western China released the Basic Education Research Report of Western China, pointing out that "the widening regional gap in rural education has become one of the new problems in the development of education in western China in recent years. The report pointed out that the construction of school buildings, physical resources, education funding, younger teachers, and academic standards have all been achieved in these places, which means that 'all problems that can be solved with money have been solved', but the education is not good, and the academic standards are low."

How to solve this problem? We should consider the sustainable development of education with innovative thinking (Luo, 2020).

# Sustainable Development of Education with Innovative Thinking

The significance of social innovation lies in the innovative measures that can achieve greater social benefits with less resource input in the face of social problems, especially in the connection of cross-border superior resources of the government, enterprises, and society, to gather influence and participate in solving social problems. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and The State Council issued "China's Education Modernization 2035," in which one of the main development goals is to "achieve quality and balanced compulsory education."

We will establish a sharing mechanism for quality courses based on the "Internet Plus" initiative, promote systematic and continuous sharing of quality course resources in primary and secondary school teaching sites across the country, promote the integrated development of compulsory education in urban and rural areas, and help balance the quality of rural education (Luo, 2020). The core



literacy online curriculum system for rural schools and teaching sites aims not only to enable rural primary schools to run the national curriculum well but also to make children fall in love with the school, love learning, and enjoy learning (Tang, 2022). Last semester, "Beautiful Countryside Online Public Welfare Course" and 15 public welfare education units launched 30 live classes every week, and more than 50 teaching assistants (they are ordinary rural teachers, become online volunteers to serve more rural schools with online learning) to serve more than 3,000 rural schools' nationwide weekly online courses. A total of 600,000 classes (more than 20 million students) benefited from the program throughout the semester. "Internet Plus" not only needs to introduce the Internet into schools but also needs to bring excellent teachers from offline to online through large-scale and inclusive platforms and tools and bring courses from cities to villages through network cables and screens. It has become the development trend and direction of the online education industry to bridge the educational gap in underdeveloped regions and eliminate the gap between east and west educational resources using technology.

#### Conclusion

Major scientific and technological innovations are important and powerful tools for the country. General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out at the First World Internet Conference that "we should give full play to enterprises' enthusiasm in using the Internet to transform their development models, and support and encourage them to carry out technological innovation, service innovation, business model innovation, and entrepreneurial exploration." The past 40 years of reform and opening-up have achieved miracles. China's achievements in development have amazed the world. With the continuous improvement of innovation capacity, an even greater miracle of China's development may happen still.

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中国高校体育教学改革的探讨及建议

# DISCUSSION AND SUGGESTION ON PE TEACHING REFORM IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN CHINA

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**摘要:** 本文介绍了高校体育改革的起源,论述了近年高校体育改革的主要讨论领域和进化过程。认为高校体育存在着教学思想多元的多样性、教学模式的同质性、运动负荷量度规范的同质性等诸多困惑。在此基础上,提出高校体育改革应以"立德树人"为目标导向,坚持以人为本和健康第一理念,注重学生主体地位和个性发展。并进一步探讨了我国高校体育未来发展趋势。要从加强政策顶层设计、优化政策整体实施、深入理解不同域境下的学校体育思想、紧扣高校体育根本任务、挖掘学校体育学校体育价值追求、明确高校体育定位、实施个性化教学、重塑高校体育育人标准等方面完善高校体育改革。

关键词: 高校体育, 教学改革, 教学模式, 课程设置。

Abstract: This paper introduces the origin of college physical education reform and discusses the main discussion fields and evolution process of college physical education reform in recent years. It is pointed out that there are many perplexities in college PHYSICAL education, such as the diversity of teaching thoughts, the homogeneity of teaching mode and the homogeneity of sports load measurement standard. On the basis of this, the author puts forward that the reform of physical education in colleges and universities should be guided by the goal of "cultivating people through virtue", adhere to the people-oriented and health first ideas, and pay attention to the students' dominant position and personality development. And further discusses the future development trend of college sports in China. The top design, the optimization policy as a whole to strengthen policy implementation, the context of deep understanding of different school sports thought of school physical education, the college sports basic task and mining of the school sports value pursuit, college sports clearly



positioning, the implementation of personalized teaching, reshape the university sports educational standards, perfect the university sports reform.

Keywords: College Physical Education, Teaching Reform, Teaching Mode, The Curriculum.

# 引言

1979年,扬州会议召开,全面启动了高校体育改革。20世纪80年代末以来,随着社会环境、经济条件等因素的变化,高校体育改革也呈现出不同时期的特征。改革开放后高校体育改革在"文革"结束之后逐渐展开并取得一定成绩。近些年来,有关高校体育改革的研究趋向多元化研究、课程结合化,一些学者从课程目标与期待的比照考虑,或以教学教学观念为具体指导,重构高校体育教学方式,对高校体育改革明确提出了全局性的提议。从这种研究看来,大量的是文化建设,而不是对现况的思考。在这个基础上综合性阐述了高校体育改革关键行业的来源和演化,明确提出了高校体育改革中的关键疑惑和推进对策。

# 1. 浅析在我国高等院校体育课程教育改革的起源

新中国的成立至今,青少年儿童的健康问题一直是党和政府非常关注的焦点问题。1950、1951年毛泽东主席特别强调健康,因此,两次标识了"健康第一"的概念。党的十一届三中全会之后,党和政府更为高度重视学生的身体状况,并将其列入国民教育系列管理体系。从20世纪80年代末逐渐在我国推行《全民健身计划纲要》,以人民精力为总体目标。为了更好地扭转学生体质健康的发展趋势,国家教育部国家体委也融合高校发展趋势,颁布了相对的文件和方案。可是从1958年到1976年,因为左翼的干预和革命的毁坏,高校基本上处在错乱和停滞不前情况。为了更好地扭转社会道德品德,以国家总理为代表的老一辈革命英雄们向全国各地学习培训扬州市的出色楷模,为四个现代化资本建设做出贡献,召开了全国环境卫生工作经验总结(1979年)。在会议上,教育部全国体育委员会共同发表了《高等院校体育文化活动的暂行条例》,强调现阶段高校工作的实质是加强道德建设,对品德教育的内容、总体目标、实际效果点评明确提出明文规定。这个会议确立了工作的重要影响力,加强了教师和组织的建设,确立了工作的基本方针,意味着在我国专业化发展趋势时期的逐渐发展。

高校改革创新此后逐渐随着改革开放的不断深入,在社会诉求对体育需求不断增加的 指导下,大学教育改革后,以培养复合型人才为目的的大学教育普遍出现了国民健身倾向的想 法,之后大学体育的进步和发展主导了终身运动、高质量教育和健康教育的概念。究其原因, 既有观念上的误区,也有体制机制问题,还有学校内部管理缺陷。这些都严重制约着高校体育 事业的发展。如何解决这一难题?这是一个值得深思的现实课题。因此,愈来愈多的文化教育



研究者开始发问,高校体育改革的影响原因有什么?因而,依照"思维脑图——模式导论——课堂教学"的次序,学者们围绕高校体育改革的主要探讨领域和演变过程,对高校的体育改革进行了反思。

## 2. 我国高校体育改革的主要论域及其演变进程

## 2.1 体育教学指导思想: 从"三基教育"到"全人发展"

具体指导教学发展趋势、标准教学总体目标是改制的起点,从教学的视角体现了一段 时间内对社會的主要规定。伴随着教育改革的深入和德育教育核心理念的逐渐普及,新形势 下的高校教学改革应以"健康第一"为辅导标准,以学员身体健康全方位发展为核心价值。因 而,高等教育改革创新刻不容缓。这也是必然趋势。回望高校教学指导方针的发展史,是合 理预测分析高校文化教育将来布局,也是探索高校教学改革的先行者。20世纪50时代,在原 苏联《体育文化教育基础理论》的直接影响下,在中国教育的辅导下产生了"三基"教育观的 教育核心理念。20世纪60年代初,西方国家竞技运动蔓延到世界各国,在对传统式教学方法 改革创新的促进下,慢慢发展壮大成为以人体训练为核心的新教学策略——运动减肥方法。从 那以后,这类教学策略获得了普及化和普及。接着,在中国改革开放和学员体质降低的情况 下,产生了体质基础理论,在80年代产生了立体式的课堂教学指导方针观。伴随着闲暇时间 的提升和资金的富有,大家追求完美思想的考虑和闲暇时间的一贯性,在这类干扰下,造成 了"一辈子"的核心理念,变成高等院校课题研究的观念。2001年,教育改革明确提出,21新 世纪教育改革创新的旗子是素质教育,从而促进德智体美的全面发展,致力于塑造大学生的 健全人格性。此后,"促进学生全面发展"变为改革创新的新工作中和新要求。在2018年国内 各地文化教育座谈会上,习近平主席对教育改革创新传出了更主要的标识,规定各个坚持不 懈走现代化社会主义道路, 塑造德智体美劳全面发展的共产主义建筑者和继任者。

由此可见,从20世纪50年代到现在,我国大学的指导方针通过了"三基"教育、体育强化、系统教育、终身发展教育以及全人发展倾向等几个环节。从1990年代到现在,随着我们对社会和经济结构和人们生活观念的变化,以及对身体和精神健康的理解的恶化,落后于时代的概念受到了更大的影响,这是教育改革和革新的过程。今天,"德智体美全面发展"这一教育概念,具体指导课程内容独立革新的学术界上得到了一致的认可。

# 2.2 体育教学模式: 从单一化到多元化

教学模式是课堂教学指导方针和课程内容互相对接的正中间媒介,是教学体系和教学



环节的明确具体和实践活动化,是教学形式和教学策略的综合性反映,是危害高校改革创新的要素。在我国传统的以老师为主导的教学模式是在原苏联教育教学理论危害下产生的。尽管大家尝试具体指导正确引导教学模式的变换,但因为教学课堂的组织纪律性和机构规范化不错,依然被越来越多的老师保存和利用。近年来,伴随着经济社会的发展趋势,对人才培养质量的需求持续,大家了解到传统教育模式不适合当代教育发展趋势的必须。直到1979年全国召开"全国学校卫生体育会议",很多学者都逐步谴责传统教育模式的意图性标准和统一,学会思考和试着21新世纪的新教育模式。

有些学者从学习者的感情和行动角度提出了三个基本、全面、扩展的教育模式。可是这类教育模式被猜疑过多注重细节学员的喜好,忽视了对教育价值的期盼。因而,许渊等人提出了考試全过程内容、五格数理剖析、论文参考文献紧密联系的方法,提出了融合文化教育意识、课程内容、教学方法、教学策略的校园内一体化教育模式。我觉得,这类方法沒有融合经济社会发展的时代背景和身体健康规定,反而是充分考虑高职教育的实际和实际意义,融合终生和全民健身运动规定,开发制定出面向学生兴趣的教育模式。这种教育模式的基本建设标志着我国大学的革新和发展的繁荣。到今为止,对高等院校教育模式的探讨仍在开展。2016年王健<sup>[8]</sup>等人依据详细分析,汇总了北京清华大学近些年的强制性方法、上海外经贸大学三一体教育模式、中华文化传统特色教育模式和上海大学专业技术性教育模式的工作经历。

不难看出,教育模式创新发展向着每个阶段的要求逐渐改进和發展的发展趋势。在我国高等院校教育模式融合了各高校实际提出的特色和原创性,可以是性的持续,还可以是与中小型企业融合,产生一体化的教育体系。总体来说,目前高等职业教育结构的教育方式多元性特点明显,教育方式集中,文化教育内容多种多样,造成了一个院校、一个学校、一个大学的不一样合理布局,学者们更为了解到文化教育信息的进步趋向,可以说成推动高校改革创新最重要的要素。

#### 2.3 体育课程设定与课程内容: 从传统的到特色化

体育文化这门课程是危害高校创新发展的在其中一个要素,是进行文化教育实用价值的重要途径。20世纪50时代在中国高校的课程主要是体育运动、中华武术、游泳、体操运动、篮球联赛等传统最新项目,重视教师铸就整个过程的统一性和组织纪律性。60到70时代受当时社会经济发展情景的伤害,思想观念有一定的差别,但课程设置和教育内容都以基本上技术性教育为主导,高度重视课堂教学标准。从20世纪80时代到90年代,伴随着中国改革开放和扬州市大会的开展,学界对高校课程的目标和作用进行了热情洋溢的探讨,造成了大学的课程的安排和课程内容科学研究的网络热点。根据兴趣小组的体力测试的实施率,明确提出了比精力小



组更好的研究结果,高校课程设置应当以学员的兴趣为导向性,在教育内容时要充足授予学员独立决定权,以做到增强体质的目地。21世纪,教育的三个层面和科教兴国战略逐渐进到推进环节,在我国高教育逐渐重视塑造专业知识、素养、工作能力三位一体的专业人才。有些人觉得,原先的单一课程设置不能达到现阶段高教育的要求。要设立有特点和系统性的关键课、中小型专业课程、体育界合格课。2002年教育部施行了《全国各地普通高等院校体育文化课程课堂教学具体指导大纲》,强调高校课程是在校大学生以人体训练为关键方式的有效教育和科学合理锻练课程,是增强体质、推动身心健康、推动素质的公共性必需课程。从那以后,随着观念和教学方法的渐进变化,大学课程的内容也越来越多样化和人性化。

至今,大学的课程设定比较完善,不再是用客观性来归纳或表述,也是注重自身中国特色教育和适应能力文化教育。普通高中课程设置一直是教育改革绕不过的最重要的关键点。在高等职业教育含义不会改变的情况下,今日的高校课程设置和教学内容改革创新以全体同学为目标,更为注重重视同学的个别差异,注重学员的核心影响力,以完成学员的多样化塑造和终身体育观念的塑造。可是如今高校进到重视含义的快速发展环节,逐渐询问在校大学生身体素质在体力层面整体上比高中学生弱的缘故。这和人的成长发育规律性不一致。当现有的现行政策和教育改革得到实施时会发生什么情况?

## 3. 大学公共体育改革中的困惑

根据《中国青年体育行业分析报告》(2016年),我国大学生的体格不像中小学生的体格,特别是体力水平方面。高中教育的目的并不是因为同学的体质健康情况,但从长久看来,加强身体素质是教育培训的起始点和出发点,也是大家希望可以完成的宏观经济总体目标之一。目前的高中教育正处在品牌化发展趋势环节,各组成联系实际,推进课堂教学观念、教育方法的改革和革新。一所学校,一个产品,一个具有特色的大学,展示了公共体育教育的模式。为了回应这样的声音和疑问,大学的公共性没有《体质健康新课程标准》等文件必要条件和特别的限制,没有技术专家的训练和其他现在的政策和职务的必要条件。另外,还可以丰富学生的日常生活。高校改革将如何选择,高校改革的关键在哪儿?存有着许多疑惑。

#### 3.1 学校体育思想是泛化还是多元化

新中国成立以来,随着社会经济的快速发展和人们生活态度的转变,思想的改变、综合性和演变。不同的专家学者有不同的理解和评价。徐本力教授认为,思想是对我们每个人在一定时期和一定社会实践中发展的内心规律性和发展趋向的认识和看法,包括恰当的特点观、总体目标观、发展前景、执行方式和途径观。刘海儿块教授和周登嵩教授认为,思想是对一定时



期社会社会实践活动的总体目标、总特点、总方向和基本定律的正确认识和认识。邓星华教授指出,思想是研究者在一定时期内产生的正确认识,是思想的反映,是监管和进步的充分指引功效。此外,许多专家学者对这一理念进行了认真、细致的研究,对未来的发展产生了很大的促进功效,确立了基本的规范性和专业化。本文引用了潘绍伟教授对改革开放40年来中国学校的一些象征性思想观点思想的探索。

70年代末80年代初,以林晓峰、徐英超联赛为代表的学者提出了"体质文化教育"的含义 ,通过系统软件发展趋势,产生了之后的"真意观"。现在的情况是,越来越多的学者提出"体教 融合"的概念。但也有很多人认为,体育教育和体育教学没有本质上的区别,只是名称不同而 已。这种学者认为,体育文化与体质教育理念相互影响,特点相似,总体目标一致,都是为了 更好地按照教授的方法,教会如何发展学习者的身体机能、身体品质,达到增强体质、全面发 展的目的。但是,由金钦昌教授与曲宗湖教授率领的一部分学者认为,主要目的不是改善体质 和身体的素养,而是学习、训练身体运动的专业知识和专业技能,形成身体和精神健康也就是 后面的"运动技能教育理论"。另外,身体文化教育实际上是"三基"文化教育,是为了达到知识 和技能的整体目标的教育主题活动,强调有必要强化基础知识和技术教育。1980年代中期到后 半期,"培养综合性发展的人"这一教育理念成为了全世界议论的主题,学术界就成为对象的认 知能力进行了新的讨论。马奇文教授和季浏教授明确提出了高质量教育的概念。他们觉得"二 元论"扭曲了身体和精神状态的统一。今天看来是,在身体文化教育的基础上,为他人完成全 面的文化教育。现代和身体和精神健康课程的内容必须非常重视积极的学习态度。加强专业知 识和能力的学习,塑造人生的正确前景。但是,赖天乙教授和徐科教授率领的学者们认为,现 代教育概念需要改善身体的素养,促进学生的身体和精神状态和精神健康的统一,培养学生掌 握职业发展所必需的基本知识和习惯的能力观。

许多观点没有列出,体育观、体育概念等基础理论仍然值得我们参考、借鉴和阐释。 思想随着社会和时代的发展而不断发展,思想在不断的争论、指责和矛盾中相互协商,逐渐变得丰富多彩、健全完善,"你中有我、我中有你"的一元构造越来越少,很多思想是各种形式的多元化结合。自然,各种各样思想都带来了较大的推动作用,使鲜花持续绽放,但院校改革创新中,这种思想都各有偏重于,沒有充分运用其主要用途。从诸多思想、理解方式、理解水平、到底是思想的多元化、思想的广泛、高校改革该如何选择、思想制订的题材和角度看来,这种思想关键聚集在基础教育改革创新上。

#### 3.2 高校体育课程定位:中小学体育课程的延续与创新

毛振明认为现阶段存在着很多风险,例如:大学和学校课程建设损害、大学文化



教育水准降低等, 乃至发生了撤销大学课程内容的响声; 学者们还强调, 当前, 大中小 学教育存在着重复教学、特色教学、使用不到位等问题。这些都是在认识上存在着误区。 大学归属于包含大学文化教育以内的更高級其他大学组织行为系统,兼顾创新意识和创 造性塑造的高級专业性人才和进行科研、进行社会化服务的作用。中小学校是塑造社会 主义社会的合格中国公民和素养优良的社会主义社会员工,是运送合格的大学毕业生。 两者在教学目标、功能分区等方面是不同的。根据《高等学校体育工作基本标准》,高 校要贯彻以德育人根本任务,丰富大学生体质健康内容,促进中小学校身心健康全面发 展的趋势。因此,需要从教育理念、教学方法以及评价方式等多方面入手来改革。篮球 作为一项深受大学生喜爱的体育项目,其不仅能够提高身体素质,还能培养良好的意志 品质和团队协作精神。以篮球赛为例,作为学生最喜爱的体育运动之一,中小学的课程 设置一般都会涉及到,学生需要具备一定的篮球赛专业技能,但现实情况是,学生上大 学学习篮球赛课,在运动技能文化教育上还需要从零开始。此外,尽管在体育运动初中 会了蹲式起跳的技术性姿势,但仍有很多学生表明不容易应用这一技术性。这也是基础 教育的直播吗?此外,伴随着青少年儿童家教老师的突然冒出,父母们在追求完美学生 课业的与此同时逐渐高度重视学生的身心健康和素养专业技能,教学资源早已不能彻底 适用学生的工作能力得到和发展趋势。因此,要解决基础教育的错位问题,高校体育教 学是要继续推进中小学教学内容的错位,完善中小学校错位,还是要重新塑造起点,创 新课程和教学内容,承担终生塑造的重要任务。

#### 3.3 体育运动负荷的选择:运动负荷是否回归体育课堂

课程的运动强度和训练的相对密度是课程方案的关键构成部分,是注重课程"理论性"特点的内容,也是点评课程品质的主要指标值。系留教授强调,处理在我国中小学生身体健康问题的三个主要因素:首先是运动负荷规定,一节课中小学生训练時间与一节课总时间的占比约为75%(健身运动相对密度),青年运动率要做到140~160次/min(运动强度)。其次,身体素质训练规定,每节课应进行10分钟以上的精力训练。这就要求教师在教学中必须保证每一个时间点都有足够多的注意力投入到教学活动当中去,并且还要让学员能够充分掌握动作要领。最后运动技能要求以主题活动和游戏为主,每节课时间不超过20min。这一建设性的意见,为我国高中学生课程基本建设和变革指明了方向。但与高等院校相比,高等院校表现出两个层次的差异和两个方面的现实困境。其课堂教学時间不同,普通高中90min的课时是普通高中班级的两倍左右,但普通高中体育文化运动负荷不可能成为初中简单的积累或融合。对于这个问题,如果运动负荷必须回归高等院校,如何调整或重新组合它以适应大学生?自觉性不同。与高中学



生相比,大学生缺乏团队精神,自主性强,对体育锻炼的认识模糊,参与性程度低,对新项目不感兴趣,对精英团队不感兴趣,对全过程没有兴趣,对最终结果不感兴趣。对于这个问题,如果运动负荷回来,只会增加枯燥的课程知识,如果你喜欢它,但不喜欢它,课程就会回来。第一层面是:高校体育课程体系建设中存在着严重的弊端;第二层面是:大学生群体健身意识淡薄。这两个层次之间有明显的差距。但是两者都不能忽视自身发展的优势。真正的难题是:当具体标准不足以适用体育运动的有效进行时,例如球类运动新项目一般因为场所限定是户外课,学生运动的主动性与气温相关,温度过高或过低时学生的健身运动参与度会变弱,再加上运动负荷,学生的消极主要表现会非常显著。现阶段未有规范性文档能表明高等院校运动负荷、相对密度操纵等问题。高等院校的推行和转型全是以学校为参照,运动负荷回归的重中之重是虚无缥缈的。相对来说,运动负荷怎样回归、如何回归、有多么好是高校改革的重要。假如运动负荷不回教室里,变成兴趣爱好课,只高度重视把握基础知识和技术性,忽略身体文化教育的不健全,学员身体素质降低的窘境会越来越严重,社会认同会不断降低吗?

## 4. 深化和完善高校公共体育改革

#### 4.1 加强政策顶层设计,优化统筹执行

建国以来,在各项政策的推动下,我国高校的高校改革创新逐步推进,取得了良好的实际效果。各项政策的实施,使我国高校的发展趋势有据可依,促进了我国高校专业化、规范性发展趋势,使高校课程内容发生了关键转变,促进了对高校的理解、认知能力和解读,构建了封闭式的、陈旧的教学意识。但是,必须看到,推动我国高校政策制订的重要因素是多方面的。换言之,是什么出了问题,是什么政策朝着问题的正确方向制定的,而忽视了问题的及时性和可持续。因此,我们必须从发展趋势的角度,深刻把握新时代高校改革创新的复杂性和紧迫性,努力提高高校改革创新的延续性、系统化和全面性。四从高校改革自主创新的方面看来,政策务必是一个由诸多有关政策转变构成的政策群体,这一群体包含高等院校发展趋向的各行各业,这种行业应当互相联络、互相运用、互相结合。因而,在政策文化建设和政策执行中,要以整体基础知识为指导,从电脑操作系统的方向思索对高校改革的政策应用领域和发展前景,凝聚共识,整合资源,搭建体系,协作搭建政策制订行为主体和参加群体的相叠合理布局。在文化建设上,国家单位应该积极推动新时期智库建设,运用国家智库中国智库专业知识,对政策制定和实施、政策政策合理性国家核心智库制定的政策进行具体指导和危害政策。四是要更加注重政策落实前后的问题和实际效果,持续推动政策落实,健全政策,不断推动高校深化改革向纵深发展。五是要进一步加强与社会组织之间的沟通和合作,形成多元共治格局,促进高校内



部治理体系现代化。六是要继续深化高等教育体制改革,完善大学章程制度,建立科学有效的 学校管理制度。

#### 4.2 深入理解不同语境下学校体育思想

从体质文化教育到品德教育,从健康第一到人的全面发展,我国的思想是人的全面发展, 每一个阶段看似独立存在,但实际上却呈现出鲜明的时代特点和社会特征。从宏观政策制定的自 然环境来看,思想是法律法规的传承和发展方向,体现了社会发展的迫切需要和正确的具体导向。 但是,在实践中,思想也涉及到关键主体信念和具体的使用价值追求的建构和落实,这体现在这 些对象的活动中。这就需要我们以一种全新视角去理解和把握思想品德课程改革的核心理念— 以人为本,即强调学生主体性地位和作用,关注每个学生成长成才:同时要尊重个性差异,促进 个体和谐发展。因此,它有自身独有特性。正如马克思主义常说的,全部时代的基础理论思维逻 辑全是独特时代造成的,是物质的。因而,具体表现出与别的时代不一样的方法和内容。依据这 类了解,大家觉得在思索一个或好几个思想时,不但要考虑到其本质和使用价值,还需要考虑到 时代自然环境和社会情况。

这一概念是基于对社会背景和发展时期发展的社区实践活动的理解,反映了专家对社会发 展发展局势本质特征的看法,有助于改革和发展。 其实,想法是不一样的,但本质上,都是为了 能够更好地将改变引向源头。应当见到,改革开放以来,高等院校的繁盛和科目的发展离不了各 种各样观念的融合。因而,在竖向剖析一个想法时,要融合发展,详细分析那时候的局势剖析和 同学的健康状况,把握那时候最重要的日常每日任务,把握反算的关键总体目标,融合想法执行 后的预期效果,辨证地对待这一想法对改革的影响和功效,"消其异",深刻理解想法执行的美好 心愿与具体主要表现中间的不同或相互依存。然而,从理念的水平分析,取得理念的共识,在发 展的各个阶段综合党和国家的战略布局,深入理解各理念的意义、特性等的具体表现,搭建从理 念到关键理念、从理念到行为的周期性,搭建一以贯之的身体健康立德树人的总体目标发展趋势 和改革的实际导向性。

#### 4.3 紧扣学校体育的根本任务, 挖掘学校体育价值追求

2019年,国务院办公厅印发《有关推进新时代学校思想政治教育课创新发展的指导意 见》,提出以立德树人根本,努力培养担当民族伟大复兴大任的时代新人,培养德智体美劳全 而发展的共产主义建筑者和继任者。随着我国社会主义现代化建设进入了全新历史阶段,"立 德树人"成为当前高校育人目标之一。这就要求我们要将立德树人与学生日常生活紧密相连, 使其形成正确价值观念和行为模式。在这样的形势下,实施"思想政治教育"是新时代特征下的



主要工作,也是实施"立德树人"实践的途径。因此,挖掘文化教育、道德品质教育的价值运用,在体育文化、教书育人等方面开创新局面,树立育人核心理念,求真务实,提升教育价值。 具体来讲:

- (1)改变教师的体育概念,以多种形式促进教育价值的恢复。一位美国学者弗洛姆对此表示说,"如今的教育价值趋向早已变成了社会发展铸就有用的中国公民,而不是为了更好地学生人的本性的发展趋势"。如今的高等院校好像太过追求完美实际意义,而忽略了教育价值。例如以体质健康规范做为最后的期终考评和量化考核,片面强调学生的身体发展,但教育是文化教育的一种方法,其首要目标是教书育人,关心人的发展,不但要获得和把握学生的身体专业技能,更要追求完美学生的身体素质,随着身体专业技能和体育技能的学习形成学生的素质。因此,大学教师应不断提高个人素质和专业能力,加强就业后的学术研究能力,辨证思索高等院校发展趋势布局,秉持着全人教育核心理念,系统开发主题活动,将文化教育融进日常课堂教学,给与学生充足的主体性和合理的思索。
- (2)改善系统建设,全面恢复大学的地位,促进教师工作热情培养。虽然隶属教育的大学状况不如中小学校好,但是现在的政策和预算投资大幅度偏颇,阻碍教师工作的主动性是不可避免的。实行非全日制社会开发,是过渡的主要焦点。大多数人建议在讨论适当的时候在社会上兼职工作。教师不是把重点放在解答人的教育上,而是把重点放在促进教育的方法上。因而,政府部门应造就有关现行政策标准,催促高校管理人员正确对待高校的育人使用价值;在方面上,要基本建设有关管理制度,高度重视发展趋势,改善大学的地位,确保教师的正当权利和技术专业工资,正确指导教师回归大学教师教育的保守主义。

## 4.4 明确高校体育定位,尊重个体差异,实施分层和兴趣的个性化教学

在教学方式上,要着眼于"以德育人"的基本方针,确立本身标准,重视高校管理权,整合多种课程的优点,适合大学的发展趋势。根据学生的技术能力和兴趣,可以设定各种各样的年级组。以"合同方式"与学生签署环节基本上总体目标,充分运用学生积极开展构建教学情景的功效。但要特别注意不能盲目跟风推动自主创新,抛下教学纪律和教学使用价值,变成顺从学生行为主体和学习的积极性的片面性异化理论。

在教学内容的开设上,高校要加强与中小学校在教学上的沟通交流,从教材内容到教学项目再到教学内容的选择,尽可能维持持续性。同时还需要注重学生自身对体育知识技能掌握程度的培养和提升,使其能够适应社会发展需求,为国家建设贡献出自己的一份力量。另外还要将"健康第一"作为指导思想,以促进大学生身心全面和谐发展为目标,通过多种途径来增强大学生体质,提高他们的综合素质水平。此外,高校还应该加大对课外体育活动的开展力度



,让学生有更多时间参与体育锻炼,从而实现身心健康成长。高校应对的是全国各地招收,和国家中小学经常沟通交流并不具体,较多是在当地范畴内有关。因此学校需要在很多方面综合自己的优势,注意学生的差别化要求。虽然项目不可以可循,但是教师可以扩大知识和技能的预备能力,大大充实学生的选择,特别是充实受欢迎的项目,并尽一切努力提供相关的课程内容。次之,重视发展趋势具备地方民族特点的传统式项目,如竹竿舞、细跟高跟鞋等。这不仅扩大了学生的认知能力,还将传统的项目和现代的项目连接起来,引导学生正确。学校基础的课程开发也可以基于不同技术专业的学生的相同特性和将来的职业选择来进行。例如针对地质环境或土木专业的学生,可以开设定项运动和素质拓展训练课程内容,学生对地貌和角度的分辨也有利于扩展郊外基本上生存能力。

在运动负载层面,要关心学生的个别差异,有所差异,秉持着"一个都不能少"的教育原则,让不一样情景的学生在原先的生理学上有一定的发展,而不是让体质、社会发展专业技能、市场竞争协作观念等领域早已很"强"的小孩更"强"。依据刘基专家教授的探究結果,针对普通的学生而言,一节45min的课要达到75%上下的运动相对密度,140-160次/min的运动心跳,20分钟的运动学习技能和10分钟的身体活动。实际上,大学选修课的授课时间是普通高中的授课时间的2倍。运动负载的测算不可以简易累加。可是大学选修课的教学级别一般全是大一大二。与高中学生对比,在各领域都是有进一步的快速发展和提升。我们可以在运动心率范围、运动相对密度等层面做为参照,酌情考虑而为。自然,依据各领域的精确规定,还要更深层次的循证科学研究。而对于高职院校而言,只有真正将其作为培养应用型人才的重要载体,才能切实提升教学质量和办学水平,也才能够实现学校可持续健康发展的目标。然而在实际教学中,由于种种原因,部分教师仍然存在着一定程度上的问题,这些问题阻碍了高职院校教育工作的顺利实施和落实,不利于学生综合素质的提高以及专业能力的养成。

## 5 结语

正如一位先哲常说:"每一条路都包括价值和价值,关键的是抨击的眼光。换句话说, 踩踏一条路的情况下别看另一条路,要与此同时维持对"错乱"的敬佩和当心。"。高校改革已 经推进,做为高等职业教育普及化过程的一部分,务必对高校改革给予充足的了解和理解。从 拍戏、模糊集、疑惑到发展战略,仅有持续回朔以往,持续思考如今,才可以不断进步和发展 趋势。前车之鉴,后车之师,仅有如此才能够为高校改革给予无尽驱动力,高等院校才可以真 真正正得到课程和价值认同。



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以山东为例看艺考改革的趋势

# THE TREND OF ART EXAMINATION REFORM IN SHANDONG PROVINCE, CHINA

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**摘要:**一年一度的艺术招生考试,于12月至次年2月在全国各地举行。艺考大致分为四大类,美术类、音乐类、舞蹈类、广电影视戏剧类,每年的艺考报名人数,都在不断增长,"艺考"持续高温。艺考是否是高考的捷径?全国在对中小学教育进行"双减"之下,大量校外辅导机构的关停与转型,释放了什么信号?社会需要什么类型的艺术人才?这些问题值得探究。

**关键词:** 现状,变化,趋势。

**Abstract**: The annual art entrance examination is held all over the country from December to February of the next year. The art examination is roughly divided into four categories: art, music, dance and film and drama. The number of applicants for the art examination is increasing every year, and the "art examination" continues to be hot. Is the art test a shortcut to the college entrance examination? Under the national "double reduction" of primary and secondary education, what signal has been released by the shutdown and transformation of a large number of after-school counseling institutions? What kind of artistic talents does society need? These problems are worth exploring.

Keywords: Status, Changes, Trends.

引言

我是一名从事音乐教育的高校教师,从小学习民族器乐,九年制义务教育之后,家长帮我我选择了考艺校,读中专,目的是有更多的时间练琴,更系统的学习音乐专业及理论知识,在考取对口大学的时候,会比上普通高中的同学更有把握。我要报考的山东艺术学院,在1999年对中国乐器演奏专业的招生计划,全省只有16人,再具体到小的专业方向,只有4人,如果



考不上,以当时在中专的文化课学习成绩,是绝对不可能再考取普通文理科大学。向这样对专业性要求比较高的院校,在考生文化课达到投档线后,通常会按照校考的专业名次进行录取,因此,在备考过程中,必须把专业课的成绩放到首位。

从我自己走过的艺考之路,到现在已有20多年,这期间,我的角色从学生转变为教师, 从艺考生转变为评委,感触颇多。

## 1. 艺考持续升温的因素

中国经济近 40 年来飞速发展,国民素质全面提高,随着 20 世纪 90 年代末的高等院校大幅度扩招,本科以上学历水平的群体占比呈上升趋势。除了通过传统文理科参加高考,近些年来借助于音乐、舞蹈、美术、戏剧等艺术专业考试进入高等院校进行学习的艺考,持续升温,综合看来,有以下几个因素。

#### 1.1 社会因素

中国进行改革开放 40 都年以来,随着国家经济的快速发展,以及综合国力的显著增强,城乡居民生活水平,得到了显著提高,居民的收入持续快速大幅度增长,并且收入来源明显多元化,分配的差距呈持续缩小的趋势,消费质量有了明显的改善,居民用于食品的支出比重,持续下降,与此同时居住面积有了明显的增加。20 世纪 80 年代初,中国开始实行计划生育,提倡一对夫妻只生育一个孩子,在这种前提下,父母对独生子女的教育和培养等方面的经济支出,呈显著上升态势。

中国共产党第十八次全国代表大会召开以来,国民收入继续快速增长,分配差距进一步缩小,消费结构得到继续改善,普通老百姓的生活质量继续提高。在经济基础确确实实得到 大幅度提高的前提条件之下,中国共产党十八届五中全会允许实行普遍二胎政策,政策中规定, 坚持计划生育的基本国策,完善人口发展战略,全面实施一对夫妇可生育两个孩子的政策,并 且积极开展应对,即将出现的人口老龄化行动。

在物质生活条件大大提高的前提下,父母对孩子的成长给予了更多的关注,作为父母不仅要让孩子吃饱穿暖玩好,更重要的是提升孩子的综合素质,其中美育教育显得尤为突出。 社会上各种少儿培训班比比皆是,音乐、舞蹈、绘画、口才、戏剧五花八门,教育问题仍是每个家庭的重心,每位家长都不可能让自己的孩子输在起跑线上,因此无论孩子本人是否喜欢这些所谓的兴趣特长爱好,大多数父母一定会尽全力相助,把自己的孩子打造成多才多艺的全能。

"明星效应"也是促使艺考持续升温的一个重要因素。明星们的名利双收,以及快速跃升 至富人阶层的种种诱惑力,让抱有明星梦的孩子们趋之若鹜。那些从小就拥有明星梦的孩子们,



付出各种努力,都想通过艺考之路,考取心仪的学校,期待自己就是下一个明星。

## 1.2 地域因素

自古以来山东被称为"孔孟之乡,礼仪之邦"。孔子周游列国,宣扬儒家治国理念的故事发生在山东。为了给儿子有一个良好的成长环境,孟母三迁的故事也发生在山东。山东的家长的确尊师重教,对于孩子能否考上大学,父母看的十分重要。因此,对那些文化课成绩不理想的同学,家长替他们选择了参加艺考,认为艺考同样是上大学的一条捷径。

对于子女能否考取大学这一事情的态度和观点,山东的家长和其他省份城市的家长,稍有不同。经过调查走访几个湖北孝感在山东济南打工的劳动者,了解到他们的孩子在初中毕业后,文化课成绩不好的情况下,有些选择读技校,学一门手艺毕业后就业,有些就直接来济南跟随父母打工。但是在山东,遇到同样的情况,绝大部分家长会选择让孩子复读,或者花更多的钱把孩子送到私立高中,仍然会想法设法的让孩子上大学,因此,近些年来艺考培训班的生意都很红火。

#### 1.3 主观因素

学生个人的文化课成绩一般,又不想立即踏入社会打工赚钱,当看到身边差不多情况的同学,进入了艺考培训班时,也会认为这是一条不用苦读的"书山"之路,因此加入这个队伍。看似唱歌跳舞就能考上大学,等真正进入艺考的学习之路,才发现根本没有那么简单。

## 2. 近几年艺考的变化和趋势

#### 2.1 形式的变化

2020年之前的艺考,以校考的形式居多,每一年都会出现数十万名艺考大军,以及考生家长,背着乐器、画板,往返于各个高校之间,到处奔波忙碌赶考的场景。自2020年开始,全球爆发了新型冠状病毒肺炎疫情,对社会各行各业都产生了巨大的影响,艺考也不例外。艺考的形式出现了明显的变化。在考试过程中确实需要面试的部分,分为了利用网络平台线上和传统的线下两种形式;而更重要的一方面原因,是在2019年年末,中国教育部发布的《严格规范做好2020年普通高校特殊类型招生工作》。在文章中,明确的指出:从2020年起,除了经中国教育部批准的,独立设置的本科艺术院校仍可单独组织校考,其他高校的美术学类和设计学类专业将不再组织校考,而是统一使用省统考成绩。这两类专业的省统考成绩也将成为独立设置院校的有效校考门槛。



2021年10月,山东省教育厅就来年的艺术考试,发布了相关内容和公告。根据《教育部办公厅关于做好2021年普通高校部分特殊类型招生工作的通知》(教学厅2020第13号),关于进一步将艺术类专业省级统考范围扩大化的要求细则,以及山东省艺术类专业统一考试相关的具体工作细节安排,2022年山东省美术类,文学编导类,书法类,舞蹈类,音乐类和播音主持类专业将组织统一进行考试。其中美术类,文学编导类,书法类专业采取笔试形式。舞蹈类、播音主持类专业则采取现场面试形式。音乐类的专业考试采取笔试,和现场录制两种相结合的形式来进行。与此同时,为了保证少数专业类院校能够真正把专业优秀的好苗子招进校,教育部门仍然会允许该校以校考的形式进行选拔和遴选。

相比往年艺考形式的单一化,目前明显趋于更加多样,"一方面保留少数艺术院校的校考,为顶尖的艺术精英人才脱颖而出畅通渠道,体现精细化;另一方面开展规范、高效的省统考,让更多高校能够选拔到专业基础好、文化底子厚、发展空间大的优秀学生,而这恰恰是大规模统一选拔性考试可以做到的,也是擅长的。"北京师范大学考试与评价中心主任、长江学者特聘教授刘嘉说。

组织艺术考试,这项工作是非常严谨和细致的,由各个省份组织统考,这样的形式很明显会比校考组织更加规范一些。正所谓术业有专攻,校考的减少,集中更专业的力量来操作专业的事情,不仅方便了考生就近考试、真正的起到了"一考多用"的作用,同时也真正的减轻了学校分别组织考试的负担。

## 2.2 文化课分数线逐步提高的趋势

在以往艺考中专业与文化二者的比重,专业课成绩占得更重一些,这一占比间接导致了对文化课成绩的忽视。也正是这个原因,使得艺考成为了一些艺术素养不高,临阵磨枪的学生实现大学梦的捷径。同时受到需求大、学费明显高于其他普通专业等方面的利益驱动,导致某些之前不考虑、不具备艺术办学条件的高等院校,盲目跟风设置艺术类专业进行招生这一现象,日益凸显。有数据显示,中国于2002年至2015年,设置艺术类专业招生的高校增长了近千所(已经高达1679所)。

2018年之前,艺术类考生在高考录取中,文化课成绩要求不能低于本地高考二本分数线的65%,在2019年文化课成绩占比进一步提升到70%以上。随着文化课分数线不断的提高,已经出现了不同的声音,对这一举措提出了质疑,如大幅度提高文化课分数占比的调整可能会导致真正有天分,专业成绩好的学生不能被录取。但归根结底,高等院校的招生考试毕竟是选拔优秀人才的国考,不能过分追求专业课成绩而忽视文化课的学习,为了提高整体艺术生源的质量,这一举措很有必要,相信"文艺双馨"的学生数量定会越来越多,不在少数。



#### 3. 未来的艺考

中国国务院办公厅、中共中央办公厅于2021年7月,发布了针对于中小学义务教育阶段的重磅举措,《关于进一步减轻义务教育阶段学生作业负担和校外培训负担的意见》。该举措内容重点是"双减":一是减少学校内的课后作业量,真正使学生的负担减轻;二是减少校外培训的负担,从严治理校外培训机构。特别是针对于下大力气进一步减少校外培训的负担,措辞一针见血,措施有力,这一做法在近三十年来,从未有过,可见国家整治校外培训的力度和决心之强硬。

山东省教育厅于2021年12月中旬,召开了校外教育培训监管处成立启动会。在这个会议中指出,为了坚决贯彻落实党中央的决策部署,和习近平总书记重要指示,专门成立监管处是具体实际行动之一,是推动"双减"工作落地见效的重要举措,是强化校外教育培训机构规范管理的基础保障。

2021年末,中国国家教育部相关部门负责人介绍称,针对校外培训机构的治理工作,已经取得了显著成效,学科类的培训明显呈下降趋势,线下校外培训机构已大幅度缩减,切实减少了83.8%,同时线上校外培训机构较出台"双减"政策之前已缩减84.1%。

在中国一二线城市中,2000年左右之后出生的孩子,大部分成长路上有了"学而思"、"新东方"这些校外辅导机构的陪伴。这些辅导机构中的每一个学科,一年的学费动辄上万元,高昂的学费下与义务教育公办学校中二者的教学质量,出现了鲜明的对比,让家长们又爱又恨,盲目跟风。看到别家孩子去上课,又怕自己的孩子输在起跑线上,所以硬着头皮也得上,于是周一至周五,学生在学校学习,周末的时间,大批学生又进入校外辅导机构进行加班学习,内卷严重。2021年国家队重拳出击,透露的风向标非常明确,必须要拿出实际的政策,让教育事业回归本身所有的公益性,使教书育人的主阵地重新回到学校,从而构建真正高质量的教育体系。

中国出台"双减"政策,大致有以下几个原因。

## 1. 教育深化改革

中国全国教育大会于2018年召开,面对新的时代,新的契机,将教育事业进行深度改革已经摆在面前。中国中共中央、国务院相继发布了一系列的精神和政策文件:针对基础教育体系进行改革与重塑方面,发布了关于学前教育阶段、义务教育阶段、以及普通高中改革发展的文件;为了推广完善德智体美劳等多方面发展的教育体系,印发了关于全面加强新时代学校劳育、体育和美育等相关文件;为了坚决克服"唯论文、唯帽子、唯学历、唯职称、唯奖项"的"五唯",发布了《深化新时代教育改革评价总体方案》,明确指出教育评价要重新回归教育的



本质。解读这一系列政策,可以发现此类文件已经深入探究到教育体系内部的多个不同侧重点,相信通过具体的实施,在不久的将来定能使教育体系架构内的各个领域都愈发焕发活力。然而换一种角度来思考,历史上从未出现过一帆风顺的改革,总是需要不断突破原有的体制和机制等多重阻碍。首先可以加强各方面的联系。例如美育、体育和劳育,这几个文件,首先分别强调了自身的重要性,但同时又必须防止五种教育彼此间的利益矛盾,因为最基础的教改必定是强调如何实现这几种教育的共存及融合。其次要关注教育系统之外的因素,也会对教育改革产生影响,要做到内部与外部同时奏效。现阶段的教育,较之传统教育,绝不是一个封闭的领域,已然成为和国家的发展需求、普通老百姓的生活需要有着紧密联系且不可分割的领地,这就要用以更加宏观的视角和态度去理解教育体系。所以,假使教育改革的措施,只针对教育内部个别环节发力,结果定是不会得不到根治。如果换个思路,使用教育系统内与外同时发力的措施,理论可行性和逻辑性更强,实际效果应更加有效。中国2021年落地实施的"双减"及其一系列相关政策,归根结底就是一种照顾到会对教育产生种种影响的外部因素的思维方式,可是说这是以小的切入点来推进深化改革的关键一步,充分的释放了要进一步下大气力,深化教育改革的信号。

## 2. 国家需要什么样的人才

在高等教育方面,中国以往的政策是严进宽出,而其他国家大部分恰恰相反,是宽进严出。近些年来,受需求大、学费高的利益驱动,一些之前不考虑上艺术专业,也不具备艺术办学条件的高等院校也盲目跟风,设置艺术类专业招生,致使连年大量艺术类毕业生的水平良莠不齐,进而就业率不高。这一现象,值得深思,一方面要提高毕业生的质量,另一方面高校的扩招从未缩减,的确是个矛盾。国家和社会的发展真的需要这么多艺术人才吗?

在中国有句古话"三百六十行,行行出状元"。国家和社会的发展,需要各个系统如政治、经济、军事、外交、农业、科学等领域协调并进,在一种和谐健康的环境下共同向前进步,因此不同的领域,各行各业都需要具有真才实学的人才进行管理。吃穿住行是老百姓生活的基本保障,让14亿中国人民吃饱饭是需要解决的首要民生问题,是社会发展过程中的重中之重,因此在农业领域,不仅需要理论实践水平高超的科学家进行研究和开发,更需要真正工作在农田里的农民进行种植,才能真正解决14亿人口的吃饭问题。在解决好吃饭问题后,"穿、住、行"需要纺织业、建筑业、制造业等领域的支持,这些领域中对一线工人的需求还有很大的缺口。中国人社部发布了《2020年第三季度全国招聘大于求职"最缺工"的100个职业排行》一文,按照《中华人民共和国职业分类大典(2015版)》中的标准: 100个职业中,生产制造业相关人员缺口占比为38%,社会服务和生活服务缺口占比为38%,专业技术人员缺口占比18%,办



事人员缺口占比5%,机关工作人员缺口占比1%,营销员,保洁,保安,家政快递员,车工等名列前十。根据相关报告的数据可以看出,在这一年第三季度,中国缺工最严重的职业排行中,有十多个新进排行的职业,这些职业均与制造业有着直接的关系。如"仪器仪表制造工""汽车零部件再制造工"等等。与此同时,"装配钳工","工具钳工"等工种短缺程度还在加剧。近些年来,工作在一线的蓝领工人,尤其是具有专业技术的工人,薪资水平连年上涨,很多工种的月薪已过万,这一薪资水准,大大超过了2020届高校毕业生首份工作的平均薪资5200余元。但是即使是这样的高收入待遇,仍然存在较大的用工缺口,这和陈旧的就业观有着直接的联系。随着中国普通老百姓生活水平的大大提升,衣食住行明显得到有力保障,父母不愿意让孩子从事体力劳动的工作,对白领阶层青眼有加,因此千方百计的给孩子创作条件读大学。但是国家究竟需要什么样的人才?

目前在中国出台的"双减"政策下,让学生回归校园,同时在义务教育阶段结束,初中毕业时进行合理分流,文化课成绩好的同学继续读高中,进而参加高考读大学,成绩不理想的同学,也可以进入技师学院等大中专技能学校进行学习,培养一技之长,毕竟国家需要更多的基础型应用人才,而非通过艺考之路毕业的参差不齐的艺术人才。

#### 结论

随着改革的不断推进,考生和家长会更理性的选择,提前规划,保证专业课成绩的前提下,也会提升对文化课分数的重视,将来一定会有更多真正热爱艺术的孩子们报考这一专业,而非盲目的跟风。随着素质教育的推进,也会有更多文化课成绩很好的同学,选择艺术专业进行学习。

#### 建议

理性对待职业规划,科学调整就业观,同时要有创业的精神。高考这座独木桥,不是 人生唯一的选择,首先要明确方向,判断自己是否适合进行艺考,如舞蹈类专业对学生的先天 条件有极高的要求,音乐类专业又对学生的基本素质和童子功要求极高,这些综合素质不是一 朝一夕,不是辅导机构培训几个月就可以一蹴而就的。因此,是否适合走艺考之路,绝对不能 盲目的人云亦云,趋之若鹜,否则会浪费大量的时间、精力、金钱。

如果走艺考之路,尽量要选择学生自己感兴趣的专业,兴趣是最好的老师,艺考之路 竞争压力极大,学习过程中难免会碰到困难和瓶颈,这需要坚韧的毅力和吃苦耐劳的拼搏精神 才能坚持下来,而激发学生不忘初心,能做到持之以恒的力量,则来自于对这么专业的热爱之 情,否则也可能会经受不起困苦,半途而废。



由于艺考的过程是先考专业,在取得专业课合格通知书后,再进行文化课考试,所以 近些年来,艺考持续升温的过程中,确实存在重专业,轻文化的现象。最近中国教育部部门发 布的一系列政策中释放的信号,是逐步提升文化课成绩在艺考录取工作中的占比,来减少临时 抱佛脚走艺考捷径的学生。因此,选择艺考的学生,必须要做到"专业、文化两手抓,两手都 要硬"。

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教育心理学在中国高校武术教育中的运用

# APPLICATION OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY IN MARTIAL ART EDUCATION IN CHINESE COLLEGES

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**摘要**:本研究立足于中国高校武术教育的发展现状,对中国武术、教育心理学等相关概念进行了梳理,运用文献资料法、逻辑分析法等方法对中国武术进校园的必要性、中国武术教育在高校中发展缓慢的现状进行了理性审视与分析,从教育心理学的视角阐述了解决高校武术教学过程中存在的问题,希望通过本研究对武术教育在高校中的发展提供一定的科学理论依据。

关键词: 高校武术教育,武术教学,教育心理学。

Abstract: Based on the development status of Wushu education in Chinese colleges and universities, this study combs the relevant concepts of Chinese Wushu and educational psychology, rationally examines and analyzes the necessity of Chinese Wushu entering the campus and the slow development of Chinese Wushu education in Colleges and universities by using the methods of literature and logical analysis, and expounds the problems existing in the process of Wushu Teaching in Colleges and universities from the perspective of educational psychology, It is hoped that this study will provide a certain scientific and theoretical basis for the development of Wushu education in Colleges and universities.

**Keywords:** College Martial Art Education, Martial Art Teaching, Educational Psychology.

引言

中国文明史,是中国文化贯穿始终并成就的。而中国文化则是以"文"、"武"两种形式相融而成。因此中国的传统武术文化也就成为了中国文化史上不可或缺的组成部分。上武得道,平天下;中武入喆,安身心;下武精技,防侵害。中国武术是中华民族千百年来发展传承下来



的传统体育项目,作为国粹,中国武术即讲究形体规范,动作的标准性,又要求精气神儿,内外兼修,内外合一,这是中国传统武术的鲜明特色(咏春,2015)。我国教育部中国武术教育指导委员会于2021年4月29日经我国教育部研究决定成立,很多新的措施的出台都凸显了武术在高校中教育教学的重要性(李志芳,2015)。

## 1. 相关概念的梳理

## 1.1 中国武术

中国武术有着悠久的发展史,是中国劳动人民在千百年的社会生产实践过程中不断的创新与积累,逐渐形成的一项极其宝贵的文化遗产。是中华人民的优秀文化遗产之一。中国武术,是一项制止侵害的自保技术,它在保障我们人身不受侵害的安全基础上,锻炼我们的头脑,加强我们的应变能力。提升人的精气神,增进人的健康,增强人的体质,精进卓越,快乐通融(李志芳, 2015)。武术,首先是保障人身安全的一项技术。身体的锻炼是捎带的,从来不是练习武术的主要目的(咏春, 2015)。

## 1.2 教育心理学

教育心理学是在十九世纪末 20 世纪初才逐渐成为一门独立的学科。从古至今,教育一直是一个我们不断的在研究的社会现象,教育心理学的产生,就是心理学与教育结合并逐渐形成一个独立分枝的历史过程,它是教育学与心理学相结合而形成的一个产物(李丹, 2018)。

教育心理学研究的是教学活动过程中学生的"学"与教师的"教"的实践活动中学生与教师的基本心理规律的一门学科,它主要研究教学实践活动中师生互动过程中的心理现象(罗祥勇,2018)。

作为一门教育与心理交叉的学科,教育心理学也就具有了双重的任务,它既有教育学的性质任务,也有心理学的性质任务。同时,其交叉的鲜明特征主要表现在:心理科学与教育科学的交叉;基础科学与应用科学的交叉;自然科学与人文科学的交叉。教育心理学的着重点是将心理学的相关理论研究应用在教育上以指导或揭示教育活动(马媛媛,2020)。

#### 2. 中国武术进校园的必要性

#### 2.1 中国武术文化符合我国提出全面发展教育的基本方针

武术作为我国学校体育教育中的有机组成部分,其表现形式与呈现内容都符合教育的



基本方针。教育就是要培养德、智、体、美等全面发展的社会主义的接班人和祖国的建设者(李志芳,2015)。

之于"德"(咏春,2015)。中华武术拥有深厚的文化内涵和哲学理念,武术发展的过程中受儒家思想的影响,在练习过程中都要遵守儒家思想中的道德理念和礼仪规范。武德是武术文化的一种体现,经过武德长期对学生的培养,帮助他们树立正确的价值观念和思想观念。中国武术文化中所包含的武术品德、尊师重道等的文化更加能够使学生接受到中国优秀传统文化的熏陶,可很好的弥补现在我国学校体育中人文价值的缺失。

之于"体"与"智"(咏春,2015)。武术作为一项有益于身心健康的运动,不仅能够起到锻炼学生体魄、增进学生健康、增强学生体质,还能够调节学生的神经、促进学生智力的发展,进而使学生以饱满的精神、积极向上的态度、健康的体魄完成学习与工作的任务

之于"美"。中国武术追求的是"内外兼修"的美(咏春,2015)。

## 2.2 武术符合现代化社会公民培养的需要

全球化快速发展的今天,公民的现代化是现实的须要。现代化的实现程度取决于"人"的现代化程度,有现代化的公民才有现代化的中国。

修习"武道",首先要修的就是"止",修复自身内在的"怯懦"、修正自身外在的"暴力"。(这里所指的"怯懦"与"暴力"皆包括了思想、语言和行动等)。通过修习"武道"使得学生学会谦虚礼让和尊师重道,进而提升国民素质,最终实现人与人、人与社会和谐发展。

## 2.3 武术进校园是培育和弘扬爱国主义精神的需要

中华武术精神也表现为爱国主义精神。中国武术,是以中国传统文化为基础而发展来的,是消停战事、停止战斗、维护和平的一种技术。中国历史上的岳飞,戚继光、杨家将一门忠烈等都是光辉的典范,"天下兴亡,匹夫有责"是很多爱国的人士,在国家危难之际喊出的最强音。精忠报国是练武之人的理想追求。止戈为武,是中国武术的正解,是"停止",是对"和"的追求。

通过高校武术教育增强对学生的爱国主义教育,培养学生爱国主义精神,是学校教育的任务也是学校的责任(李志芳,2015)。

#### 2.4 中国武术走进校园是弘扬民族精神的需要

中国武术体现的有一种自强不息、艰苦奋斗的民族主义精神,中华武术文化之所以博



大精深,不在于它的武艺有多么的厉害,而重要的是千百年来我国武术前辈们在实践活动中不断地创新出新的拳法剑法,多到数不胜数,并传承下来的中国武术文化,体现了中国人民自强不息、百折不挠、艰苦奋斗的民族精神。

在中国武术发展的过程中出现了众多门派,同时也创造的各种各样的拳法剑法,多的 数不胜数,还有一些武术爱好者、有志之士,根据自身多年的武术练习的经验和天赋,专心精 研、不断的大胆创新。使得中华武术不断的发展、传承与积淀,形成了一个丰富多支的文化体 系。

## 3. 中国武术教育在高校中发展缓慢的现状

经调查研究发现,我国大多数高校的武术课程在教学的内容、教学的方法上是较为传统的,导致学生的学习积极性不高,学习兴趣较低,教学目的很难完成,因此,武术课程在高校体育教学中的发展受到了极大的阻碍(于翠兰,陈亚斌,2005)。目前,我国的普通高校普遍都进行了武术课程的设置,但是教学内容大多数为国家教育部门所规定的武术项目为主,这样的课程设置与大学生所预想的武术课程内容是不相符的,导致学生参与的武术课程与自身对武术的认知之间出现了较大的偏差,导致武术教学在具体的实施过程中产生了极大的阻碍。

#### 3.1 高校武术教学理念陈旧, 需要与时俱进

中国高校武术教学的理念应该随着社会的进步不断进行更新,提出新的、适合当下的武术教学理念,不能再用过去的成功案例与以往的教学经验来解决当下的现实问题,要不断更新高校武术教学的观念,开阔视野,放眼于未来,用创新的教学观念来解决现代武术教学中出现的问题。随着社会的快速进步、现代科学技术的不断发展,以往旧的教育观念已经不在适合现在高校武术教育的发展,已经在逐渐的被淘汰,迫使武术教育者思考新的武术教学理念。高校武术教育改革是高校武术教学能够继续良性发展下去必须要走的路,因此,作为教育者要抛弃以往陈旧的武术教学理念,推陈出新,与时俱进,研究创新出适用于当今时代发展的武术教育理念。

现代高校武术教育要针对大学生的心理健康、生理健康、综合素质以及社会适应力等 来制定相匹配的教学内容,要贯彻落实以学生为教育活动的主体、教师为教育活动的主导以及 "健康第一"的与时俱进的教育理念,使传统武术能够得到人性化的发展传承与弘扬。

# 3.2 目前高校武术教学内容,不能达到当代社会发展需要

随着学校体育教学改革的不断深化与完善,体育教学内容已经不能够适应现代学生的



发展需求,以前的武术教学内容所表现出的弊端越来越明显,已经不能够完成培养人才的任务。

武术教学内容的设置要让学习者能够比较清晰的感受到我国武术文化的涵义,能够让学习者更加深刻的了解武术,能够让学习者形成正确的武术价值观念。

## 3.3 传统的武术教学方法不利于武术教育的发展

教学方法不可一成不变,一定要突出个性化,强调多样化,在实践教学的活动过程中要以学生为主体,提高学生在课堂中的参与程度,增加教师与学生在课堂中得到互动,进而改善学习效果,达到教学目的(崔云花,2018)。在文献资料的查阅过程中了解到,目前我国多数院校还是采用传统的武术教学方法,即学生自主练习、武术教师做辅助指导。由于传统教学方法的长时间使用,导致学生过于依赖现在的武术教学方法。长期的填鸭式的教学方式容易使学生产生抵触情绪,不利于武术教学的进行与推广(李丹,2018)。

## 3.4 完善武术教学评价体系

武术动作复杂且多变、在运动中方向也是不断的变换的,这是学生不喜欢武术的原因之一。武术的复杂多变使得学生在练习时难以准确的记忆。然而,大多数高校武术教育的评价体系考核的是武术动作的演练水平,即动作是否标准、过程是否流程,但是大多数学生在有限的课时数的情况下掌握相对标准的武术技术动作是很难的,也就导致了学生对于武术学习的积极性不高,选择武术课的意愿不高。高校武术课程主要以技术动作为主要的教学内容,很少有教授相关的武术文化知识,导致武术文化在高校的传授相形见绌。

中国高校武术教育的教学评价体系应该由"单一评价"向"多元评价"转变,过程性评价与总结性评价相结合,把教学评价贯穿整个武术教学的周期中,为教师提供可靠的教学评价依据。

#### 4. 从教育心理学角度出发解决高校教学过程中存在的问题

教育心理学的作用是对教育实践活动的描述、解释、预测与干预。教育心理学的运用,将有助于完善教育学中很多的心理发生规律(崔云花, 2018)。

#### 4.1 学习武术的内在动力

4.1.1 培养大学生学习武术的兴趣

学习兴趣是推动学生主动进行学习的内在的动力,学生的学习兴趣直接关系到学生的 学习效果,所以个体对某种事物产生兴趣后该个体会对这一事物产生一种积极向上的学习态度。



培养大学生对武术课程产生积极的学习态度并形成定势,有助于学生学习兴趣的培养。前苏联心理学家西·索洛维契克曾做过相关的实验,证明了积极的学习态度能够促使学生在学习的过程中集中思维、快速思考,进而有利于学生学习兴趣的培养。

武术是一项动作复杂、方向变化多的技术,需要长时间的持之以恒的反复的不断练习(马媛媛, 2020)。如果学生对武术并不感兴趣,那么学习起武术来便会感到枯燥乏味无趣,学习的动力会逐渐的降低直至消失,长时间的持续下去便会对武术的学习产生抵触的心理。武术教师要激发学生练习武术的动力,针对大学生的心理特征满足学生的现实需要,精心安排趣味性较强的、学生容易接受的武术动作,培养学生对武术的学习兴趣,增强学生之间的合作意识、互相激励、共同进步。设置小型的武术知识竞赛,激发学生练习武术的主动性,在合作中、在竞争中提高学生练习武术的效率,提高学习武术的热情(李丹, 2018)。

## 4.1.2 采用启发式的教学方式进行武术教学

在武术教学中,学生是教学活动的主体,教师是主导要起到引领的作用。社会在发展,世界在进步,武术教育的教学方式也要与时俱进。武术教师的教学方法和教学手段也要革新,要与时俱进。兴趣是原动力,教师不但要帮助学生掌握熟练的武术动作技术,更要在武术教学中引导学生对武术理解,进而发现武术的美。

#### 4.2 注重培养学生的创造性思维

教育心理学家崔云花(2018) 认为,发展智力的核心是培养创造性思维能力。教师应该注重学生创造力的培养,培养学生的创造性思维其中最重要的途径就是调动学生的主观能动性。激发学生对武术的兴趣。集中学生的注意力,使学生的记忆力和协调能力都有一定的发展,启发学生思维的创造性。使学生以积极的态度去学习武术的相关知识,使得学生的武术学习与练习都处在一个积极的、愉快的良性循环中。

#### 5. 结论

高校是开展教育、培养社会优质公民的重要平台,也是帮助学生从学校进入社会的重要一环,因此,武术在高校中的开展可实现全民健身国策、传承与弘扬中国武术文化的发展需要。发掘高校武术教育过程中的心理现象,把教育心理学的相关理论知识应用到高校武术教育中将促进武术文化在校园长足的、健康的、可持续的发展与传承。

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## 体育强国视角下论中国特色体育文化的建设

# THE CONSTRUCTION OF SPORTS CULTURE WITH CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SPORTS POWER

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**摘要**:通过文献资料等方法,对体育强国、体育文化进行阐述,对中国体育文化现实的贫瘠情况进行分析。中国体育文化建设的内在需要:是中国为世界全球化的发展培养现代化高素质公民的需要、是中国特色社会主义建设中发展体育强国战略的需要、是中国体育在市场经济下社会的发展需要、是全面发展的人的需要。研究建议:完善社会制度,政府加强引导与监督职能是体育文化建设的有力保障、增加与完善体育场地设施是人们参与体育活动的基础、加大体育的宣传可使人们了解中国特色体育文化,通过加强外界诱导性条件去引导人们参与体育运动从而形成正确的体育价值观,进而促进体育文化建设及体育强国战略目标的实现。

**关键词**:体育文化,内在需要,外部诱因,体育强国,制度,场地设施,体育价值观。

Abstract: Through literature and other methods, sports power and sports culture are expounded, and the infertile situation of Chinese sports cultural reality is analyzed. The internal needs of China's sports culture construction: it is the need of China to cultivate the modernized high-quality citizens for the development of the globalization of the world; It is the need of the strategy of developing the great power in the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics; It is the development needs of China's sports in the market economy and the needs of the comprehensive development of people. The research suggests: perfect the social system, the government strengthens the guidance and the supervision function is the sports culture construction the strong guarantee; Increasing and improving sports facilities is the basis of people's participation in sports activities; The promotion of sports can make people know sports culture with Chinese characteristics. By strengthening the induced conditions to guide people to participate in sports to form the correct sports values, thus promote the construction of sports culture and sports powers strategic target realization.



**Keywords:** Sports Culture, Needs in Inner, External Inducement, Sports Power, System, Sports Grounds and Facilities, Sports Values.

## 引言

体育是因"生命、生存、生活"而逐渐衍变而来,随部落、种族、国家不同时期的需要而发展并具有多元功能。中国体育在奥运会上实现金牌数打破零的封印到近几届奥运会中国 类牌数、金牌数的名列前茅。尤其,在 2008 年奥运会中国金牌榜名列第一,是我们国人值得 骄傲的时刻。北京奥运会成功举办后,在表彰大会上提出了"体育大国"向"体育强国"的发展号召;2011 年提出"文化大繁荣、大发展";党的十八届三中全会提出了"完善和发展中国特色社会主义制度"等发展总目标,并对文化体制改革等做了全面部署;2016 年 8 月 2 日,由中共中央政治局召开、习近平总书记主持的会议上审议通过了"健康中国2030"规划纲要,将国民的健康、体育事业的发展规划进今后的工作重点与任务。可见,体育在中国前进发展的各个历史阶段中扮演着主要的角色,具有不可替代的作用与力量。如此重要的体育却始终难登大雅之堂,成为人们生活方式中遗弃的一块,这与我国体育事业的发展建设中缺乏内在的"灵魂"有莫大的关联。基于此,也就确定了体育文化建设的重要性、必要性。体育文化的构建势在必行,它是中国社会发展的需要,也是中国体育强国建设的重要构成部分。

## 1. "体育强国"的概念

世界上普遍认定的体育强国的判定是指同时具备"体育事业发达"与"竞技体育强国"这两个条件的国家或地区(Philips, 2012)。体育事业发达的国家主要是体育俱乐部的发展程度、体育人口比例、体育设施的覆盖程度与利用率以及社会体育指导员服务体系的完善程度等为判定指标,即指与世界其他国家相比较,国内人均体育生产总值(人均 GDSP)名列前茅,体育人口比例大于 50%,有完善的、成熟体育制度及计划,场地设施能满足人们日常体育锻炼的需求及有承办国际大型赛事的国家。竞技体育强国主要是以竞技水平与比赛成绩为判定标准,即在大型国际赛事中,比赛成绩名列前茅,具有强大的竞争力,获得较多金牌数与奖牌数的国家。

经过体育工作者的不懈努力与国家的支持,中国已成为名副其实的竞技体育大国(刘 米娜,2015)。然而距"体育事业发达国家"这一条件,中国还有较大的差距,在发展成为体 育强国的道路上我国体育首先缺乏"文化底蕴",即体育文化的缺失(束鸣,张荻,2013)。 如今,我国体育项目是多以西方体育项目为主,所呈现出的体育文化自然就是以西方体育文化 为主导,我国特有的、具有本土特色的体育文化路在何方?



#### 2. 体育文化

时代的发展、经济的飞跃、人们生活水平的提升,人们已不仅满足于物质的需求,而是更偏向于寻求精神上的满足,即一种精神文化,而体育运动带来的或压力的释放或身心的健康或积极的生活态度或人格的塑造等正能量,正是人们对体育的精神寄托。通过体育这一文化形态,达到"身心合一"、和谐与协调发展的状态。

体育文化是体育发展的内在灵魂,是体育软实力的证实,是体育强国战略的重要构成部分。不难发现,体育文化是"体育"+"文化",文化的复杂性以及体育的特殊性,这两者的融合也就决定了"体育文化"的概念界定是不易的。关于体育文化的概念,前辈们在学术界已有众多阐释,各持己见(黄莉,2010;李桂华,2014;刘米娜,2015)。经查并分析归纳发现,关于体育文化概念的主要是从3个视角展开阐述的:①体育文化是人们物质与精神的合一;②体育文化是人们在体育运动中物质、制度以及精神的综合,包含体育场地设施、体育相关制度以及人们的体育价值观等;③从狭义的视角来对体育文化进行界定,即体育文化是在参与体育活动中人们精神生活方面的表现。不论从什么角度去阐释与界定体育文化,首先体育是人参与的活动,是以人为主体的,因此,体育文化应是人在参与体育(事业)活动中所呈现出的文化意识形态。

体育"领地"虽小却辐射面极广,我们现处于"体育+"的时代,体育与社会问题融合已有较成熟的成果与案例,如体医融合的大健康观、体育产业的兴起等等。体育与文化的结合,即体育文化,涵盖了人们赖以生存环境的各方各面。

# 3. 中国体育文化的"贫瘠"现状

大众对体育价值观认识的缺乏,对体育理解的片面化。体育是教育构成中不可忽视、遗忘的一环。然,大多数不从事体育的人对体育的理解为"体育无非就是在运动场上所表现的跑、跳、投等身体运动",基于此,外界称体育人是"头脑简单、四肢发达",这其中也不乏有知识、有文化的人士对体育的误解、甚至是对体育的蔑视。主观上的认识是很难改变的,人们对体育的"歧视"由来已久,至今人们对体育的片面理解仍非常严重,可视为阻碍体育成为人们生活方式最主要原因之一。

中国在体育知识的传授、宣传上存在不均衡。由于中国社会(体育)制度的不完善与传播的不均衡,作为体育主体的人,已经在观念层上发生了改变,已把西方的体育等同于体育来认识、理解与学习,我们传统的体育则被置于遗忘的角落。在学校,体育课的枯燥在于体育传授方式单调无趣与考核制度的不完善、不均衡。关于体育的传授多表现为"重技能学习、身体练习,轻理论深化";体育课考核方式单一,"重技能既得程度、轻学习努力程度",往往



将技能习得程度与学习努力程度划等号,造成了一种人为的不平等,丢失公平性,严重打击了 学生学习体育的积极性与主动性。在利益的驱使下,为了赢得收视率,中国在体育的宣传、赛 事直播(转播)内容上多为西方现代体育,以及学校体育的课程设置也多为西方现代体育,致 使人们思想观念上出现"西方体育即为体育"的误区。同时,缺乏科学理论的引导人们自然而 然的认为体育即野蛮。

体育场地设施的严重不足。增加体育场地设施是我们体育相关人士的一声切实的呐喊,也是人们生活的一种真实需求。调查显示,2015年中国人均体育场地面积为1.5平方米,2025年中国人均体育场地面积的计划目标为2.5平方米,而被称为"体育强国"的美国在本世纪初人均体育场地面积已为16平方米,被称为"弹丸之国"的日本则更甚为19平方米,在数据上就可看出中国体育场地设施缺乏的严重程度。另外,有在室外锻炼经历者或者是经常锻炼者,我们不难发现人们经常在公园、街头、路边等非运动场地锻炼的身影,在做一些简单的、徒手的身体练习或者跑步,还有"广场舞大妈"与"篮球小伙"抢场地事件等,从现象上也可看出体育场地设施的供给不足。

#### 4. 体育文化建设的内在需要

体育是人参与的体育,文化由人创造并影响人的各方各面,基于此,体育文化也是以人为主体,围绕"人"展开的。体育有着惊人的改革魅力,它拥有着变革世界的能量,而给予它这股能力的恰为与之相关联的文化成分。体育文化的建设是全球化发展背景下世界的需要,对建设体育强国、市场经济下体育的生活化有重要意义、同时也是"人"全面发展的需要。

## 4.1 全球化视角,培养世界现代化素质公民

全球化快速发展的今天,公民的现代化是现实的须要。现代化的实现程度取决于"人"的现代化程度,有现代化的公民才有现代化的中国。而在关于现代化公民的界定上往往忽略"体育要素",即体育所带给公民的"规则至上、自尊自强、"。在全球化快速发展的今天,中国做出了巨大的贡献,有着无法替代的作用,可以说世界的发展看中国。作为名副其实的大国,综合实力日益增强,国际话语权增加,同时大国的责任也在凸显,培养现代化高素质世界公民,树立良好的大国国际形象,促进世界和平、友好、和谐的发展中国责无旁贷。因此,中国体育文化的构建将起到为世界培养现代化高素质公民所不可替代的、特有的功能。

# 4.2 国家建设层面,体育强国战略的需要

国之强大不在物质, 更在文化。没有文化作支撑的任何事物(项目)都将不能长久的



存在,而走向自亡(黄莉,2010)。体育强国的构建不能离开也离不开体育文化的支撑,建设"体育强国"就好比是建盖一座大厦,而"体育文化"就是这座大厦的根基。体育文化不发达的国家不可能是体育强国:一方面,体育文化不发达,就意味着体育尚未真正关照人的"类生命",尚未揭示体育现象的内在本质与规律,尚未通过艺术的形式改善人们的审美情趣,即尚未转化成为人们的生活方式;另一方面,当今世界,体育竞争已不仅仅是一种技能赛事和简单的"与国际接轨",已经成为一种体育价值观及体育文化发展模式的竞争,即体育文化的竞争。现如今,金牌大国已不在同体育强国划等号,中国体育的发展缺乏的是文化的渗入(黄莉,2010)。

## 4.3 市场经济背景下,体育社会化、市场化、产业化的需要

大势所趋。社会的转型同样会引起体育的转型。建国后,我国社会属性以政治为主导 (计划经济),后发展成以经济为主导,现逐渐向文化主导型社会过度,在 2010 年中国提出 "文化大发展,大繁荣"的前提下,对体育的文化性发展也提出了要求,即体育文化的构建与建设(宋继新,2010)。

计划经济下, "集中优势'兵力', 打歼灭战"的举国体制制度已不能完全适应社会的变化与发展, 其凸显出来的弊端已经阻碍全国体育事业的可持续发展, 即群众体育、学校体育、竞技体育的发展不平衡。体育不是小部分人的、不是一些精英团体的专属, 它是普罗大众的体育, 体育的社会化、市场化是体育回归到人类的生活中。现市场经济下, 体育的社会化、市场化是现实的要求, 是体育可持续发展的需要(李桂华, 2014)。

## 4.4 "人"全面发展的需要

体育是关注"人"的、是培养全面发展的"人",其本质是关注人性的。学校作为体育实践活动、传授的重要场所,完善体育的教、授方式是很有必要的。现代化的体育教育模式适用于给人灌输知识,使人适应现代化的发展,充满了"工具性"色彩。工具性的教育模式正在摧毁学生的体育兴趣,这种传统的教学模式致使学生喜欢体育课但不喜欢上体育课,造成体育人文价值理性的缺失。体育文化的建设必将是创立"以人为本"的体育思想体系,注重工具理性与价值理性的协调,超越功利,回归体育的本真,即"培养全面发展的人"。

体育中所包含的"规则至上、奋力拼搏"的精神是现代人全面发展必要的,我们所定义的现代高素质人才中的体育素质是不可忽视的一个指标(黄莉,2010)。



#### 5. 完善的"外部诱因"是体育文化建设的关键

外部的诱致性条件是影响人们生活方式最重要、最显性的因素。正因有了外界(诱致性)环境的影响,我们才有了关于"狼孩"与"人孩"之认识。因此,完善社会制度、完善体育场地设施、加强体育宣传力度等外界诱导性条件去引导人们参与体育运动并成为人们的生活方式,使之形成正确的体育价值观,是体育文化建设的关键。

## 5.1 完善社会(体育)制度,政府加强引导、监督的职能

完善的社会(体育)制度是体育文化建设的有力保障。体育文化的建设首先要进行体育制度的改革,没有规范的、强制的、符合实际的体育制度去约束、监督、引导,那么体育文化的建设就将是空谈(鲁潇,2010;陈晓峰,2012)。

#### 1) 完善法律制度,加强保障力度

体育应主动"走出去"与社会问题融合,不搞行业自治,是中国体育制度改革的发展方向。发达国家的社会(体育)制度给我国体育制度改革的方向提供了借鉴。例如:德国作为传统的体育强国,无论是竞技体育还是体育事业的建设,都具有先进的模式与完善的管理运行体制,体育制度以体育俱乐部为连接点串联学校与社会;政府以引导、鼓励、监督的角色参与其中,对于积极响应国家体育制度号召的民众或社会团体予以政策上的优惠,如健身补贴、降低税收等。在美国没有单独的体育法,而是存在于个政策制度之中,城建、交通管理、公共卫生等中都有关于体育的制定等。因此,将体育问题引入各社会制度之中,在各项民生决策中看到"体育"的身影。完善体育制度的法制建设,加强体育制度的规范性、约束力,以法律的形式确立我国体育制度的地位,为体育制度的实施提供有力的政策保障。如城市建设要有体育场地设施的规划、房地产开发要规定相应的体育场地面积、交通管理要限制机动车的出行,修建完善自行车道、医疗部门要加强对国民体质状况的保障,成立研究机构建立数据库等;鼓励民间(社会)体育组织积极开展活动,给予一定的引导与支持,同时不忘监督职能。

政策的制定要有灵活性,要根据地方的实际情况,加强与民众之间的交流,制定适合当地的具有地方性的政策制度,以提高制度的适宜性、准确性、针对性,是政策更有效、更惠民。

## 2) 采用"动车组"模式,实现多渠道的资金投入

老话说"要想火车跑的快,全靠车头带"。当前,我国体育的发展主要依靠政府的资金支持,在人民日益增长的体育需求背景下,政府这个火车头的动力明显不足,要想"火车提速",必须采用"动车组"模式,积极寻求多渠道的资金注入,发展民间体育团体、鼓励各阶层社会力量参与体育文化的建设,让"每个车轮"都转起来提供动力,进而实现我国体育文化



的快速发展(刘米娜, 2015)。

# 5.2 合理筹划、完善体育场地设施

体育场地设施是人们能够参与体育活动的最基础、最根本的诱致性和支撑性条件。以GDP 增长为政绩评价考核,致使我国在城市规划、土地资源规划、社会资源配置等上面存在严重的认识不足以及不平衡、不合理,社会上消极、享乐因素(场所)普遍存在于我们生活的环境中,将我们紧紧"包围",同时这种不合理的规划也挤占了体育场所设施的空间(国家体育总局, 2011)。全国第五次体育场地普查数据(2013)显示:我国平均每万人拥有12.45个体育场地(截止于2013年12月31日)。

社会资源是有限的,进行合理的规划、分配将有效缓解中国体育场地设施这一问题。在"五化"政策下,我国各地区在公园的建设、规划上加大了力度。据统计,2012 年中国人均公共绿地面积为12.26 平方米,但人们时常被"爱草不踩草"等标语"拦下",开放这一被弃置不用区域,让体育进入,呈现一副人们在绿地上踢球、追逐的画面,促进公共绿地的使用率及体育化实为可行之策。

## 5.3 加强对我国"本土"体育文化的宣传力度,形成具有中国特色的体育文化

相信多数人对体育的理解还处于"一知半解"的状态,加大对体育知识的宣传很有必要,尤其是我们优秀的"本土"体育文化。经济发展,功在当代;文化建设,利在千秋。以牺牲电台收视率的"微小"经济回报为代价来换取我国体育文化建设这一伟大实践是可行的、也是必行的。

## 1) 传统媒介与新兴媒体相结合的渠传播道

在多媒体、信息技术如此发达的今天,大多数人都能通过电视平台、手机、广播等获取信息,这在很大程度上为体育的传播提供了便利(陈晓峰,2012)。有研究者调查显示(卢亚 &张大超,2016): 大学生获取体育相关信息渠道的排名依次是网络(57.8%)、电视(21.5%)、报刊杂志(12.8%)、广播(6.7%)、其他途径(1.2%)。可以看出虽新媒体在信息的传播上占据较大的比重,但传统媒体的传播方式也占有不小的比例。我国地域广阔、人口众多各个地区的经济发展水平存在不同程度的差异,人们的生活习惯不尽相同,采用传统媒介与新兴媒体相结合的传播方式,可在很大程度上增加体育文化信息的受众面,加快我国体育文化建设(李桂华,2014)。

# 2) 在不同领域的传播我国体育文化

学校内的传播。学生是国家未来的建设者,学校则是体育知识传播的最重要、最有效



的途径及平台。在学校,体育的教、授方式或者说是教、授的内容应改变"重技能、轻理论"的不平衡现状,要突出体育的教化育人功能,加强学生对体育理论的了解、普及,如:在学校的报刊亭定期宣传体育的知识、作用、功能等;定期组织体育知识竞赛、以班级为单元的小型体育活动;同时,在考核评价方面也可增加学生对体育的思想认识环节。根据各地区的实际情况在各级各类学校开设"本土体育"项目,改变学校体育项目被西方体育所"包圆儿",让我们优秀的传统体育项目越来越多的现身于校园内。使得我国少儿从小接受"本土体育"的熏陶(陈晓峰,2012)。

社会上的传播。社会是我们生活、生存的大环境,我们的社会活动全将在这个大环境中进行,人们的生活方式也将受到它的影响,因此,借助社会(民间)团体的力量,以减免税政策等方式鼓励他们参与(组织)体育活动(赛事),实现真正的全民参与体育、全民受益于体育(卢亚&张大超,2016)。

国际上的传播。全球化背景下,树立国家形象、提升国家综合实力,也需要对外宣传 我国的体育文化。众所周知,美国体育文化的实力强大,以致各国体育学者前往"取经",然 而,美国体育文化的发展壮大这也要得益于美国采取积极主动宣传的对外政策(刘米娜,2015)。 例如:美国借助其国际广播"美国之音"设立"今日美国体育"节目,播放时间从 0.5h 扩大 到 2h,由原先的英语频道增加至 16 种语言。我国通过在孔子学院开设包括武术在内的多种国 学文化课程,已收到不错的效果,可继续加大这一传播途径的利用将我国众多优秀的"本土" 体育文化对外宣传,让世界人民了解、接纳与传播我国体育文化(李桂华,2014)。

# 6. 小结

体育问题实则是社会问题。体育问题绝对不是体育自身可以解决,也不是某行某业可以单独解决的,需要各行各业多种力量的介入、需要国家、社会、个人多层面的参与。体育文化的建设是具有时代标志的民生工程,而我们赖以生活的环境中多为"消极享乐"因素,以及不完善的制度,体育这一"积极享乐"因素与"消极享乐"因素的"对垒"中,积极享乐因素毫不占优势。通过完善社会制度、增加体育设施、加强体育宣传力度来增加人们生活环境中的积极的外部诱因,从而影响人们的生活方式,进而形成正确的体育价值观,进而促进体育文化建设及体育强国战略目标的实现。

创建体育文化发展的"支持性环境",使政府政策有效落到实处。

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基于"以体育人"目标视角下,高校学生领导力培养研究

A STUDY ON THE LEADERSHIP TRAINING OF COLLEGE STUDENTS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF "PHYSICAL EDUCATION TO EDUCATE PEOPLE"

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**摘要:** 高校是人才创新培养的主阵地,而领导力是优秀的人才必不可少的素养。在众多人才培养的途径中,体育教学是学生领导力培养的重要方式。本文通过文献资料法和专家访谈法深入剖析和挖掘高校体育的育人功能,分析了新时代全程育人、全方位育人背景下"育人"目标实现的迫切性,阐述了阻碍"体育育人"目标实现的障碍,叙述了体育在全面培养人过程中的积极作用,分析了领导力的特质以及如何在体育育人过程中培养学生领导力。本文的研究目的是探究和总结体育教学模式的新方法,引导学生在体育教学过程中感受体育文化、体育精神的熏陶,使其潜移默化地接受教育,从而培养出具备领导力的特质和基本素养的新型人才。

关键词:体育育人,高校学生,领导力培养。

**Abstract:** Colleges and universities are the main front of talent innovation and training, and leadership is an essential quality for excellent talents. In many ways of talent training, physical education is an important way to cultivate students' leadership. Through the methods of literature and expert interview, this paper deeply analyzes and excavates the educational function of college sports, analyzes the urgency of the realization of the goal of "educating people" under the background of whole process and all-round education in the new era, expounds the obstacles to the realization of the goal of "educating people through sports", describes the positive role of sports in the process of comprehensively cultivating people, and analyzes the characteristics of leadership and how to cultivate students' leadership in the process of sports education. The purpose of this paper is to explore and summarize the new methods of physical education teaching mode, guide students to feel the edification of sports



culture and sports spirit in the process of physical education teaching, and make them receive education imperceptibly, so as to cultivate new talents with the characteristics of leadership and basic quality.

Keywords: Physical Education, College Students, Leadership Development.

#### 引言

刚结束不久的中国北京冬奥会和冬残奥会给全世界的青少年上了一堂生动鲜活的体育课,运动员们奋勇拼搏的体育精神和优异的竞技水平给人们留下了深刻印象。特别是中国的年轻运动员谷爱凌、苏翊鸣等运动员在文化学习方面与运动训练方面能够齐头并进、共同发展,体教融合的成功促使我们深入思考新的时代学校体育育人的新的方式和更高的价值。《关于全面加强和改进新时代学校体育工作的意见》指出,要实现学校体育以体育人的独特功能,包括育心、育智,帮助学生在体育锻炼中享受乐趣、增强体质、健全人格、锤炼意志。为了实现新时代的体育目标,学校体育和家庭教育必须协同一致,改变当下过于"温柔"的体育课,从身心发展的视角透视体育的特征与规律,打开束缚学生享受运动乐趣的"围栏",以协同育人的机制,全面推进以体育人。而体育不仅可有效培养出具备身强体健、心理健康、意志力强的精神品质,更对领导力的培养具备特殊的效能。

#### 1. "以体育人"目标实现的迫切性

#### 1.1 儿童青少年的健康问题有待提高

长期以来,学校体育存在强度低、负荷小、重形式、轻实效的问题,难以对学生的心肺功能产生有效刺激,对此现象令人感到痛惜,具体来说这样的体育课特点就是:既无难度,又无强度,且无对抗性;既不喘气、又无心跳加速、也不出汗;既不奔跑、又不会扭伤、也不擦皮、更不长跑。

相对于运动员所接受的"金字塔尖"式培养,学校体育更像是雕砌金字塔的底座,带有基础性和全面性,难度相对较低。当前,我国中小学生的健康状况堪忧,更加凸显了以体育人的重要性。在身体方面,《中国儿童发展报告》(2021)对比了全国 7~18 岁儿童在 2010 年、2014 年、2019 年的体质与健康数据现实,儿童青少年的柔韧素质出现好转;下肢爆发力全面下降;速度素质总体呈现下降趋势,但女生和中学生有所改善;力量素质女生和小学男生有所提高,但中学男生持续下降;耐力素质总体呈现下滑趋势,中学生有所提高。

同时,儿童青少年的心理健康问题越来越突出。《中国青年发展报告》(2018)显示,



17岁以下儿童青少年中,有约 3000 万人受到各种情绪和行为问题的困扰,包括 12~16岁的青少年情绪、行为问题检验出高达 19.0%的发生率,男孩这一数值高于女孩,这一数值的发生率还在提高。在 2020 年中国科学院心理研究所开展的中小学生心理健康素养调查中,约三成中小学生的心理健康知识得分低于 60分,80分以上的占 19.9%,这些数据显示出中小学生心理问题的严重性。干预与改善这些身心健康问题,体育是有效手段之一,学校体育是"以体育人"的主阵地,必须切实发挥作用。

有效的身体活动与儿童青少年的心肺健康紧密相关,按照世卫组织推荐的运动量,每天的运动时间的累计总和最好达到 60 分钟,且是中、高强度的身体活动。以每周来计,要达到至少 3 次,并且骨骼抗阻训练和肌肉强化的练习必不可少。如果强度过低,即使开齐开足体育课,也难以达成强健身体的目标。以目前每天一节 40 分钟体育课来看,除去热身准备与整理结束部分,基本部分约 28 分钟,以小学每班 40 人的教学规模,假定一节复习课的练习密度高达 50%,则实际有效运动时间约 14 分钟,如果没有课外锻炼,远远达不到应有的运动量。儿童青少年的健康问题长期存在,势必影响到高校学生的身心健康水平。

#### 1.2 全面培养人的迫切性

随着中国经济的发展,当今也迎来了一个特殊的时期。中国对于体育的发展重心由少数人群的竞技体育逐渐转为全民众参与的体育活动。中国的生产力水平的提高,社会矛盾的转化,容易产生于以物为重心的发展观而忽视了人的发展与生命意义,面对人类被物化的危机,我们要时刻清晰的认识到社会发展的最终目的是人的自由而全面的发展。

体育能促进人的全面发展,具体体现在:

- (1) 体育是一种特殊的社会活动,能实现与身心、与自然、与社会的和谐。
- (2)体育作为一种教育,能开发人的性格和气质,体育能完善人格。顾拜旦认为,人 只有在体育中才是完整的人。在体育中能实现感性和理性的统一。
- (3)体育作为一种身体活动,运动能降低心血管病的风险,参与体育运动时,身体会分泌多巴胺,给人兴奋和满足感。

"体育育人"的重要功能若能被学校校级领导认识到,从而加强学校体育工作,这将对全面培养人、全方位培养人、培养全面发展人的整体目标更进一步。也将对学生养成良好的锻炼习惯,能享受体育锻炼带来的乐趣和体会到丰富多彩的大学生活的具体目标更进一步。

体育运动带给人的有时是一种愉悦,当一个人能从体育运动中体会到快乐,发现它的 美时,这样的人应该是热爱生活的。北大校长、著名教育家蔡元培先生的名言: "完全人格, 首在体育",南开大学创始人张伯苓先生则更直接: "不懂体育者,不可当校长",清华大学



也以良好的校园体育氛围闻名全国,并且提倡:体育是人格培养最好的教育。

能够认识到"体育育人"重要性的领导必定是优秀的领导,能够具备体育意识的领导必然体会到体育曾带给他个人带来的积极作用,能够用体育目标来严格要求学生的领导必然是真正关爱学生身心健康发展、有责任心、有担当者。反过来说,体育也能培养出有责任、有担当、具备领导者思维的创新型领导。

#### 1.3 学校体育改革的需要

中国学校体育改革一直在进行,"体,究竟如何育"这个问题一直在探讨,仍存在不少问题。比如说重视不够、课程单一、内容枯燥等常见的问题一直存在。体育课完全可以上成受学生欢迎、受益广泛的课程,为什么迟迟不能实现?原因首先是社会对学校体育的轻视,使体育教师未得到应有的尊重;其次是学校竞赛脱离学校、优秀运动员单独培养,没有充分发挥出运动竞赛是能够在学校体育工作中可以起到引领作用的;再次是未充分发挥好家庭、社会与学校的协同作用。这些影响体育改革成效的因素在中国的学术论文中屡见不鲜。

学校体育过程应该是一种有趣的、有效的、有益的活动,能够使人感兴趣且热爱参与其中,但是在教学过程中体育教育各种简单的活动很难使学生产生一种稳定的心理特征,因此我们需要探讨如何改变教学方法,把注入式教学变为启发式教学。迫切需要探讨如何对上课内容进行深层次的加工,使学生形成稳定的心理状态,在实际教学中如何发掘学生感兴趣的素材,采取学生感兴趣的方式进行教学,如何使我们的教学能启发学生的心智,感动学生的心灵。

#### 1.4 实现学校体育目标的需要

增强学生体质,增进学生健康是学校体育明确的目标,锻炼身体,愉悦身心,完善人格,锤炼意志是学校体育的功能,学校体育在促进学生的全面发展过程中占据着重要的地位和作用。问题是,如何达成目标,如何实现功能,如何发挥体育在促进学生全面发展过程中的特殊性?这显然是一个系统的工程,涉及到各个层面的相互支持与配合。

伴随着我国体教融合的改革与发展进入到新的发展时期,以学生为本、以体育活动和 赛事为主体、以学生的学和练为核心、以健康为目的的体育发展理念赋予了学校体育改革新的 发展特征。深化体教融合,树立健康第一的教育理念,推动文化学习和体育锻炼共同发展,加 强学校体育工作,培养出优异的新时代接班人。

#### 1.5 提升体育教师综合素养的需要

体育教师要不断更新知识,与时俱进,提高新的教学方法。信息时代里,各种知识充



斥网络,唾手可得,作为知识传播者和技能传授者的体育教师受到前所未有的挑战,我们如何 把学生从网络上拉出来,从宿舍中引出来,让他们放下手机,走向操场,凭借强制手段可以做 到。但要让他们积极主动地参加体育活动,将强制锻炼改变为自觉运动,这一转变需要全体体 育教师的努力。如果小学体育教师都能让孩子喜欢上体育课,如果中学体育教师都能教会学生 掌握一两项运动技能,如果大学体育教师都能将体育理念深植在学生心中,提升大学生的体育 素养,学校体育的目标定会实现。

体育教师要发挥模范作用,要有良好的外在形象、仪容仪表和个人魅力,身正为范, 这些在潜移默化中影响着学生,使学生能够亲近,使每个瞬间都在教育者学生。体育教师要重 视自己的言行,给学生做出好的表率,必须以良好的师德去感化学生,让学生意识到道德素养 的重要性,从而实现对学生素养的培养。体育教师从点滴关注学生,平等对待每一位学生、充 分尊重学生,才可以获得学生的信任,使学生听取自己的教诲,从而实现育人目标。

在体育基础知识和体育实践教材中有的具有明显的教育性,而有的教材是隐性的,这 要求教师结合学生的实际有机地渗透思想教育。对于体育教学而言,更多时候是开展实践活动, 对学生进行身体锻炼,实践活动需要大家的共同努力,才能顺利开展,体育活动把学生置于集 体中,为教师渗透德育创造了很多机会,有助于教师实现育人目标。

教师在学生的成长发展中扮演着重要角色,应当确保学生的身心均衡,把课程思政融入贯穿在教学内容中去,以此确保学生健康发展。体育教师应当真诚地对待学生,耐心地对学生做出指导,和学生建立友好的关系,从而达到体育教学既教书又育人的教育目标。

#### 1.6 依法治校、依法治体的需要

体育的发展离不开法治,依法治体是实现法治建设和依法治国的组成部分。但这是一项 长期的、艰巨的任务。体育法对中国体育事业的发展有了规范与保障,具有鲜明行业特色和时 代特征的专门法律,也是中国特色社会主义法律体系的重要组成部分。它的颁布实施,在保障 中国体育各项事业发展,增强人民体质,维护人民群众健康权益,提高体育运动水平等方面发 挥了重要作用。回顾体育法颁布实施 20 多年来的历程,总结工作经验教训,对于进一步加强 体育法制工作,推动体育事业发展具有重要意义。

学校体育写进法律,不存在重视与不重视问题,只是"遵法"与"违法"问题。各项政策性文件都提出要"开足开全体育课",认真落实"每天锻炼一小时"。但不依法开课的学校绝非少数,有法不依,法不责众,这一问题已长期存在。

在缺乏相关规定的时候,我们寻求政策和文件的支持,希望将保障学校体育的相关条款写进"体育法"、"教育法",有了相关规定之后,问题仍旧未能解决,接下来应该是寻求



依法治理的途径,落实文件和政策的要求,解决好依法治校,依法治体的问题。

#### 2. "以体育人"目标实现的障碍

#### 2.1 体育观念有待提高

体育的重点不在体,而在于育。体育不仅教会孩子如何获胜,还教会孩子如何正确的面对失败。中国教育部将体育纳入中高考录取计分科目,让体育得到了重视,是否意味着能充分利用好体育对孩子们的教育价值,"读书人"始终是高于"体育人",提到"体育人",想到的只是头脑简单、四肢发达。尽管,现在在大力提倡加强体育锻炼,但不少人骨子里还是认为读书第一,体育第二。认为"体育"仅仅是锻炼一下身体,读书才是正经事。实际上,培养出一名优秀的奥林匹克运动员,甚至要比培养一个博士难度更要高。因此,用体育运动课程开发人的精神潜力,要比读书上课更加有效。体育源于游戏,竞争与对抗是游戏的属性,没有竞赛与对抗是无法取得健心成效的,在竞赛中体验体力对决、智力博弈和团队协作等是体育游戏的价值与魅力所在,也是儿童青少年喜欢接受的教育方式。

然而,目前儿童青少年在学校参与的比赛过少且单一,中小学体育活动"注水"现象普遍存在,"温柔"体育课大行其道,就连最体现比拼精神的运动会也一再"瘦身",取消长跑、体操项目等,幼儿体育则存在"小学化"重、"花架子"多的倾向。在这些"蜻蜓点水"式的体育活动中,生活与学习中的不良情绪得不到释放,紧张氛围下的抗挫、抗压能力得不到磨炼,集体竞赛中的团队协作精神、规则意识得不到培养,体育角色特有的责任感与归属感无法体验,由挑战自我、突破自我而建立的自信、勇敢、乐观等品质培养不断弱化,相应地,健全人格与锤炼意志失去载体,使育人目标难以实现。

#### 2.2 安全责任束缚体育教师的工作热情

在中国大力推进"体育强国"战略,"双减"政策落地实施的背景下,如何将科学有效的锻炼落到实处是需要重点关注的方面。如果说有效、有趣的体育教学取决于教师的业务水平,那么具备能力而无法放手去做则属于管理体制问题,其中最关键的是体育运动中的"安全责任"归属问题。一方面,家长的认识发生了转变,逐渐接受体育在促进儿童身心健康方面的独特价值,另一方面,对运动属性的认知仍停留在较为肤浅的层面,比如不能太累,不能受伤,不能在运动中出现冲突。如果出现类似状况,那势必是教师的责任,不是监管不到位,就是教学组织有纰漏。通过多次对中小学、幼儿园等一线教师访谈发现,教师们坦言,不是没人教,不是不会教,而是不敢教。



#### 2.3 校园体育文化不能满足学生的心理需求

体育文化是我国社会主义文化的重要组成部分,校园体育文化是学校所具有的特定的精神环境和文化氛围,是创建体育"一校一品"、"一校多品"的具体体现,良好的校园体育文化对于学生形成体育认知和养成锻炼习惯具有显著的导向作用。整体来讲,中国的校园体育文化建设相对落后,缺少对体育知识的宣传和对运动氛围的营造,浸润式运动环境营造不够,缺少潜移默化的影响,教学内容的陈旧致使学生对体育课的期望值大大下降,兴趣不高。在中小学校园里,看到更多的是学科知识竞赛的排行榜以及艺术、科技等获奖公告,很少见到对体育特色的宣传和对校园体育明星的塑造,此外,个性张扬的心理需求是新时代学生的特征,而过于传统的教学模式无法满足到学生的需求。

#### 3. 体育对培养"潜在领导力"的积极作用

#### 3.1 体育在美国是精英教育

美国的耶鲁大学,是一个总共只有五六千人的小规模大学,但是却有各种运动队二十多支,而且运动水平很高,他们的学生中不乏奥运会的冠军。美国的"常春藤盟校",成为了今天"精英大学"的代名词,当时只是由这些学校共同联谊组成的校际比赛而已。由此可见,美国的各级各类学校里,体育项目一直以来是非常受重视的内容,这也给我们带来了启示:锻炼身体只是体育的狭义作用,培养精英才是体育广义的作用。

#### 3.2 能够增强学生的责任意识

大学体育课堂组织形式丰富,学生活动空间广泛,为提高教育教学质量,体育教学中 我们不断调整教学方法和教学模式。首先,我们强调集体主义精神,这是体育运动的核心要素, 为了团队的荣誉,要求学生个人要自律,要有责任和担当,倡导学生要爱惜自己,养成良好的 生活健身习惯;要学会感恩,尊敬父母师长;要对自己负责、对家人负责、对自己的未来负责。

#### 3.3 能够培养学生的组织管理能力

学生的组织管理能力是在体育教学过程中体育教师也要注意培养的一项重要能力。 准备活动期间,教师可以安排值日体委,全面负责学生的集合、考勤及准备活动,教师要提出严格的标准和要求,学生通过长期的组织班级活动,组织管理能力得到全面提升。

众所周知,体育运动大多是集体项目。在教学过程中,非集体项目的教学也常采取分组学习与训练的模式,大家在合作中不断进步。通过长期不断的积累,学生的综合能力得到全



面提升,学生将来走向社会,他们的沟通协调和组织管理能力就会展现出来,就会更加适应社会的需要。长期的实践教学证明,体育教学对提升学生组织管理能力具有积极的促进作用。

#### 3.4体育教会学生面对压力、承担责任和克服困难

仅使用课本知识来教育学生,学生可以洋洋洒洒写一篇作文来阐述这些品质的重要性,但是,他们可能在生活中根本做不到。要培养这种素质,用圣人的说教方法来教学,实在是不敢认同。相反,用体育来训练这种素质,就容易得多。学生在参与运动时体会到的失败,必须接受结果。体育参与者面对困难和失败时,不能因沮丧的情绪来失去机会。理论课堂上的教育,比不上学生在运动参与过程中体会到的失败和教训。在一次次的失败和挫折中,学生也会逐渐学会以坦然的心态接纳,从而不断汲取经验教训,最终获得成功。

#### 3.5 体育是提升学习效率的重要手段

多巴胺、血清素和肾上腺素是有利于提高学习效率的激素,在运动过程中可以产生这些激素,但这其实仅仅是体育提高学习效率的一个小侧面。真正的高效还需要两个条件,第一,有充沛的精力支撑;第二,活跃、灵活的思维。这些都可以在体育中得以满足。

从增强体质、增进健康方面来说,有效预防各种疾病最好的方式就是加强锻炼,提高免疫力,选择自己喜欢的一项运动并能够长期坚持下去,对个人的一生和家庭都尤为重要。当今,随着更加尊重应试教育,青少年缺少坚韧,家长、学校和社会应该共同努力,使青少年有拼搏精神,这是教书育人的根本。这种精神培养的根基,应该在体育场上。中国的中小学,很大程度上是为了应付考试达标而参加的体育课,这违背了体育锻炼的目的。

体育培养人的竞争精神、团队精神和高效。对于青少年来说,体育很好地保护了孩子活泼好动的天性,培养了孩子抗挫折的能力。学习成绩中下游的学生,可以通过运动唤起雄心,找回自信,这些群体常有因学习不理想而造成的无处发挥的失落感,更急于表现和证明自己,教师要抓住学生的心里,以体育着手,引导学生重新找回信心。学习成绩优秀的学生,适合组织体育活动,在田径接力赛和球类比赛中学会协作、互助,使这些群体学生感到,他们的优秀是可以用来维护团队荣誉的,而非只是个人的荣誉,体育精神最适合培养学生的合作能力,让学生在合作中争上游。

#### 4. 创新领导力的特质

领导力并不是拥有超凡能力的少数的几个领袖型人物的专利。创新型领导力,是领导者如何激励他人自愿地在组织中做出卓越成就的能力。而且,领导力它也是一种实践,并不是



完全取决于人格魅力,通过领导者的共同实践能够提炼出领导力的素质模型。

#### 4.1 明确自身价值

不管在运动场、商圈还是政界,社会总会以特定的标准去衡量个人的水平和能力。除了日常的一些记录,运动员和领导还要定期接受以月度、季度或者年度为单位的绩效考核。如果你是一名运动员,那你一定有你自己的团队,那衡量你价值的标准就是你对团队与组织的贡献值。

#### 4.2 合理规划目标

成功的前提条件是目标和执行力,树立一个可执行、可持续的目标。运动员们赛季前 会心致勃勃给自己设定一个目标,比如赢得一个分区甚至国家联盟的冠军。对一个商界或政届 领袖来说,有自己的个人抱负同样重要,其次是规划实现目标的策略。明确并合理规划自己的 目标,是不断提升自身价值的最直接有效的方式之一。

#### 4.3 为团队贡献自己的力量

在大学生的橄榄球赛上,有一个很重要的前提就是,团队中的每一位成员都要发挥自己的作用,缺一不可。如果边锋不封盖,球队就不能得分。在美国,很多高管在大学时都曾经是重要的学生运动员,就是因为在为学校做贡献时锻炼了极强的领导力。因此大公司非常重视学生运动员。在别的毕业生还为面试做准备时,学生运动员已经收到很多工作邀请。

#### 4.4 团队共赢

无论是平时的训练场还是正式的赛场上,帮助、培养他人的能力经常被忽视。优秀的领导者善于培养自己的员工,及时接收员工的反馈,鼓励员工积极努力的工作,提供正式、非正式的指导。一个成功的运动员,必然是一个会鼓励队友,并激励他们不断提高的人。一个成功的领导者,必然是一个会培养员工的领导力的人。只有拥有一个优秀的领导者,团队、企业才能实现整体、均衡发展,球员、员工之间才能得到共同成长。

#### 4.5 拥有体育精神

伟大的运动员之间会公平竞争。他们不弄虚作假,勇于承担责任。同样地,一个有道 德的领导者是公平和公正的,在值得赞扬的地方给予赞扬,在团队没有完成目标时承担责任。 "胜不骄,败不馁"是一个伟大的领导者、运动员必备的品质。



当然,锻炼领导能力的不仅仅是参加体育运动,还要以正确的方式参与体育运动。不 是仅仅参加体育运动就可以锻炼领导力的,而是有计划的分配学习和运动的时间,从而纵向发 展孩子的综合能力。

#### 结论

体育课和体育活动能够全面发展学生各方面的能力,尤其是可以提高学生的领导能力。 同时,不同的运动项目对学生的领导力的培养存在着一定的差异,如集体型项目和个人项目相 比,能够为学生创设集体比赛的情境,能够更有效地发展和培养学生的沟通和合作能力。

领导力所包含的内容广泛,要培养学生的沟通能力,就要从这些不同的组成方面来着手。领导能力具体有五个部分组成:学生对领导和领导力需要有一定程度的了解,通过不同的途径掌握多样的信息即领导力信息;学生需要确定自己为领导者的立场、想法和情感,即领导力态度;而沟通能力是领导人的一个基础部分,需要一生的学习和发展,也是领导者的一项关键才能;学生可以依据已有的经验和知识,针对问题提出解决方案,这就需要学生具有非凡的决策能力;最后是压力管理能力,青少年学生需要回应和处理他们作为领导者时所需要面临的压力。

在体育教学中,教师需要为学生介绍他们在合作学习中需要扮演的角色,发挥学生自身的领导潜力以及不同的领导风格;体育教学与传统体育教学较明显的区别是更为强调学生的活动性特点,为学生提供沟通的平台,进行结对或互助学习,以帮助学生进行积极的沟通;还可以通过在体育教学中为学生创设自主活动的空间,使学生自主决策、培养学生的决策能力;可以主动为学生制造压力,让学生学会处理应对压力。

具体的体育教学中, 教师需要遵循体育教学中领导力的培养原则, 具体原则如下:

- (1) 主体性原则。任何素质培训需要重视两个方面:培训者的有效性以及参训者的主动参与性。而参训者的主动性对培训效果起着关键性作用,因此主体性原则是体育教学中培养学生领导力的基本原则。教师要根据领导力的相关素质,以充分重视和发挥学生的主体性为理念,精心设计教学内容,为学生创设各种表现的空间,提供充分展示其自主性的机会,以获得较好的效果。
- (2)基础性原则。是指在将学生领导力渗透到体育教学的过程中,所安排的教学内容,教学方式以及教学过程都应该从学生的年龄特点和发展水平的实际出发。根据不同年龄阶段的学生对体育的兴趣不同而设计不同的游戏等。
- (3)体验性原则。是指教学过程中要精心创设教学情境和体验情境,使学生在充分参与的基础上获得切身的体验,在体验的基础上充分参与,在参与中得到充分展示。体育教学中



对学生的领导力培养,要始终贯彻和遵循体验性原则。

(4)发展性原则。是指在培养学生领导力的过程中,要注意强调着眼于学生未来发展通过提高其认知能力,学习能力,发现能力,增强学生的自我教育能力,让学生先学会自我领导,进而领导他人。对学生的领导力进行培养不是真的要把学生培养成为一名领导者或是管理者,是培养学生未来作为领袖所必须具备的能力和影响力,是一种未来领导力。因此学生领导力的培养一定要以学生未来发展为前提。另一方面,要站在学生未来发展的高度,让学生认识到领导力在未来社会发展中的重要性以及未来社会对青少年领导力所提出的各种要求。

所以,要在体育教学中培养学生的领导力要遵循这些原则,在这些原则的帮助下提高 和发展学生的未来领导力。

掌握了它的教学设计原则,现在来具体的分析一下体育课中领导力培养的途径即如何 通过体育教学设计来直接提高学生的领导力。主要从七个方面来进一步阐述:

- (1)体育游戏体验。由于学生是活泼好动的,所以游戏是学生所喜闻乐见的活动,能够提高学生的兴趣,活跃课堂气氛,是培养学生各种能力的良好平台,领导力的培养也是如此。在体育教学中,教学需要根据学生的年龄层次特点,精心挑选和设计一些关于领导力的游戏,穿插在体育课教学的热身部分,利用学生好奇、好胜的心理潜移默化的将领导力素质的理念灌输给学生。比如"两人三足跑"等的游戏就可以激发学生的挑战欲望。而且能够对他们的沟通能力进行巩固和强化。在游戏设置中一定要注意几个问题:热身的游戏选取一定要有针对性,而不是随便的一个没有目的的游戏;而且游戏要有新颖性和趣味性,重点在激发学生的挑战欲望;游戏之后要注意分享和总结。
- (2)轮流担任体育委员或小组长。体验式学习的具体形式是使学生担任领导角色,对于领导力的培养非常重要。在传统教学中,每节课都是固定的体育委员整队、集合、协助教师进行课堂管理和器材整理的是固定的个人,而其他的同学没有机会去实践。在体育教学过程中,采取领导者任命与轮换相结合的形式,为所有的学生提供实践的机会。点名一般会被认为是一个领导者的特权,这样可以增加学生的信心,以便于所有的学生都能够进行课堂个领导者的体验,尽可能的使每位学生都有担任小组长的机会,让学生在团体互动中实践自己的领导技能和策略,不断加深对自我能力的认识。这个方面需要把握三点:一是教师要对学生积极鼓励,对于担任领导者角色的同学,教师要对其多加关心、爱护和鼓励。适当的表扬与辅导可以很快地帮助学生进入领导者的角色,激励他们的工作热情,增进自信心,达到锻炼的目的;二是下放权力,教师要适度的下放一些权力,让学生有一种自豪感,从而更加大胆的做好自己的角色;三是精心辅导,当学生的因为没有经历或者胆小而不敢实践时,教师应花更多的时间来帮助他们,让他们大胆迈出领导者的步伐。



- (3)榜样教育。人的很多技能都是和知识都是通过观察得来的,个体获得什么样的行为及行为的表现如何都依赖于榜样的作用。教师的榜样作用对学生理解领导能力有重要作用,以学生为榜样进行示范,并进行表扬与肯定,不仅能够增强示范者的自信心和自我效能感,而且能够发挥榜样教育的效能。因为都是同学,他们的年龄、身体素质和学习经验都比较接近,不仅能够激发学生的学习和练习的兴趣和信心,而且会进一步激发榜样自身的学习,增强他们的自信心,让他们更加努力。
- (4)组内合作自主学练。有学者的研究证明,合作性活动和团队合作活动能够帮助或者有利于促进学生领导力的发展,组内合作自主学练是培养学生领导力常用的教学模式,不仅能够引导学生进行自我领导,而且能够促进学生在群体互动中领到他人能力的提升,在培养学生的沟通技能、团队合作能力、团体决策能力等都能在领导能力的过程中得以实现。各小组的自主选择的空间很大,可以决定学习的方法,还可以促进组内不同角色的发挥。
- (5)体验式比赛。组织技能比赛与体育游戏体验的作用基本相同,在培养学生的领导力的过程中也是备受推崇的,尤其是在培养学生的人际交往能力等领导技能的过程中,发挥着重要的载体作用。具体的做法就是教师首先讲授和示范技能动作的要领,明确练习的方法,以及动作的标准,然后将学生分成小组,进行小组学习与练习。在小组练习结束后,将学生有序的集中到一起,然后进行组间评比,并且对小组的表现进行评价,让组员相互讨论,总结和分享在小组内比赛的表现和感受。引导学生思考组长的领导能力、组员沟通能力等。
- (6)积极反思。只有不断地思考,用脑去学习,才能有很大的进步。所以有反思的时间和空间是领导力开发不可或缺的因素。愉悦的活动体验能够激发学生的兴趣,但是对于活动中蕴含的重要内容仍需要进行引导、分享和反思。体育教学组织的形式的丰富性和多样性,能够为学生的领导力的培养创设各种体验和学习的情境。但一般来说,学生的中心会放在短暂的游戏体验中,不会想的太多。因此,总结和分享的环节至关重要。具体的做法就是让个别小组或学生分享在游戏中的感受和体验,引导学生对领导力素质或行为的关注或思考,并尝试建立领导力的意识和感受。
- (7)领导实践。在体育教学设计中,教师可以根据所要培养素质的基本要求,通过精心设计教学情境为学生创设实践机会的方式对学生的能力进行培养,领导力的培养亦是如此。 教师要不断改变过去掌控者的角色,体育教师在讲授完运动技能后可以采取小组合作自主学练的方式为提供领导机会,使学生成为课堂的主角。

在运用领导实践来培养学生的领导能力或素质时,一定要注意因材施教,重视个性差异,还要遵循循序渐进的原则。因为不同的人接受能力不同,而且性格也不同,需要根据他们的实际情况来渐渐地引导。总之,要培养学生的领导力至关重要,好的体育教学设计可以不断



地帮助学生提高领导力,让学生的综合能力不断得到提升,最终能够做一个生活的领导者。

#### 建议

在学校层面,要更新课程体系,建立完善的制度保障,为教师提供有力支撑。

首先,学校体育是以体育人的主阵地,高效、科学、系统的体育教学和课外体育活动是促使学校健康成长的基石,学校体育课程必须包括对学生身心发展具有基础价值的田径、体操和大球类内容,以安全为借口取消的耐力跑、跨栏跑、投掷、单杠、双杠、跳山羊、球类对抗与比赛等项目应回归校园,以高质量的课程设置将带来高标准的健康效益。学者哈德曼通过国际调查发现,在英国、美国和日本的体育课程设置中,游戏比赛、田径和体操分别占小学和中学课程内容的 77%和 79%,这些内容未来对学生进行项目教学的基础,其课程设置经验值得我们借鉴。

其次,伴随着"有密度、有强度、有对抗"体育内容的执行,可能会给学生带来一些运动损伤,对"安全责任"的认定成为焦点,也是家校之间无法绕过的关键一环。对此,学校一方面应通过规范课程开展、提升教师素养等手段,尽力避免对学生造成不必要的人身伤害;另一方面,一旦发生运动损伤,是教学事故还是正常现象,应由上级教育部门予以认定,若有家长投诉或起诉,同样应由教育主管部门应诉解决,对学校和教师的责任给予公正认定,如果一旦发生问题便一味追责教师,不仅会影响正常教学秩序,而且他们面临的压力和自我保护的心理将继续催生"温柔"体育课,不断取消带有难度的教学内容,长此以往,变成因噎废食。

#### 教师: 转变教育理念, 提高业务素养

在教师层面,要转变教育理念,提高业务素养,适应时代需求。我国学校体育长期实行"三基"教学(基本知识、基本技术、基本技能),教师对新时代教育理念的接受还需要一个过程,部分教师对体育的认知仍停留在技能与健身的层面,尚未认识到体育对人的思想产生的重要影响。实现立德树人、以体育心的目标,在内容与方法上还处在探索阶段,教师要与时俱进,转变教育理念,深入思考与践行体育在健全人格与锤炼意志方面的独特价值。新时代的体育教学,需要教师全面提高业务素养,遵循学生各阶段发展规律和运动技能形成规律,科学、规范、安全施教。虽然有些运动损伤并非教师的责任,但严重的教学事故必然违背了教学规律,如运动猝死的背后一定存在学情分析不够,未按照循序渐进、区别对待原则,以及晕厥后未采取及时的急救措施等隐性问题,必须严加避免。

此外,为实现体育健心目标,教师有必要多学习教育学与心理学的理论,以大教育观看待体育教学。如以体操跳山羊来培养学生的勇气和自信,按照维果茨基的最近发展区理论,



制订一个"跳一跳,能够到"的教学目标,即采用程序教学法,设置"小步子",对心理畏惧的学生,可由教师蹲下让学生支撑跳过,这比面对冰冷的山羊更能激发学生的斗志,如赞可夫所说: "教学法一旦触及到学生的情绪和意志领域,这种教学法就能发挥高度有效的作用。"对于那些动作熟练的学生,可增加山羊高度或过渡为跳马,以新的成功满足学生的挑战欲望。这些都需要教师学习、深究心理学,钻研教学法,提高业务素养。

#### 家长:理解体育真谛,促进家校合作

在家庭层面,要理解教育真谛与运动属性,给学校和教师最大的理解与支持。有专家指出,体育与美育是家校合作的短板,补齐短板是当务之急,提高青少年的身心健康水平,首先应该重视家长的理念提升。在我国,部分家长尚未充分认识体育对于青少年儿童开发心智、健全人格的重要意义,在游戏比赛中所应经历的失败挫折、矛盾冲突、规则惩罚等社会适应教育被部分家长理解为一种伤害。

其次,部分家长对运动属性与安全责任的理解有待提升。根据中国教育部印发的《学校体育运动风险防控暂行办法》,运动风险是指学校体育运动过程中可能发生人员身体损伤的风险,体育运动伤害事故是指体育运动中发生的造成人员身体损伤后果的事故,"可能"二字说明了运动风险是无法完全避免的,学校理应尽量保护学生,但只要动起来,就有受伤的可能性,作为家长要理解和接受这个风险。对运动事故的认识,教师和家长也存在差异,教师认为擦伤、磕伤、挫伤、扭伤、崴脚等都是运动的常态,如果此时家长将责任归结为教师行为,矛盾便会产生。

最后,家长要辩证地看待运动、受伤与成长的关系。运动对学生健康成长是必不可少的,没有体育的教育是缺失的,在安全方面,研究显示多运动才能让孩子更安全,运动中的磕碰有利于培养安全意识和防范能力,较好的平衡性、协调性、肌肉力量与灵敏反应等提高了危险来临时的应对能力。另一方面,遵循规律的教学一般不会引起严重的运动伤害事故,学生在学校体育中所承受的风险基本可控,在体育教学中"海恩法则"同样适用,即一次大的教学事故通常存在诸多不合理因素,只要教师进行规范教学,学生科学运动,伤害事故概率便会极低。

总之,"温柔"体育课影响青少年的身心健康,运动风险责任束缚了教师的工作热情。解决这些问题,必须健全运动风险防控机制、强化安全管理、进行安全教育,同时,着力引起树立学校、师生、家长对体育教育的科学认知。

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基于逆向教学理念的电子商务课堂教学探索

## EXPLORATION OF E-COMMERCE CLASSROOM TEACHING BASED ON REVERSE TEACHING CONCEPT

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**摘要:** 逆向教学设计模式不仅能够帮助学生建立完善知识体系,而且还有利于提高学生的学习兴趣和积极性。提高学生分析和解决问题的能力,是提高教学质量和效率的有效方法。本文主要是基于逆向教学理念下,根据区域经济一体化和实践作为研究案例,进一步分析和探索电子商务课堂的教学模式,并通过具体的实践活动,在课程设计中选择适合的教学目标和教学评价方式,从而改善电子商务课堂的教学效果,提高逆向教学设计的有效性。

关键词: 逆向教学设计, 电子商务, 教学应用。

Abstract: Reverse instructional design model can not only help students establish and improve their knowledge system, but also improve students & apos; interest and enthusiasm in learning. Improving students & apos; ability to analyze and solve problems is an effective way to improve teaching quality and efficiency. Based on the concept of reverse teaching, this paper further analyzes and explores the teaching mode of e-commerce classroom according to the regional economic integration and practice, and selects the appropriate teaching objectives and teaching evaluation methods in the curriculum design through specific practical activities, so as to improve the teaching effect of e-commerce classroom and improve the effectiveness of reverse teaching design.

Keywords: Reverse Instructional Design, Electronic Commerce, Teaching Application.

引言

2015 年教育部发布了《关于本科高校向应用型转变的指导意见》,其中强调教育改革



需要满足高校转型发展的情况,这些才能够有效加强高校的服务能力。地方院校的主要目标是 为社会发展需要培养优秀的应用型人才,如今高校正在积极探索新的人才培养模式,实现真正 转型。

#### 1. 逆向教学设计内涵

逆向教学设计(Backward desige)是由美国教授维金斯(Grant Wiggins)2003提出的一种教学设计模式,之所以说逆向,是因为它的逻辑顺序与传统相逆,框架和思维也是相反的,所以也称它为"始为终用"的教学设计。逆向教学设计作为一种新的教育模式,改善和创新了传统的教学设计。逆向教学设计的内涵是指改变评价方式和学习目标的顺序,学习目标在前,评价方式在后,然后根据学习目标设计教学工作。在这种新型教育模式中,在进行教学设计前会先进行教学评价,十分注重"终点"思维,强调教学设计的出发点,即教学的追求目标和结果。教师确认结果后,需要进行考量评估方案,其次在进行教学活动设计。在逆向教学设计中,更加关注设计教师评价。教师能否有方法了解学生之间的差距和学习掌握情况?通过何种方式能评估教学成果和目标相同,或是超过目标?这些都是在提高教学有效性更加需要注意到内容。电子商务课程理论基础多,内容比较抽象,专业术语多,在传统教学模式下存在较高的教学难点。因此,如何改善教学质量,促进理论基础和生活实践相结合,给地方型应用高校提出了新的要求。根据一体化人才培养计划,提高学生的分析能力,培养学生的实践能力。本文主要以电子商务二年级学生作为教学对象,基于逆向教学设计的,在电子商务教程上选取更加具有价值、知识迁移性等特点。

#### 2. 逆向教学设计的内涵

高校教师必须告诉重视逆向教学设计的应用价值规律,掌握设计的核心问题,在教学活动中有效实施,逆向教学设计的内涵包括以下四点:

#### 2.1 转变教师主体,培养学生主体。

电子商务的教学可以概括为两个方面:理论基础和实践活动,传统的电子商务教学都是以理论为基础,教师讲授学生考试,整个过程中很难展现学生的能动性,教学效果差强人意,与现代素质话教育的宗旨相悖。逆向教学设计不是为了应试,而是按照国家的新政要求和设置学生的学习目标,给学生自我展现的机会,使学生能动性增强,学习动力提升,对电子商务的学习产生兴趣。



#### 2.2 转变单一性,培养多元性。

在传统的电子商务教学中,教师往往会提供与专业相关的素材,学生机械套用模板就可以,无法将素材与迅速发展下的新时代生活联系起来,极度缺乏创新。而培养大学生的与时俱进精神,必须将新时代元素引入课堂教学,尤其是要在学生的实践课程上做大量的提升,将跨境电商等新型电商模式带入原有传统的模式中,加强学生的学习能力,让大学生能够在实际的操作中掌握电商平台具体问题的处理能力。

#### 2.3 转变评价滞后,达到实时评价。

在传统的电子商务教学中,课程评价往往是最后的环节,甚至在很多课程的设置上,没有评分环节,教师在介绍了知识点,操作技能之后,便会让学生自己完成平台的操作,有些会在课外完成。逆向教学设计把评分环节放到电子商务教学的中间流程中,随时根据需要针对学生的过程性测试做出评估,当评估结果达不到教学目标是,教师立即根据学生的学习操作情况给与针对性纠正,这样就能够使教师建立及时纠错的机制,确保达成教学目标。

#### 3. 逆向教学设计的构想框架

逆向教学设计研究三个核心主题,把握四个关键环节,实践三个基础阶段,搭建三四 三的构想框架。

#### 3.1 三个核心主题

包括高校学生的学习目标是什么?如何考察达成学习目标,标准如何制定?怎样设计才能使教师的教与学生的学相互促进,进而推进预期成果的达成?这三个核心主题是教师首要思考的问题,虽然逆向教学设计解决问题的逻辑不同,但是在解决主要问题的内容上是同样的。

#### 3.2 四个关键环节

如何解决核心主题,就需要我们按照解决问题的逻辑顺序,关联高校学生学习的关键环节,明确学习目标,设计教学进度,安排教学活动,完成教学评价,充分应对核心主题的问题。

#### 3.3 三个基础阶段

到这一步是已经将逆向设计的问题与实际课堂建立好联系,并提出具体操作步骤,第一阶段,进一步明晰学习目标;第二阶段,根据教学进度设置教学评价;操作步骤,第三阶段,



安排教学活动。通过正向序列的逻辑顺序,将逆向教学设计具体化为可事实的教学行为。

教学目标,是高校学生最终达到的认知和能力水平;教学评价,包含目标达成的证据,评价的任务及福分标准;教学计划,及教学活动的时间安排。通过三四三的教学设计构想框架,实现教学活动稳步进行。

#### 4. 逆向教学设计的特征

#### 4.1 逆向教学设计是"标准化"的教学设计

一般教学设计是教师根据自己对教学材料的内容,加以理解,配备完全目标的教学资料,选择合适的教学方法,组织好教学活动,完成教学目标。但对于教学活动的最终结果能否达到教学的要求,只能通过经验做判断,而且是课后判断,进而出现教学过程带有很强的随意性,形成教师就是标准的主观态度。

逆向教学设计是教师以课程标准作为设计的起点,根据课程标准对教学资料进行解读, 对学习目标进行逐步分解,预设每一个步骤所有达到的结果,并选用合理的教学方法,丰富的 教学资源,有效实现教学的各项目标。

逆向教学设计流程课程标准——学习目标——教材、方法、评价——教学活动——教 学方案。教学活动反向作用于教学评价和学习目标。

#### 4.2 逆向教学设计是"素质化"教育

随着近些年"双减"政策的出台,教育开始更加注重全面发展,走向真正的素质化之路,大学生的教学也同样从专业化为主的培养模式,改进为培养具有核心素养的一专多能人才。

高校教师在教学研究的过程中发现,与课程的理论目标相比,课程的实践目标操作和 实现的难度更大,并很难与其他学科相结合,使得教师的教学设计遇到障碍,限制了素质化教 育的实现。

逆向教学设计是化解此类问题的"强心针"它通过立足整体的思维,对教学设计进行构想,架构时从终至始,从上到下,从高到低,走出教学单项传播的舒适区,促进素质化教育的达成。

#### 4.3 逆向教学设计时"评价性"教学设计

高校教学大纲中明确提出理论教学大纲和实践教学大纲,在教学大纲中明确规定高校 学生的人才培养方案,提出以学业评价促进教学发展的教学理念。



逆向教学有助于教学评价的功能提升,着重提高评价的监测功能,使评价功能不再滞后,颠覆先学后评,树立心中有方向的评学结合的新模式;逆向教学有助于提高教学目标和教学活动的匹配度,传统教学的教学评价具有滞后性,而逆向教学在设计过程中设立很多教学评价的证据,与预期人才培养目标形成良好的对应,对教学评价起到了更积极的作用;再次,逆向教学设计有助于教学效率的提升,逆向教学不仅在逻辑顺序上对教学活动的设计进行了更改,更是对评价方式和标准做到了双重提高,选择了更准确有效的评价模式,借助多种评价模式,对测评的高效学生进行分层分解,逐渐完善出高水平的评价系统,为大学生电子商务的学习创造了良好的条件。

#### 4.4 逆向教学设计是"单元性"的教学设计

本文以电子商务学科为例,探讨逆向教学设计与"单元性"之间的关联,电子商务类课程紧密围绕"知识单元"来展开,其中专业基础课程包括八个单元,选修课包括四个单元,用十个单元就可以架构起电子商务课程的课程内容体系,这些大单元学习内容,不是借助记忆机械完成,而是通过联系,体验等深度学习来完成,通过理解单元间的关联以及单元知识的融合,产生知识迁移,促进学生对整门学科的规范深度学习。

#### 4.5 逆向教学设计是"循环性"的教学设计

逆向教学设计的设计结构,解决了高校教师一直以来难以突破的单向传播瓶颈,达成 更高效率的"目标-教学-评价"循环体系,更好的通过信息的传递,实现教学目标的控制,实 现知识输出的可控可查可测可反馈,同时根据反馈的层级,了解大学生实际学到的知识与预期 教学目标的匹配度,使目标-教学-评价三者之间形成了高度统一的循环性关系。

#### 5. 逆向教学设计分析的步骤

从理论上看,电子商务的逆向教学设计的实现主要围绕电子商务课程一体化的教学要求,通过运用适当的教学资源和教学方法,来指导大学生实现教学目标。同时逆向教学设计也是一个循环反复的过程,它的分析主要遵循以下这些思路:

#### 5.1 教学设计过程中以预期目的为导向,确定电子商务学习的目标。

根据电子商务课程一体化教学要求,确定学生在学习电子商务课程时必须掌握的知识技能,在不同的章节内容中,设置不同的学习目标,根据教学目标开展教学实践活动,有效保障教学质量和效果。电子商务专业的学生需要获取什么样的专业知识?其中需要长久理解的知



识有哪些?这些知识让他们能做到什么?在设置电子商务教学目标时,教学内容需要有侧重点,可以分为熟悉、运用和持久掌握这三个层次,其中最重要的就是关注持久价值。根据电子商务人才培养方案,结合实践教学大纲,提出电子商务专业大学生的教学目标:第一,让学生了解电子商务的基础理论知识;第二,让学生能够掌握电子商务的实践操作知识;第三,使学生能够在实际生活中运用电子商务的知识去使用电子商务手段。从电子商务的教学目标开始,逆向教学设计把教学的核心活动真正回归于学生本身。

#### 5.2 学习评价的设计

在教学目标已经确定之后,教师必须深入思考,客观评估学生整体知识水平,从而获得现有水平与学习目标间的合理距离。这就需要教师在课堂教学活动的实施中敏锐观察学生的学习状态,判断学生能否达成预期教学目标,逆向教学评价体系分为整体规划设计和单元规划两大类。

在电子商务的你想教学研究中,教师按照教学目标,建立具体的学习评价体系,首先,教师通过讲授法让学生完成电子商务理论教学大纲的教学知识体系,其次,在教学活动中,教师还需观察学生能否掌握实训教学大纲的教学知识要求,及时发现并纠错,对学生进行综合评估,分析其掌握知识的情况,并给出指导意见,使学生进一步完善其操作。

#### 5.3 确定合理有效的评估方案

在逆向教学设计中,教学评价高于教学实施,在教学活动开始之前就应该确定教学评价,让教学过程的每个环节都具有教学评价,根据学生学习情况调整教学内容,以提高教学效果。在本论文研究的评价方案中,主要根据电子商务研究的一些问题,进行专题形式的考核,选择和电子商务案例相关的问题,预先设定答案和分析思路。这些研究问题需要涵盖课程大纲、教案中所有规定的重点知识,考察学生对实际问题的分析和解决能力。因此,在设计评估方案时,首先需要确定教学任务内容,这样才能更好地体现学生对电子商务课程的学习掌握情况。

#### 5.4 安排教学活动

当确定好教学目标和评估方案后,需要以教学目标为核心开展教学活动。在本项目中,跳出了传统的教学安排,不再以教材内容为核心,而是基于教学目标开展教学内容。逆向教学设计不仅能够帮助学生更好掌握知识内容,还能通过学习提高解决问题的能力。根据每章教程内容,选择与学习目标匹配到教学材料,教师通过问题引导学生进行思考,加强学生理解知识的持久性。教学中运用现实案例,能够有效提高学生创新能力。教师可以通过以下几点进行教



学:第一,创设真实情景,使用天猫、亚马逊和阿里速卖通等平台的实际账号进行真实操作,帮助学生审视自己的知识水平;第二,教师引导学生运用多种手段对电子商务平台的功能进行实验性操作,同时对于发现问题的同学给与纠正,并筛选出容易出现问题的要点进行总结性讲解;第三,学生完成操作后,通过对操作优秀同学的评价表扬展示来达到使学生增加学习兴趣的作用。

#### 5.5 打造"一线两段三环节"教学模式

专业课程是培养专业人才的基础,不但需要教导学生的理论知识,还应该培养学生的综合应用能力。电子商务课程教学在 OBE 的理念上,打造了"一线两段三环节"的分段式模式,突破了传统单向设计教学模式,更加符合学生的学习规律,能够促进学生提高学习兴趣和自主性,实现"教书育人"的真正目的。

#### 1. 确立分层递进的课程目标

《电子商务原理》课程根据该专业的毕业要求,根据"认识-理解-应用-实践"的学习规律,把课程目标分为了五个逐层递进的不同层次,同时把课程目标和毕业要求相结合,从而实现了对学生综合能力的全面培养。

#### 2. 整合课内外联动教学内容

电子商务课程把教学内容分为了理论知识、应用案例和综合实践这三部分,并且增加了和教学内容相一致的辅助教学资源,比如微课视频、在线练习等,同时根据电子商务的专业文化,深入挖掘电子商务里的思政元素,收集相关教学素材,给"一线两段三环节"的教学模式提供教学资源支持。

#### 3. 实施

在 "一线两段三环节"中,其中"一线"指把电子商务项目融入教学内容,主要是提高学生的高阶思维能力。在实际教学过程中,可以根据教学情况,为学生适合的课外训练任务,根据小组形式,学生可以在课余时间完成课外训练任务,并把他们得到的成果制作成一份完整的计划。除此之外,还需要进一步充分利用电子商务教书育人的功能,提高学生自主性和积极性。"两段"是指理论和应用教学这两阶段。理论教学阶段中,通过课程内容设计的教学环节,比如课前预习、课堂学习等,同时把思政元素融入教学内容中,引导学生构建完善的知识体系。应用教学阶段主要是开展案例教学,在课前收集案例资料,通过小组讨论、教师点评等方式,培养学生的实践能力,并且在教学案例的学习过程中学习思政内内容。"三环节"主要是分为课堂讲授、内化吸收和课堂讨论着三个内容。把思政元素融入整个电子商务课程的教学过程中,实现课内外教学联动,打造线上线下相结合的教学模式。在授课过程中,教师教授知识并不是



各方面都会照顾到,而是根据学习目标进行知识点的精讲,给予学生充分的课外时间,让学生学习自己学习,并布置一些适当的课外实践任务。学生需要进行自主学习,完后课后相应的作用和训练,内化吸收知识。在学生进行课后学习的同时,教师需要安排助教,及时为学生答疑解难,批改学生的作业。对方课程中提出的在线作业中,主要分为"亮闪闪"、"考考你"和"帮帮我"三部分。"亮闪闪"的内容主要是让学生进行课后内化吸收所学的知识,总结感悟体会。"考考你"是让学生整理自己掌握但认为其他学生可能存有疑惑的题型,在课堂讨论中考察其他小组成员。"帮帮我"是整理自己没有掌握的题型和内容,在课堂交流中询问其他学生。在课堂讨论的过程中,教师分小组组织学生讨论作业和拓展任务。学生通过小组形式互相学习讨论,共同进步。教师进行监督记录学生电子商务课程的讨论情况,及时引导学生思考问题。最后,学生把讨论结果上传到"对分易",交给教师评价,反馈。课堂后,教师发布"在线练习"课后作业,检测学生的学习情况。

#### 6. 建立完善科学的持续改进闭环体系

#### 6.1 建立三维协同考核体系

OBE 理念下考核评价针对产出,教学情况由学习情况决定。为了科学评价教学目标,有效地反馈教学效果,课程设置了在线作业等考核方式,建立知识、能力、素质三维协同考核体系,激发学生自主性。教师根据学生课堂中小组表现情况进行打分,小组组长则为组内成员评分,最终学生的个人成绩可以由公式"个人成绩 = 教师评价小组成绩×(组长评价成员成绩/组内成员平均成绩)"计算。

#### 6.2 评价课程目标达成度

根据数据分析结果,最终得出课程目标达成度,从而可以对检验学生的学习情况。它不仅是一学期的总结,同时也是下学期教学的参考。下面主要把电子商务专业教学班作为研究对象,然后根据调查结果进行评价分析,评价数据主要有考核源数据、考核成绩单等。按照电子商务课程教学要求,设置最低达成度和期望达成度,然后再进行目标达成度评价。根据样本整体目标达成度的计算公式,从而可以得到不同电子商务课程目标的达成度。根据计算结果,其中的应用能力达成度较差,没有达到预期期望,其余都能达到期望达成度。这体现了学生的学习态度较好,课堂参与性高,基础知识和专业知识掌握扎实,但是实际应用能力和实践能力较弱,需要进一步加强锻炼,在今后的教学中重点提高学生这两方面的能力。



#### 6.3 样本个体目标达成度评价

通过样本个体目标的达成度计算公式,可以分析出每一位学生的电子商务课程完成情 况,在进一步分析样本个体达成度和期望值之前的情况,对那种期望值偏差大大学生,重点进 行关注和后续的调查反馈。在学习态度这个方面上,所以调查的学生都达到了期望达成度,并 且学生之间差距很小。当前特殊时期导致学生监管难度加大,通过均分的形式评价在线讨论, 最终学生之间的偏差主要来自于考勤环节。课程参与度体现出来学生表现态度良好,但是真正 的学习情况,投入学习的时间和精力比: 更不能通过该数据反映出来。因此,学生学习态度的 实际达成度要比计算数值低,参与度评价需要采用更加精细的评价方式。在认知能力和理解能 力方面上,只有少部分学生没有达到期望值达成度,但理解能力目标上没有达到要求的学生人 数比认知能力目标要多。根据调查数据进一步分析可知,没有达到期望要求的学生,在期末考 试中和作业练习中,在涉及认知和理解这方面的题型答对率较差。所以,为了有效实现以过程 带动结果考核,教师需要深入挖掘知识内容,促进学生掌握基础电子商务专业知识,强化学生 对知识的内化和吸收。在应用能力方面上,有超过一半的学生都没过达到期望要求,仅仅只是 达到了最低要求。根据试卷的答题情况,学生习惯根据惯性思维分析题目,需要进一步加强理 论结合。所以,在案例教学阶段,教师需要优化已有的教学模式,有针对性地让学生进行课堂 讨论,培养他们的整理和归纳知识的能力。在综合实际能力上,大部分学生都达到期望要求, 学生的整体综合实践能力较集中。因此,综合实践能力和电子商务教学策划还需要进一步提高。

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# INTERACTIVE TEACHING ANALYSIS BASED ON SUPERSTAR LEARNING PLATFORM: TAKING THE YUNNAN ARTS UNIVERSITY AS AN EXAMPLE

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Abstract: Online teaching and interactive learning teaching as a new educational mode, break the space- time limitation of traditional teaching mode. One example of this is the Superstar learning platform. This paper mainly introduces the Superstar learning platform, include its features and functions, the interactive teaching methods and modes on Superstar learning platform. Through the preparation of the pre-course and the interaction of students preview, stimulating students' interest in autonomous learning in the middle period of the course. Finally, follow-up and evaluation will be conducted after the course is over. Take Yunnan University of Arts as an example to carry out analysis. Analyzed on how to carry out the online teaching in the Superstar learning platform, and sums up the advantages and disadvantages of Superstar learning platform, which not only emphasizes the leading role of teachers, but also reflects the "Student-centered" teaching philosophy. Finally, put forward some suggestions to enhance students' online learning ability and improved the efficiency and quality of online teaching.

**Keywords:** Online Education, Superstar Learning Platform, Interactive Learning, Distance Education.

#### Introduction

In recent decades, online education in the all over the world is coming into a rapid developing period with the advancement of communication, computer and information technology, which is from the traditional face-to-face education way to this distance education relying on science and technology has taken a step forward. Researchers perceived that science and technology have made rapid progress.

Large-scale online education has become possible, and innovative technological means have



made the development of online education richer and diversified. (Jihyun et al., 2020). One can argue that the rapid transition to online and distance education is ubiquitous of necessity (Altbach & de Wit, 2020). As the COVID-19 infection continues, more students who take online classes remotely from home than ever before in ever. The current pandemic is not only affected the communication between teachers and students, also redefined in the form of intense online teaching and learning (Chan et al.,2022).

Fincham (2013) noted, "The Internet and online course, the distance education has become more prevalent. The combination of conventional and online education has led to the emergence and increasing use of "blended learning" in pedagogical methodology, whereby face-to-face learning is combined with the online learning." Online teaching and interactive learning system realized the interactive teaching activities with the aid of computers and artificial intelligence technology (Li& Chen, 2013). Online learning through various virtual platforms with a learning environment that allows the learner to learn and acquire knowledge in interactive mode (Deka & Jena, 2017) is gradually replacing chalk and board classroom learning.

Superstar learning platform is a program launched under the background of online education in the new network era. It is a link to the Internet via mobile equipment for mobile phone or computer as a carrier to realize the various function application. Chen (2021) pointed out, "The mobile teaching mode based on the superstar learning platform pays more attention not only to the learning role of students in the functional module, but also to the teachers' teaching module." This application is dedicated to meet the needs of the teaching management supervision and online teaching of teachers at the same time, also satisfy the students' demands in the classroom. It has been applied to network teaching in many universities in China.

#### 1. Online Education in Colleges and Universities Since COVID-19

Online education in colleges and universities has experienced long-term development and exploration. Since the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020, online education in colleges and universities has taken a new direction of development, and education informatization represented by online education will further promote the realization of education modernization. In early 2020, people around the world had to reduce or even stop going out in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, which meant the need for online and distance learning skyrocketed. The main concern is that the current changing global constraints have increased the importance of online teaching, while at the same time promoting its popularity and growth (Dwivedi et al., 2020; Paudel, 2021). According to the International Association of Universities' (IAU, 2020b) global survey on the impacts of COVID-19, two-thirds of the institutions surveyed globally have replaced face-to-face classroom instruction with online learning. According to statistics, the world has more than 138 countries about 1.37 billion



people have received or are receiving online education (UNESCO,2020) in China, by the end of 2020, a total of 423 million users use the Internet to carry out teaching and learning (CNNIC, 2020). As many schools and universities continue to face the challenges of distance learning, it is important to accept new things and change old habits. Strengthen the ability to adapt and use online learning, It is not only to prepare students for digital online learning, but also to help them prepare for the competition in the future society (Oleksiyenko et al., 2020). Dhawan (2020) proposed that in such panicky situations (The Covid-19 pandemic outbreak), where the lives of so many people are at stake, teaching and learning should be made interesting. This will also reduce the stress, fear, and anxiety levels of people.

#### 2. Overview of Online Education Application: Superstar Learning Platform

#### 2.1 Online Education Application

The Internet is a media tool for people to communicate and transmit information in today's society. Meanwhile, network education plays a very powerful role in the dissemination of modern education. Internet technology makes educational resources open and realize the global integration of educational resources. Educational resources can implement fully virtualized databases Then, users have a strong autonomy in the selection of learning content and there are almost no hard and fast requirements for learning site and learning time, thus reducing the threshold of online learning. The significance of popularization of the online teaching is that it can be in the form of open to different learners can share information and resources of learning, in addition, it can provide independent choice opportunities with interactive feedback to meet the personalized needs of learners in their learning process. Online education has advantages, e.g., increased access to knowledge and learning, reduced teaching costs, takes less time and enables learning at one own speed (Asaqli, 2020). E-learning methods and processes are really strong. It is student centered and offers a great deal of flexibility in terms of time and location. The e-learning methods enable us to customize our procedures and processes based on the needs of the learners (Dhawan, 2020). There are plenty of online application available to choose, such as Microsoft Teams, Tencent meeting, Ding Talk, Superstar learning platform and so on. Among them, Superstar learning platform is more popular in Chinese universities.

#### 2.2 Superstar Learning Platform

"Superstar learning platform" is an interactive teaching platform for colleges and universities. It has powerful resources, including a series of modules such as books, periodicals, newspapers and lectures. There are millions of electronic books, and newspaper articles and literature data are extremely rich. All users can access the APP at the same time from mobile phone or computer web. There is rising evidence for the importance of adapting online education to mobile devices, citing that younger students are more likely to use mobile versions of learning management systems (Han and Shin 2016). As discussed by Wu, Chen, Kao and Lin (2012), Most studies find positive effects from use of mobile



learning for online courses. Students can access the resources by downloading the APP on their mobile devices such as phones or computers. Teachers can put teaching resources on Superstar learning platform, organize the class activities, send learning task notification, and management both the online and offline classes. Meanwhile, the program has a variety of functions for teachers and students to use, including but not limited to: notice, check-in, grouping, discussion, upload or download learning materials, homework assignment in class, homework assignment after class, voting, teacher evaluation, student's evaluation, statistics records and other functions. It can help teachers to record the classroom teaching process and related activities in real time Students can carry out independent learning activities in "Superstar learning platform". They can use fragmented time to read and study on mobile terminals such as mobile phones and pads, search for books in the online library, download electronic resources, browse the latest information and other activities on their own, learn the contents of professional courses, enter the exclusive super star group for discussion, and consult the campus newsletter is free.

#### 2.3 The Superstar Learning Platform Usage in Yunnan Arts University

Yunnan Arts University has carried out a lot of teaching activities by using Superstar learning platform. From the online courses during the epidemic period - spring 2020, All courses in the collage are taught and tested online by Superstar learning platform. Until now, 2022, some elective courses, such as the "Opera Appreciation", some of the Required Courses (e.g., "College Students Entrepreneurial Foundation", "Mental Health"), all rebuild courses (such as "Situation and Policy", "Chinese Modern History"), and some offline programs (such as "The Art Aesthetics", "Chinese and Foreign History of Architecture"), etc, still use Superstar learning platform in teaching and learning. Because it is an art college, students need to go to various places for internship, collection, graduation creation and graduation performance in the senior year. The elective courses of the senior year can choose to learn online courses in Superstar learning platform, and most of the courses retaken depend on Superstar learning platform.

#### 3. "Superstar Learning Platform" Character

Bergmann and Sams (2015) maintained that, "Educators carefully design curriculum content, make full use of class time, adopt student-centered and student-independent learning teaching strategy, communicate and teach with each student individually, transform the classroom into a place for learning and answering questions, and truly achieve individualized teaching. The classroom becomes a student-focused learning center when the teacher steps off the stage and becomes facilitator of learning instead of a facilitator of content. In the end, all students benefit from a learning and teaching process in which teachers constantly observe students, answer their questions, assess progress and see if it contributes to their learning goals -- "no one is left behind, and no one remains stagnant." "Superstar learning platform" has a wide audience, it is easy to use and no more difficult operation procedures. Everyone



can register and apply for an account for free, and then participate in online self-learning and interaction with classmates and teachers. "Superstar learning platform" is suitable for formal learning in colleges and universities (including various initial courses, repeated courses and optional courses), informal learning and other learning scenarios, and is a media for the integration of information technology and education. "Superstar learning platform" can send and receive information in the form of text, video, picture, language and external links. The interactive functions of "Superstar learning platform" are also very powerful, including resource sharing, class management, activity setting, notification, discussion, data statistics and so on.

### 4. Interactive Teaching Mode and Classroom Application in the "Superstar Learning Platform"

#### 4.1 Pre-Class Stage

Teachers need to prepare class materials, including videos, course-ware, and exercises, etc. The content should highlight the keynote, which can stimulate students' interest in the class, and also suitable for online learning. The courses completed by teachers can be sent to students' mobile phones by internet, and the sending time could be set in advance. After receiving the course materials, students can arrange learning time and place independently, the platform will automatically remind students of the corresponding completion progress. Then, students watching the course which uploaded to the platform by teachers, and finish the homework: chapter test after they learned. Students and teachers can keep track of their learning in real time. The "Superstar learning platform" platform will automatically summarize students' learning process and provide corresponding reports to teachers' learning diagnosis. Through timely feedback, both teachers and students can follow up their learning and promote their learning effect, it will be stronger interaction in Superstar learning platform online learning.

#### 4.2 Class Stage

"Superstar learning platform" has the sign-in function, which can save teachers' time in class roll call. There are also various sign-in methods, including ordinary way, gesture way, location way and QR code way. Teachers can choose a sign-in method flexibly according to the teaching environment, it can clearly see the completion of sign-in by the current time, which making statistics more convenient. In the class time, teacher starts the "Superstar learning platform" teaching mode, students scan the QR code to log in, and carry out a series of teaching activities in the form of APP and live broadcast. When recording and playing classes, teachers can record classroom videos in advance and send them to students. Students can open Superstar learning platform to learning the courses at any time they want. Teachers can split students up into many groups to improve student's cooperation ability. Then, in the group task evaluation, students and teachers' mutual evaluation, it can help students learn from each



other and progress together. Besides, Superstar learning platform have the topic discussion function, which is similar to brainstorming, without restrictions on the process. In this function, Students make comments by voices words or pictures. Communicate with teachers and classmates, everyone can put forward their own views and ideas, it can achieve the purpose of mutual inspiration, students can learn more and growth together, it also can build a more harmonious and pleasant class atmosphere. In class discussion, the discussion question choice can be difficult problems found before class or some question students were interested in. In addition to watching the learning materials, the students will actively interact with the teachers and discuss the questions raised "Superstar learning platform" can initiate a variety of teaching interactions, such as answering and voting. These classroom interactions can focus more students' attention, active classroom learning atmosphere, improve students' participation in class, these also can increase the interaction between students and teachers, and enable teachers to quickly obtain students' feedback and grasp students questions in the learning process, and provide answers. Otherwise, the whole class teaching process will be recorded and sent simultaneously to the students' mobile phones. In view of some student's inability to keep up with the pace of class, as well as the situation that they want to review the class later, this recording and playback function can be used to provide channels for students to review after class. The questionnaire can be designed and stored in the database before class, or it can be created and edited at any time. By using the function of "Superstar learning platform" questionnaire survey and topic discussion, teachers can grasp the problems existing in teaching and modify the problems in the teaching process. At the end of the course, there will also be a feedback function, both teachers and students can reflect on and summarize the whole teaching process they participated in. After the whole teaching activity, the evaluation will be received, which is used to summarize the teaching work, find out the problems in the teaching process and make corrections.

#### 4.3 After Class

Teachers use "Superstar learning platform" to assign homework, specify completion time, specific requirements and other information, and send them to students. Students can flexibly complete their homework according to their own time after class, and teachers can receive the homework in the Superstar learning platform after students submitting it. Compared with the traditional way, this kind of homework is more flexible and saves paper. The problem of archiving students' homework has been solved, and students can also check the homework they handed in at any time during the learning process. For students' after-school learning, teachers can push corresponding case materials and extended reading materials to facilitate students' after-school learning consolidation and knowledge expansion.



#### 5. Advantages of Online Education (Based on Superstar Learning Platform)

- Teaching supervision and management is convenient and easy to statistics. The backstage monitoring and statistics function is powerful, every day the attendance rate of students and classroom interaction rate statistics are stored in the backstage database of the platform, can be consulted at any time when necessary.
- Student sign-in replaces the traditional class roll call, saving the time consumption of attendance in class. The sign-in data is stored in the platform database, which is convenient for teachers to consult. It can effectively prevent students and even teachers from arriving late or leaving early.
- The Superstar learning platform can be linked to Tencent Conference, from which classroom
  tasks and sign-in can be released, and students can attend classes in Tencent live conference.
  The interactive teaching methods of online classroom are diverse, with complete functions
  and timely feedback. Teachers and students can get timely feedback when interacting.
- The Superstar learning platform can not only broadcast the class, but also record the class. After recording the class, students can review it after class, which is convenient for students to review. In the classroom can be easily inserted video, audio appreciation, learning, remote interaction. Suitable for a variety of courses, including all kinds of theoretical courses, art appreciation courses, practical courses.
- In addition to daily teaching and class, the platform can also organize online examinations, and the questions can be randomly distributed to different students from the question bank set by teachers, effectively preventing mutual plagiarism. During the exam, students cannot switch the interface, otherwise the invigilator will receive a prompt, effectively eliminate exam fraud. Objective questions can be automatically marked by the system, while subjective questions can be marked by teachers. Finally, the system statistics the scores and releases them. Teachers do not need to manually register the scores and upload them.

#### 6. Disadvantages of Online Education (Based on Superstar Learning Platform)

- Online education for network base station requirements are relatively high, network is not good easy to cause the lag, for example, some remote areas of the network must have a certain degree of delay, and if the network is not good, it is easy to cause the internet jam.
- As the Internet itself is virtual, the disadvantage of virtual is that it cannot effectively control the object of use, and users are unconstrained in virtual state, which greatly reduces the effectiveness of knowledge transmission. This is also the inevitability of virtual environment and online education. Online teaching class is difficult to supervise and supervise students who are not self-conscious in learning. At the same time, traditional education modes tend



to make students rely on teachers' "babysit teaching", while online education requires students to a great extent learn by themselves.

- While there are many training opportunities for online teaching at both the school and institutional levels, many teachers still express dissatisfaction with online teaching, either because they feel the communication is not free and clear enough or because they are disadapting to changing their teaching style from face-to-face class to distance teaching on Internet.
- For teachers who are used to judging whether students understand by facial expressions, teachers may be confused because they cannot see the facial expressions of students in online teaching, which may lead to timely teaching adjustment.
- Due to the time spent preparing online courses or the online operation is not skilled enough, the content of some courses is too simple. Teachers may only upload a simple course summary without enriching the corresponding course content, leading to poor quality of courses and easy to make students tired of learning.
- Online education can only play an auxiliary role in practical courses. Due to the characteristics of practical courses, virtual and practice are in conflict. Teachers of online education can only teach by words but not by deeds. A lot of courses such as experimental courses, sports courses and art courses, online education effect is poor. Especially dance courses, performance courses and instrumental music performance courses, etc.

#### **Conclusions**

In the background of "Internet + education", "Superstar learning platform", as a new online learning platform, is conducive to teaching and learning. Yunnan Arts University has been widely recognized by teachers and students after using this teaching mode. According to the interactive function provided by Superstar learning platform, it breaks through the limitations of traditional teaching mode, improves students' learning efficiency and initiative. It promotes the communication between teachers and students, and enables teachers to understand students' learning status and find problems in the teaching process timely. Students are actively involved in teaching interaction, and the communication between teachers and students is more multifunctional by using hybrid teaching style based on Superstar learning platform. At the same time, the Superstar learning platform of online teaching and learning is unrestricted by time and geographical space, which makes the teachers and students in constant communication with each other at anytime and anywhere. That makes more close relationship between teachers and students, students willing to express their own opinions and attitudes. The teaching process from boring and passive traditional class turn into a variety's communication style, students' learning efficiency and effect has also been significantly improved. With such a virtuous

cycle structure, students' learning attitude becomes more active, and students gradually change from passive learning to active learning.

#### **Suggestions**

- Support personalized learning for students. There are many personalized learning methods in online education, such as adaptive learning, mobile learning, seamless learning, game learning, etc. Students can take classes or teach themselves at their own free time, method and ability level to strengthen the rights of students to choose their course or learning content. Different from traditional school courses, online education has the characteristics of openness to a great extent. Students can according to their knowledge reserves, interests and career development to choose its own course, and out of school to some extent fixed curriculum content restrictions, and thus achieve learning from passive to active learning spoon-feeding selective transformation.
- For some subjects which cannot complete systematic knowledge teaching online, combine the online with offline teaching is important. Teachers can supplement some offline teaching interaction. For example, some courses requiring practical practice, such as film editing and production, need to supplement offline practical courses.
- Teachers as the subjects of teaching process should be familiar with online teaching technology, and proficient in using online platform. Otherwise, school should set up professional online platform training for teachers. Teachers can effectively collect students' dynamic learning information with the help of modern information technologies such as big data and artificial intelligence, understand the advantages and disadvantages of current curriculum design, and lay a foundation for the improvement of curriculum content and quality. Promote more cooperation between teachers and technical teams. Traditional teaching preparation and process are generally undertaken by a teacher, but online education course production can be completed and improved by many people which from the technical teams. Before the course is launched, teachers need to prepare for tasks such as course opening, uploading course ware and related materials, videos, editing and making exercises, etc. All of these can be completed with the help of the technical team. After the course is launched, teachers also need technical teams to ensure the smooth operation of the course.
- Online teaching is limited by the function of online platform, it cannot achieve the face-to-face supervision as classroom teaching. Therefore, make full use of new technology and improving classroom supervision and improving students' awareness of independent learning are the problems that online teaching faces. For example, teachers need to prepare more interactive sessions during the class time to ensure students' participation and lighten



the atmosphere in the class.

- The teaching content and technical ability of teachers in online education are the most important. Strict online course quality management and continuous improvement are the keys to the success of online learning.
- Strengthening infrastructure development, especially Internet development, improve the teaching service ability of online platform, reduce the phenomenon of "stuck" or even collapse caused by network congestion.
- In the process of developing, designing and managing online education, we have to coordinate the relationship between the government, universities and society, establishing a reasonable mechanism for cooperation and communication. Universities are mainly responsible for providing online education and in-depth development of frontier knowledge of science and technology. The government is responsible for the overall planning and layout of online education and providing some policy support. The society is responsible for the diffusion and popularization of knowledge and providing some technical support when necessary. Under the guidance of the government's strategic planning, universities and society cooperate with each other to carry out various forms and rich connotations of cooperation to promote the good development of online education.

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中国高职院校思政校本管理研究综述

## IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL SCHOOL-MANAGEMENT IN CHINESE HIGHER VOCATIONAL COLLEGES

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**摘要:** 思政课堂有利于新时代社会主义核心价值观的弘扬,同时有利于培养一批皮社会主义事业的建设者,因此,高职学校应该不断提升思想政治理论课程校本管理,将思想政治理论课程融入到专业课程当中,可以有效满足不同专业学生的个性化需求。所以,将专业课程和思政课程实现有效融合,将形成协同效应,有利于高职学校实现立德树人的发展目标,为高职学生的发展奠定稳固的思想和理论基础。本文首先分析了国内外思政教育的发展,在此基础上,对于高职思政校本管理的文献进行总结,希望可以为我国今后高职的思政校本管理研究提供借鉴。

关键词: 高职, 思政, 校本。

Abstract: Ideological classroom is conducive to the promotion of the socialist core values of the new era, at the same time to cultivate a batch of socialist builders, therefore, higher vocational schools should improve ideological and political theory course school-based management, the ideological and political theory course into the professional curriculum, can effectively meet the personalized needs of students in different majors. Therefore, the effective integration of professional courses and ideological and political courses will form a synergistic effect, which is conducive to the realization of higher vocational schools and lay a solid ideological and theoretical foundation for the development of higher vocational students. This paper first analyzed the development of ideological and political education at home and abroad. On this basis, the literature of ideological and political management is summarized, hoping to provide reference for ideological and political school-based management in higher vocational colleges in the future.

Keywords: Higher Vocational Education, Ideological and Political Education, School-Based Education.



#### 1. 引言

伴随着我国教育改革进程的不断加快,核心素养观点的提出在很大的程度上适应了现阶段我国教育改革的进程。所以加强核心素养方面上的重视,对于我国教育来说已经是不可阻挡去趋势了。一个拥有核心素养的高职思想政治活动课堂,应该要涵盖知识,能力,情感等各个方面的发展。本文首先从中国的思想政治教育和西方国家的思想政治教育这两个角度探究了思想政治教育的发展,接着本文对已有的"高职思政校本管理"相关的文献进行分析总结,得出了相关的研究成果。

#### 2. 思政教育综述

思想政治教育从古至今都是一门重要的学科,存在于各个时期。随着经济全球化的发展,思想政治教育使各国之间的思想联系越来越紧密。无论是哪个国家,都应看到进行思想政治教育的重要性,本文通过查阅中国期刊,中国知网和百度百科了解中西方主要思想政治教育发展及相关内容,通过比较分析,使人们进一步了中西方思想政治教育的不同,各自的优缺点,提供发展方向论述。

#### 2.1 中国的思想政治教育

中国古代的教育思想就包含了丰富的有关思想政治教育的原则和方法的主张。例如, 孔子在《论语》中讲"有余力,则以学文"。这里的"行",指道德行为,"文",指文化知识[1]。目的在于强调要把思想政治教育放在文化知识教育之先。

中国古代教育家也很讲究教育方法。这些教育方法在他们的教育思想中都有深刻的体现: 孔子作为中国古代教育理论的奠基人, 曾总结出一套行之有效的教学方法。学、思、行结合。即学习居先, 它是基础, 是主要方面。在有了知识材料的条件下, 需要进一步思考, 抓住事物的本质。墨翟作为继孔丘之后伟大的思想家, 提出"主动、创造、实践、量力"的教育方法。他强调学习者要主动去获取知识, 在吸收文化遗产的同时还要有创造精神, 并能将自己的知识应用于实践。孟轲在其教学思想中提出"盈科而进", 指出了学习和教学过程的循序渐进。在当今新的历史发展时期, 中国的情况随着改革开放的深入有了很大的变化, 思想政治教育方法的问题, 更加受到人们的重视。邓小平曾经科学地、深刻地阐明, 新时期"时间不同了, 条件不同了, 对象不同了, 因此解决问题的方法也不同了"。

#### 2.1.1 爱国主义教育

爱国主义教育是思想政治教育的重要内容。从古至今都有很多体现着爱国主义精神的 典型事例。例如南宋民族英雄文天祥,面对被俘宁死不屈说出了"唯有以死报国,我一无所



求。"的话,近代钱学森不管艰难险阻也要回归祖国,报效国家。这都是伟大的爱国精神的写照。

# 2.1.2 理想信念教育

理想信念是共产党人精神上的"钙",精神上缺"钙"就会得"软骨病",中国共产党在奋斗中诞生、成长和壮大,靠的就是对马克思主义的坚定信仰,对社会主义的强大信念。因为有坚定地理想信念才使得我们国家成功举办各项活动,在进行各种活动中,真以理想信念为基础,走好每一步。

## 2.1.3 道德与法治纪律教育

#### (1) 道德教育

道德教育是用来描述对个人未来和社会生存有帮助的教学。为了培养良好的品性,而加以教育的训练。包括各种方面,道德教育要继承和发扬中国优秀传统文化,弘扬美德,继续发挥榜样引领作用。让这个教育的形式介入教育的各个阶段。

#### (2) 法制纪律教育

在基本法律知识、在法律约束下,人民享有民主和自由权,党的十一届三中全会以来,中国制定了以宪法为核心的各项法律法规,要应该进一步加强法制教育,引导和帮助人们遵法、守法。

#### 2.2 西方国家的公民教育

西方国家的公民教育最初开始于古希腊,起标志为苏格拉底提出"身教重于言教"的教育方法[3]。随着时间的推移,到19世纪,西方思想政治教育的方式主要是以宗教教育的方式展开。而从19世纪到第二次世界大战之前,西方思想政治教育的模式转变为权威教育,并在资产阶级不断发展壮大的过程中,教育学家赫尔巴特还提出了惩罚与威胁等一系列的管理教育手段。随着西方思想政治教育的不断发展,各个国家开始在教育模式上不但创新,寻求改变。

# 2.2.1 公民知识教育

谈到西方教育不得不谈到美国的公民教育,美国是最具代表性的国家。在美国,只要是成年的公民都可以获得参政权,不管是出任政府官员还是美国总统都可以。除此之外,成年的公明还享有的一项重要的权利为:在美国之外的任意国家,只要该国家设有美国的领事馆,成年的公民就可前往获取帮助。除此之外,美国公民可以在美国领土内自由进出,并享受到美国内所有的福利待遇。而未入籍的移民,其下一代如果是公民的话,那么可以申请外国亲人来美国居住。而法国政府采取有效的公民教育方法来提高公民的素质,其中比较突出的是建立社会参与的教育机制,重视家庭、学生和全国性的社会参与;重视和加强教育督导队伍的建设。



## 2.2.2 道德与宗教教育

第一,道德教育。在西方国家普遍看来一个合格公民应当具有共情和服务意识、国际视野、爱国主义情怀和历史责任感。就美国这方面而言,美国教育界认为,良好的学生道德教育包括道德知识、道德技能、道德倾向。这就是说,道德教育不仅要求公民掌握基本的道德知识,即道德是什么,还要求公民掌握在行使道德权利、履行道德义务时所需的基本道德技能,即怎么办。除此之外,形成良好的个人品质和公共品质也是道德教育的重要功能。

第二,宗教教育。美国教育界认为,应该借助宗教的力量来不断熏陶孩子的道德教育,也因此,美国的家庭也将宗教道德教育作为家庭教育的重要组成部分。美国家庭的父母认为家庭对于孩子的影响是巨大的,家庭的影响会直接体现在孩子成年后的表现当中。为了培养孩子的道德,家长们更倾向于采取劝解而不是理性说服的方式进行教育。当孩子们观察、倾听、模仿他们周围成人的道德行为,向善的内在欲望就会因这种示范和教育得到培养。

#### 2.2.3 民主与人道主义教育

第一,民主教育。西方国家认为不可能有没有民主的民众教育,就美国国家而言,学 校里,人们不但要学到基本的学科知识,还要学到不同国家的政治和历史,还要学习如何思想, 如何组织自己实践各种团体活动。

在美国的《成长的烦恼》第二集中,美国孩子能够较好的感受童年所带来的快乐。学生学得轻松,玩的快乐。电视剧中在不融洽的矛盾发生时,父母与孩子会进行沟通。发现不对的地方,不管是父母还是学生都会立刻改正。适时的与孩子沟通心灵,敞开彼此的心扉,才会引导学生健康正常的成长发展。体现了美国的民主教育。

第二,人道主义教育。中新网北京 2021 年 12 月 15 日电吉林大学人权研究中心日前发布的一份报告以大量事实指出,美国以"人道主义"为名,酿成诸多人道主义灾难;以"反恐"为名,发动战争谋取霸权,引发广泛安全危机。

这篇报告运用大量事实证明,美国将"人道主义"政治化,试图敢于其他国家的内政/社会制度等等,美国这一虚假的"人道主义"导致了众多的灾难。以 20 世纪 90 年代美国对南联盟实施的所谓"人道主义干涉"为例,这一举动使得该国国内矛盾激化,互相之间仇杀……越来越多的事实证明,美国的以"人道主义干涉"的外衣为追求单级霸权提供掩护,掩盖自己非法干涉他国内政、掠夺资源与获取利益的面孔。

## 2.3 中西方公民教育的异同

中国从古至今一直很重视思想政治教育,并在长期的实施过程中,不断探索,积累了丰富的经验,取得了非凡的成效。为了更好的完成思主要有以下方法,理论灌输法、实践教育



法和批评与自我批评的方法。但是现在背景不同,思想活跃度不同,国家开始针对不同条件运用不同的教育方法。例如心理咨询法、预防教育和法思想转化法。

就当代西方国家也是都很重视"思想政治教育",它们认为一个国家思想政治工作的好坏,将会影响该国的经济、政治发展目标的实现。概括起来,我认为西方国家主要是通过以下几种方法进。开放型教育方法,系统型教育方法,系统型教育方法主要表现在通过学校对学生进行系统的道德教育,在系统型教育方法方面,英、德、法等国家,一般注重弘扬传统民族文化,培养民族精神。

通过学习中西思想政治教育方法的理论与实践,对各自国家和民族的思想教育的发展都起着巨大的促进作用,以 21 世纪的眼光来审视,中西方的"思想政治教育方法"发现现存的的着一些弊端和缺陷,我们必须认真分析、准确把握、科学对待。通过比较中西方国家主要的"思想政治教育方法",归纳出了它们的相同点和不同点但由于个人的知识面以及查阅资料的有限性,还存在一定的不足,但是科学的研究东西方思想教育内容,构建具有中国特色的思想政治教育体系,发展思想政治教育,从而不断地提高当前我国思想政治教育的质量和力量。

### 3. 高职思政校本管理研究综述

在现有的研究当中,专门针对于高职思政校本管理研究的文献较少,大部分文献都没有具体的"高中""大学""高职"等这一类代指。笔者对现有的"高职思政校本管理"相关的文献进行了细致的研读,现有的文献主要从以下几个角度对"高职思政校本管理"进行分析。

第一,高职思政课程体育课程的校本化管理的融合。洪惠敏和王永刚(2019)从新媒体这一背景角度出发探讨了传统思想政治教育模式所存在的问题,同时吸入分析了新媒体技术在学生思想政治教育中具有的优势,最后为高职推动新媒体资源融入思政课堂,打造多彩的校本化新媒体平台提出了三个关键性措施,包括:课程改革:推进新媒体资源融入思政课课堂、载体构建:打造多形式、校本化的新媒体平台、管理创新:加强新媒体在学生工作中的应用。杨书龙(2020)

指出在新时代的背景下,应该挖掘高职体育课程校本化建设中的思政元素,为例进一步推进新时代高职体育课程校本化建设的发展,其提出了精心做好整体育人角度下的体育课程设计等四条建议。李星炜(2021)指出思政教育在新时代被赋予了更高的地位,是构建和谐社会的重要因素,而高职教育的宗旨就在于培养技能强、素质高的人才,对于培养学生综合职业素养而言,体育课程思政至关重要,两者是相互契合的,他指出将思政课程和高职体育相融合的课程模式,并且进一步构建了校本化指标体系,对思政教育改革提供了重要借鉴。

第二,高职思政课程中融入专业教育的校本化管理。高豪(2018)提出在思政课程理



论教学中融入专业的教育,可以提高学生的学习热情,打破传统较为死板的课堂氛围和节奏,提高学生的学习效果。因此,他进一步对高职思政理论课程融入专业教育的实现路径做出了分析,包括:树立为专业服务的意识、开发校本教材、教学方法的转变、在必需、够用的原则上实施个性化理论教学、积极开展实践、积极开展校企合作。

## 4. 云南省昆明工业职业技术学院思政校本管理研究案例

昆明工业职业技术学院是云南省昆明地区思政校本管理的成功典范,其思政校本管理 方面的成功指出主要有以下几个方面:

# 4.1 提升课堂重视程度,强化思想政治学科教学

作为培养学生核心素养的主要途径,昆明工业职业技术学院思想政治课堂的时效性是需要重视的,核心素养的发挥需要思想政治教育的高度涵盖,也是对马克思主义的具体阐述以及传递,为学生们树立正确的价值观。昆明工业职业技术学院的思想政治教师以自身作为同学们的榜样,为同学们树立一个立德树人的形象,认真的将马克思主义思想以及党的领导及其理论传播到同学们之间。不仅如此,还不断的提高昆明工业职业技术学院思想政治课堂的教学有效性,针对学生们开展一些德育课堂,确保思想政治课堂有吸引力有感染力。努力的把学生们塑造成一个有思想,有理想,有信念的一个新时代学生。而教师自身,也是一个重师德,有道德情操,有扎实基础,有仁爱之心的人民教师,将思想政治课堂建设成为一个学生们真心喜欢对学生们有益的课堂作为自己的终身目标。

# 4.2 构建思想政治课堂信息化教学模式

伴随着我国互联网技术的不断发展,借助互联技术来进行教学已经成为了当前一个比较好的方法。昆明工业职业技术学院思想政治课堂教学模式的构建也跟进时代的发展,昆明工业职业技术学院运用一些新技术到教学课堂中,构建信息化的新型课堂,加强新技术教学方法与科研模式研究。

我国互联网信息技术正有着突破性的发展,互联网技术能够运用的范围是十分广泛的,同时也给高职院校思想政治课堂教学带来了新的机遇,运用互联网技术,有可能会给高职院校思想政治课堂带来一个新的教学模式,有助于促进核心素养观念的培养。

昆明工业职业技术学院教师们在进行思想政治活动课堂时,将信息技术引进其中,充分的发挥信息技术的优势,让互联网信息技术为教学的方向指明一条道路。而且信息技术对于学生们来说也是有着较强的吸引力,将这样的吸引力与思想政治课堂结合,在一定程度上也提



高了学生们对于思想政治课堂的积极性。

## 5. 结论

根据以上的研究分析,笔者认为高职思想政治校本管理是新时代高职的重要任务,因此,高职应该对此加以重视,应该从多个角度和思政课程与多门学科的融合方面进一步探究,同时,也应该积极践行新时代多媒体技术运用于思政课程的实践。比如,在对学生进行"情系祖国"的教育时,教师可以给学生播放一些关于爱国情怀的影视片段或者一些纪录片,像建国大业、狼牙山五壮士、邱少云、黄继光以及现代的钱学森、邓稼先,袁隆平······他们为国家的建设和发展无私奉献的精神值得学习。通过视频的演绎,使学生感觉可以近距离和他们进行接触,深感当前的生活来之不易,明白幸福对于我们而言是多么的重要,也明白这些伟大的人,对我们的成长做出了很大的贡献。因此培养学生有良好的学习意识,使学生可以在未来对国家有重大的贡献。

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# AN INVESTIGATION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL MATHEMATICS TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS OF MODELING THINKING IN SHAOGUAN, CHINA

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Abstract: The 2022 edition of the Mathematics Curriculum Standards for Compulsory Education reemphasizes the core literacy of "modeling concepts". It is one of the important goals of the new mathematics curriculum reform in China. In-depth interviews were conducted with three junior high school teachers in the southern region of China to analyze their conceptual perceptions of modeling and the similarities and differences between modeling and modeling. The result of the study shows that some teachers in junior high school do not understand the concept of "model thinking" well, and they easily confuse the concept of "model thinking" with mathematical modeling. To improve students' modeling and problem-solving abilities, teachers should have a clear understanding of model thinking and be able to distinguish the differences and connections between it and modeling thinking, so that they can implement it effectively in their teaching.

**Keywords:** Mathematical Models, Modeling Thinking, Mathematical Modeling, Core Literacy, Conceptual Awareness.

#### Introduction

As the science of quantitative relationships and spatial forms, mathematics is widely used in all aspects of social production and daily life. And mathematical models are an important way to realize the transformation of applications. From geometry, which was established to measure the land, to calculus, which was born to solve the problems of mechanics and astronomy, all can be said to be mathematical models. In the long history of mathematical development, "mathematical models" were the initial driving force behind the development of mathematics.

Shi (2011) finds a strong relationship between the development of mathematics and mathematical ideas. He also points out that modeling thinking is one of the thinking on which the development of mathematics depends. The *Mathematics curriculum standard of compulsory education*. 2011) (short for MCS) states that model thinking is one of the ten core concepts and it is a fundamental



way for students to experience and understand the connections between mathematics and the external world. The modeling thinking is also emphasized several times in the new version of the MCS issued in April 2022. Therefore, the study of modeling thinking is of great significance to curriculum reform and the implementation of core literacy in China.

There are many studies related to modeling thinking in China and abroad. For example, Huo (2018), a scholar in China, studied the penetration of mathematical modeling ideas in the actual teaching process. Wang et al. (2019) conducted a study on the connotation and teaching analysis of the model thinking approach in junior high school mathematics. Liang (2021) researched the current learning situation of mathematical modeling thinking of nine-graders. Didis et al. (2016) explores teachers' interpretations of students' thinking by analyzing students' working of model thinking. Pfannkuch et al. (2016) examine probabilistic models and thinking. Brown and Stillman (2017) examines the concept of models, but the focus of this study is on the integration of modeling ideas with real-life situations.

In summary, scholars have focused on different aspects of mathematical modeling thinking. Some focus on the research of modeling thinking in teaching and learning, some focus on the conceptual connotation of modeling thinking, and some focus on students' mathematical modeling thinking situations or mathematical modeling learning. However, there is little or no research on middle school teachers' conceptual perceptions of modeling ideas.

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to investigate the conceptual perceptions of middle school teachers about modeling thinking in Shaoguan, China, which has reference significance for future related studies.

#### **Research Ouestions**

To address the above issues, this study aims to address the following two research questions.

- 1. At what level do middle school mathematics teachers' perceptions of modeling thinking remain?
- 2. Whether middle school mathematics teachers can clearly distinguish the classification of modeling thinking?

## **Research Purpose**

Therefore, the purpose of this research was to investigate the mathematics teachers' perceptions of mathematical model thinking in middle school of Shaoguan, China. The researchers concluded that it is necessary to determine middle school mathematics teachers' perceptions of mathematical model thinking because the study can not only provide a reference for future related research but also provide some effective strategies or suggestions for teachers to implement quality education in their teaching practices.



#### Literature Review

#### **Modelling Thinking in Mathematics**

Both the 2011 and 2022 editions of the MCS refer to modeling thinking, and both have an emphasis on modeling thinking as a fundamental way for students to experience and understand the connections between mathematics and the external world. In other words, in the junior high school curriculum standards, "mathematical modeling" is in the mainstream of model thinking.

However, Dong (2020) points out that mathematical modeling idea is an idea or method to solve problems through mathematical models in his "12th Five-Year Plan" of Guangdong Province Education Science Project. Therefore, mathematical modeling is often defined on the basis of the concept of mathematical models.

According to Cao (2014), mathematical models can be defined in both broad and narrow senses. Defined in a broad sense, mathematical models are all mathematical concepts, systems of mathematical theories, various mathematical formulas, various equations, and systems of algorithms composed of families of formulas, etc. Defined in a narrow sense, a mathematical model is a structure of mathematical relationships that reflects a real-world problem, that is mathematical modeling. Wang et al. (2019) and Xu (2020) classified mathematical modeling thinking into three categories from the perspective of a broad definition: conceptual principles, mathematical modeling (practical problems), and solved problems. The mathematical modeling thinking in this study also use this definition.

## **Conceptual Principles**

According to Xu (2020), each concept and principle in mathematics is abstracted directly or indirectly from the background of its respective real-life prototype. For example, the concept of "rectangle" is a mathematical model abstracted from many concrete objects in real life (such as doors, beds, blackboards, etc.). After simplifying and abstracting these objects, the mathematical model "rectangle" will come to the students' mind when they see the object again. After establishing the model of the perfect square formula, students can use the model to solve problems by capturing the "invariance of the structure and the variability of the letters", such as  $(3+5x)^2=9+30x+25x^2$ . According to Cao (2015), the modeling thinking in this type contains the idea of "generalization".

#### **Mathematical Modeling (Practical Problems)**

According to Cao (2014), the general process of mathematical modeling is often simplified as follows:



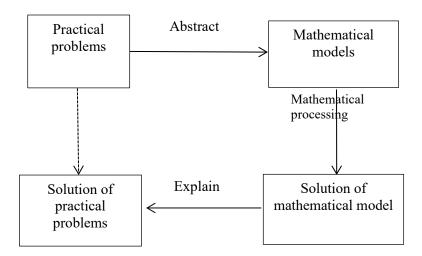


Figure 1: Mathematics Modeling

The process of mathematical modeling realizes the abstraction of real-life into mathematical problems. Cao (2014) pointed out that in this type, mathematical models embody the idea of "mathematization".

According to Wang et al. (2019), a solved problem model is one in which some typical problems have been solved and the solution of the problem facilitates the solution of other related problems, i.e., the conclusion of the problem can be applied to the solution of other problems, or the solution idea of the problem can be transferred to the solution of other problems. At this point, the structure of the mathematical relationship embodied in the problem is a mathematical model. In this type, the thinking of modeling can also reflect the idea of "structuring" which can realize "one solution for many problems" and "many variations for one problem", thus helping students to improve their mathematical thinking of "strategic diversity" (Cao, 2014).

Xu (2020) pointed out that the idea of conceptual principle-based modeling thinking can enable us to gain a more comprehensive and deeper understanding of the nature of mathematics, especially the characteristics and processes of mathematical applications. Mathematical modeling-based modeling thinking contributes to the implementation of the two priorities of quality education (the sense of innovation and practice). Model thinking in the solved problems category helps refine students' learning styles. In conclusion, the study of mathematical modeling thinking can greatly contribute to the teaching practice and the implementation of quality education.

#### **Problem Statement**

In daily teaching, teachers' understanding of mathematical modeling ideas is often limited to a unique understanding, i.e., mathematical modeling (Wang et al., 2019). This narrow understanding by



teachers can lead to a lack of awareness of mathematical modeling thinking among students, and some students even superficially believe that mathematical modeling thinking is solving application problems related to real-life (Xu, 2020). The researcher believes that the main reasons for the above phenomenon are the following 2 points:

First, teachers' perceptions of mathematical modeling thinking stay at the level of mathematical modeling. With this initial knowledge in mind, the researcher read the lectures and lesson planning records of some teachers in a secondary school in Shaoguan and found that some teachers believed that mathematical modeling ideas were mainly for solving application problems with real-life connections. They believe that mathematical thinking is reflected in the process of modeling for real-life problems. This was also indicated in Wang's (2019) study.

In addition, the researcher learned from interviews with some middle school students in Shaoguan that their perceptions of mathematical modeling ideas also stay at the level of solving application problems. Xu (2020) believes that the reason why students develop this incomplete understanding is related to teachers' teaching. That is, the teacher's perception of mathematical modeling ideas directly influences the development of students' model thinking.

Second, Teachers have a poor classification of mathematical modeling ideas and a confusing hierarchy of cognition. Based on some teachers' lectures and lesson planning records, the researcher found that some teachers were aware of the classifications in mathematical modeling thinking, but often confused. This was also clearly pointed out by Liang (2021) in her research on the learning of mathematical modeling ideas of ninth graders. The main manifestation of this is that teachers often fail to distinguish between technical terms when talking about modeling ideas, which are generally referred to collectively as mathematical modeling. Some teachers choose to avoid talking about modeling thinking in their teaching because of their own unclear perceptions of it (Wang et al., 2019), which can lead to missed opportunities for students to improve their thinking and not meet the requirements of quality education.

In summary, understanding teachers' mathematical modeling thinking is a positive contribution to the development of students' modeling thinking and the implementation of quality education.

## **Research Methodology**

#### **Participants**

This study investigated middle school teachers' perceptions of modeling thinking, which is a survey study of human emotions, perceptions, and conceptions; therefore, this study is a qualitative study (Merriam & Tisdell, 2016).

The study used purposive sampling to select several junior high schools in Shaoguan City to



send out invitations for "interviews". The selection criteria for the invitees were: ①Bachelor's degree or above; ②At least 3 years of teaching experience in middle school mathematics; ③Informed consent and voluntary participation in the study. The sample size of the interviewees was based on the principle of information saturation. And finally, eight middle school mathematics teachers participated in the interviews.

#### **Data Collection**

Uniform training for the facilitator and the recorder to familiarize themselves with the outline of this interview, standardize the operation method and process, and master the interview techniques. The purpose, significance, and methods of this study were explained in detail before the interview, and instructions were given regarding the recording, with a promise of confidentiality. The interview is conducted with a free and voluntary dialogue in which the moderator introduces the subject of the interview to the interviewee. During the interviews, the moderator may advance questions appropriately, but avoid baiting questions and do not make any hints. Each interview was transcribed and recorded with the consent of the interviewee, while the recorder took notes of the key points. Based on informed consent, the researcher and the interviewed teachers agreed in advance on the time and place of the interview (three teachers were interviewed in their offices, and the other five teachers were interviewed through the video chat function in social software). The moderator and recorder then asked questions according to the pre-prepared interview outline and conducted semi-structured personal in-depth interviews with the eight junior high school mathematics teachers. Interviews lasted from 20 to 40 minutes, with an average of 25.29 minutes. The interviews were conducted in Mandarin.

According to the purpose of this study, the researcher drafted the interview outline of this study by combining the interview outline of Liang's(2021) study. The outline of the interview includes several aspects: ① What do you think is the modeling thinking? Can you tell us your understanding of modeling thinking? Can you give some examples? ② Do you think modeling thinking are important for students to learn mathematics? Why? ③ Do you intentionally infuse modeling thinking in your teaching? If so, how do you do it in class? Can you give examples? ④ What mathematical thinking frequently used by students when solving mathematical problems? ⑤ What kinds of mistakes do students make when applying modeling thinking to solve mathematical problems in their ordinary studies? Can you give us examples? What do you think are the reasons for such mistakes? ⑥ What do you think are the benefits of teaching mathematical modeling ideas at the middle school level?

# **Data Analysis**

Based on the interview, the researcher transcribed the audio recordings and written transcripts into textual materials and transcribed them on a word-by-word, sentence-by-sentence, and multi-backup



basis. Quality control of this interview included uniform training of the moderator and recorder, technical appraisal of the interview content, and categorization and analysis of the interview results. This study used content analysis (Elo & Kyngäs, 2010) to analyze the interview results.

Since the content analysis of data is a subjective judgment of data analysts, there is no uniform objective standard. Therefore, the composition and quality of data analysts became important. In this study, two mathematics teachers of Shaoguan (with senior technical titles) who had been teaching for more than 10 years in Middle School and one expert (an associate professor from the education department of a university) were invited to review and guide the analysis of the classification and content of the interview results.

In addition, when transcribing and organizing the information into transcripts, the basic steps are: (1) transcribe the recorded information; (2) analyze and compare the original information to identify different views and opinions on the same issue; and (3) identify the main and secondary opinions and analyze and discuss them according to the frequency of each opinion or keyword.

# **Results and Findings**

# Middle School Mathematics Teachers' Modeling Thinking Stay at The Level of Mathematical Modeling

Combining the interview's results of the eight teachers, many middle school mathematics teachers believed that mathematical modeling thinking meant mathematical modeling. Teacher 1: I don't have a sense of modeling thinking. I'm just literally familiar with mathematical modeling. Teacher 3: I think mathematical modeling is the equivalent of modeling thinking. Teacher 4: It is to model a real-life problem related to mathematics and then use mathematical methods to solve the problem. In addition, another four teachers used the term "mathematical modeling" several times in the interviews, especially in the answers to the questions ① ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥.

# Middle School Mathematics Teachers Are Vague and Unclear for The Classification of Modeling Thinking

Combining the results of the interviews, the researcher found that only a few teachers knew about modeling thinking other than mathematical modeling, for example, the solved problems-based modeling thinking, but they believed that the applicability of such ideas was limited to complex geometric graphical topics. They think that this type of thinking is difficult to teach, so many teachers choose to not teaching this type of thinking to students. In addition, none of the 8 teachers mentioned conceptual principles-based modeling thinking. Teacher 5: It is rather vague about modeling ideas, and rarely heard or mentioned. Teacher 8: I think modeling thinking include a category other than



mathematical modeling. For example, generalize fixed conditions and conclusions solved problems and transfer them to other topics for application. I think this kind of thinking is mainly used to solve some complex geometry problems, and most students can't understand it, so we usually don't talk about it in our class. In addition, teacher 2 and teacher 7 had the same perceptions as teacher 8, and they believed that they should pay more attention to mathematical modeling teaching because of its importance in middle school mathematics.

## **Conclusion and Suggestions**

The process of teacher growth, by its very nature, is a process of constantly accepting new knowledge and learning. In teaching, a teacher as a classroom guide should be conscious and active in receiving new knowledge to enrich his or her knowledge domain to better integrate knowledge into the classroom. And in modeling thinking teaching, to make students improve their own ability to apply modeling thinking to solve problems requires teachers themselves to clearly understand their own knowledge of modeling thinking first and then to fill and improve their own cognitive gaps of modeling thinking. In other words, teachers should be proficient in the knowledge and skills related to modeling thinking to better promote students' ability and awareness of applying mathematical modeling ideas to solve problems. In addition, teachers should pay attention to the teaching of modeling thinking, which can not only improve students' problem-solving ability, but also improve their innovative thinking and practical ability, and then implement quality education in the curriculum reform.

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