Research on the Coupling Path Between Craftsman Spirit Cultivation and Ideological and Political Education in Higher Vocational Colleges

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Abstract. Education in higher vocational colleges and universities emphasizes "success" but also "adulthood". This study explores the integration path between craftsmanship and ideological education: optimizing the teaching content to deepen the coupling of the two; using ideological teaching methods to promote the coupling of craftsmanship and application carriers; and integrating craftsmanship into daily management.

Keywords: vocational education; craftsmanship; civic education

1 Introduction

Craftsmanship is a kind of professional pursuit and value ideal of focus and persistence, dedication and innovation. Higher vocational colleges and universities implement the fundamental task of cultivating people with moral character, undertake the sacred mission of cultivating high-quality technical and skilled talents, and undertake the sacred responsibility of cultivating the spirit of craftsmanship and forging the character of craftsmen. Civic and political education is the main channel of talent cultivation in higher vocational colleges and universities and an important yardstick of schooling quality. It has become a general consensus of the whole society that civic and political education and the cultivation of craftsmanship should be synergised in space and time, coupled with carriers and effectiveness, and realised to be complementary and resonating at the same time.

2 The Significance of the Coupling of Craftsmanship and Civic Education

The connotation level of craftsmanship can be mapped to the graduation requirements of higher vocational education, therefore, the integration of craftsmanship into the ideological and political education is in line with the needs of the times, which can not only fulfil the mission of ideological and political education, improve the comprehen-

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sive quality of college students, but also help the country's economic transformation and improve the quality of applied skilled personnel[1].

2.1 Levels of Craftsmanship

Narrowly speaking, craftsmanship refers to the pursuit of high quality, meticulousness, patience and perseverance of craftsmen in the manufacture of products. Broadly speaking, craftsmanship refers to a kind of value orientation and working attitude of the practitioners, which is closely related to the profession they are engaged in, and is the mouth of the attitude towards the profession in the process of practice. It is in the production process to adhere to the quality of the highest professional ethics, pay attention to every detail of the product, reflecting a pursuit of high-quality products of the noble spirit[2]. In the literature [3], craftsmanship is categorised into four levels, which are mapped to the elements of vocational education, as shown in Figure 1.

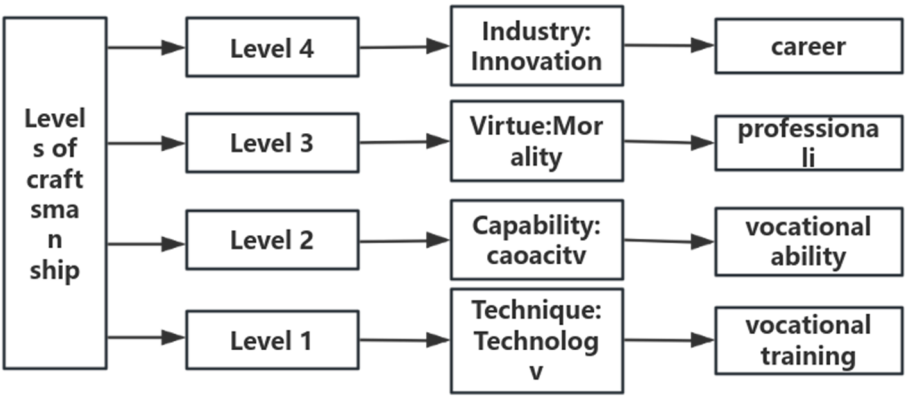

Fig. 1. Mapping of craftsmanship and vocational education

Art‘ refers to technology, which is the lowest level of requirements, corresponding to the cultivation of students’ skills; ‘ability’ refers to competence, embodied in the persistence of the continuous pursuit of excellence in skills, corresponding to the cultivation of students' vocational ability; “moral” refers to Morality‘ refers to ethics, including professional ethics, persistence, rigour, cooperation and excellence; “Karma” refers to innovation and entrepreneurship, which corresponds to students’ career planning and career aspirations.

2.2 The Necessity of Integrating Craftsmanship into Civic and Political Education

2.2.1 Fulfilling the Mission of Civic Education and Improving the Comprehensive Quality of Career Development.

Civic and political education in higher vocational colleges and universities aims to cultivate ‘four youths’ with ideals, culture, discipline and morality. At this stage, the

form of civic education in most higher vocational colleges and universities in China is relatively single, dominated by civic and political courses, and lacks the perceptual practice of civic and political education.

2.2.2 Helping Economic Transformation and Accelerating Industrial Structure Upgrading.

The national economic restructuring and industrial upgrading have caused the supply-side reform to enter an offensive stage, putting forward higher requirements for manufacturing talents, which is consistent with the four levels of craftsmanship. Higher vocational students are the backbone of future industrial change, and the integration of the spirit of craftsmanship into civic education can cultivate professionals who meet the needs of the industry, enhance the recognition of the spirit of craftsmanship among higher vocational students, and transform it into an internal drive to help economic transformation and upgrading and scientific and technological innovation.

2.2.3 Enhance the Quality of Talents and Promote Career Development.

The stage of higher vocational education is the key period for the formation of students‘ values, and the traditional ideological education does not play a role in the establishment of students’ values, especially in the establishment of vocational values, which leads to some students‘ moral and humanistic qualities are not up to the standard, therefore, it is an urgent task to integrate the craftsmanship spirit into the process of ideological education, and the only way is to improve students’ vocational qualities, so that they can have a deep understanding of the spirit of craftsmanship in their professional courses[4].

3 The Feasibility of Coupling Craftsmanship Cultivation with Civic and Political Education

3.1 Craftsmanship with ‘Moral Education First’ and Civic Education with ‘Establishing Virtue and Shue People’ Same Origin

As the primary task of education, moral education is fundamental, and it is the starting point of higher vocational education to carry out professional, focused, precise, innovative and personalised training[5]. Society is the ultimate place of assessment and testing of talents ‘heavy moral’, ‘moral’, the improvement of professional moral standards in order to allow educated people to adapt to the pace of work in the modern workplace.

3.2 Craftsmanship's 'Dedication and Concentration' and the Core Values of 'Civic and Political Education' Are in the Same Direction.

The spirit of craftsmanship and socialist core values complement each other and are promoted together. The spirit of craftsmanship, with its dedication, concentration and excellence, embodies the requirements of the core values at the level of the individual citizen, while the spiritual attributes of industrial workers and skilled craftsmen in the core values can be summarized as the "spirit of craftsmanship".

3.3 Craftsmanship 'Lean, Innovation' and 'Ideological Education' 'Innovation and Entrepreneurship' in the Same Frequency

Nowadays, 'mass entrepreneurship and innovation' has become a bright landscape of the new era, and 'innovation and entrepreneurship education' has become a relatively prominent module in higher vocational civic education. Craftsmanship contains 'striving for excellence, secret and continuous innovation', focusing on continuous negation and self-innovation, which is similar to 'innovation for all, innovation at all times, innovation everywhere' implied in 'innovation and entrepreneurship' of ideological education.

4 Ideas and Paths of Organic Coupling of Craftsmanship and Civic and Political Education

4.1 Ideas of Integrating Craftsmanship into Civic and Political Education

Under the background of China's economic transformation and upgrading, higher vocational colleges and universities, as the main position of cultivating 'craftsmanship', it is of great significance to integrate craftsmanship into civic and political education. Combining theoretical analysis and practical exploration of higher vocational colleges and universities to integrate the spirit of craftsmanship and civic education is shown in Figure 2.

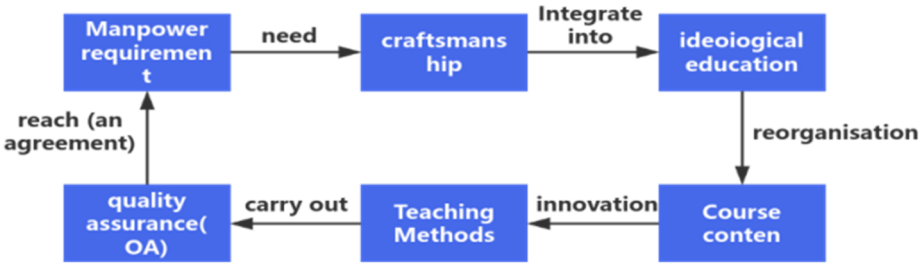

Fig. 2. The idea of integrating craftsmanship into civic education

4.2 Path of Coupling Craftsmanship and Civic Education

4.2.1 Reasonable Optimisation of Teaching Content, Deepening the Integration of Craftsmanship Cultivation and Civic and Political Education.

When studying the teaching content of ideology and politics education in higher vocational schools and colleges, they should also pay attention to guiding students to understand that not all technologies can work for the benefit of mankind, then when choosing and innovating technologies, they should pay attention to the pursuit of truth, goodness and beauty contained in the development of technology, and constantly improve the understanding of higher vocational students on the spirit of craftsmanship.

4.2.2 Reasonable Use of Teaching Methods to Cultivate Craftsmanship in Civics Teaching.

Higher vocational Civics teachers can integrate the cultivation of craftsmanship with Civics education through the use of reasonable teaching methods to guide and inspire higher vocational students to form or change their professional emotions and professional spirit.

(1) The cultivation of the artisan spirit through 'teaching by heart and teaching by body' is conducive to the further understanding and recognition of the artisan spirit by students in higher vocational colleges and universities. There is no standard form or specimen of 'teaching by heart and body', but it is an inner spiritual influence in the view of the teacher.; for the recipient, the learning goal cannot be accomplished only by the inheritance of techniques or theories, but also needs to be experienced by the recipient. [Applied to the teaching of Civics, it is necessary for teachers of Civics not only to teach relevant knowledge, but also their own feelings and warmth to each student, with appreciation to constantly make students confident, with trust to build up students' self-esteem, so that they grow up physically and psychologically, with the "virtue" to arouse their respect for teachers and teachers of the feelings of longing for the post and the industry. The heart of the job and the industry.

(2) Cultivation of the artisanal spirit in the ideology of 'body knowledge and practice' is conducive to the experience of the artisanal spirit of higher vocational students. The so-called 'body knowledge and practice' means that through personal experience, students can constantly understand the way of the road. In the process of Civic Education, higher vocational teachers should not only take teaching knowledge as their responsibility, but also take teaching students to improve their value system in practice as their responsibility.

4.2.3 Reasonable Creation of Campus Culture and Promotion of Artisanal Spirit in Civic and Political Education.

Civic education in higher vocational colleges and universities should be integrated into campus cultural activities, and the educational resources should be reasonably used to cultivate and promote the spirit of craftsmanship. Higher vocational colleges and universities can combine the cultivation of craftsmanship with campus cultural activi-

ties such as competitions, speeches and reviews into the process of ideological education and teaching to create a spiritual atmosphere for higher vocational students.

5 Conclusion

Higher vocational education shoulders the mission of cultivating applied technical talents for the society, and should integrate the artisan spirit into the ideological and political education to better help students cultivate the ability to adapt to the society, form a good vocational quality, and become high-quality skilled talents with integrity and moral quality.

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