A Review and Outlook on the Ideological and Political Research Content of Tourism Major Courses in Secondary Vocational Schools

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Abstract: At present, the influence of ideological and political education in the socialist modernization construction is growing. With the development of the times, curriculum ideological and political education has emerged as a new curriculum concept and education concept. At present, the teaching activities of tourism majors in secondary vocational schools are mainly focused on cultivating professional skills to fully prepare students for future employment, but they ignore the psychological development and needs of students. In view of the current situation of tourism course teaching in secondary vocational schools, it is hoped that by integrating ideological and political courses into classroom teaching, it will have a subtle effect on cultivating students' ideological and political awareness, professionalism and professionalism, so that students will have the awareness to adapt to future development and ability. Therefore, this study combed through the previous ideological and political research content of secondary vocational tourism major courses, tried to apply the ideological and political courses into actual teaching, and combined the characteristics of the course content to educate and guide students in all aspects. It is hoped that this research will promote the development of students' ideological and political literacy and make certain contributions to future ideological and political research on tourism major courses in secondary vocational schools.

Keywords: Secondary Vocational School; Curriculum; Ideological and Political Education; Research Review.

1. Introduction

"Curriculum ideological and political education" is a hot research topic in current ideological and political education work. "Curriculum ideological and political education" follows the laws of ideological and political education and is a curriculum concept that closely follows the trend of the times. Since General Secretary Xi Jinping proposed using curriculum teaching to do a good job in ideological and political education in 2016 and the Ministry of Education clearly put forward specific requirements for "curriculum ideological and political education" in the "Guidance Outline for the Construction of Curriculum Ideology and Politics in Colleges and Universities" in 2020, the field of vocational education has begun to study how to bridge the gap between ideological and political education and professional curriculum education, how to break the long-term disconnect between professional teaching and ideological and political education. As an important part of my country's national education, secondary vocational education cultivates professional and skilled talents as a basic requirement, and cultivating more high-quality and all-round development talents is the way forward. While cultivating students' professional skills, secondary vocational schools should also pay attention to students' ideological and political cultivation. Therefore, in the teaching process of tourism major courses in secondary vocational schools, we should also vigorously promote the construction of "curriculum ideological and political education". Based on this, this article sorts out the previous research content on the ideological and political courses of the tourism major in secondary vocational schools, analyzes the significance of the construction of "curriculum ideological and political education" in the tourism management major of secondary vocational schools, and discusses how to promote the "curriculum ideological and political education" of the tourism management major in secondary vocational schools. Several strategies were proposed for construction.

2. Literature Review of Ideological and Political Curriculum in my Country

Curriculum ideological and political research has gradually become a hot spot. Scholars have achieved a series of rich research results in different aspects of curriculum ideological and political education. However, a comprehensive and systematic knowledge map analysis of curriculum ideological and political research has not yet been found. Ideological and political research is even rarer. Hu Huazhong pointed out that colleges and universities should form a broad consensus on the basis of a deep understanding of the value of ideological and political courses and a clear conceptual connotation of ideological and political courses, improve teachers' abilities, optimize the education and teaching system, improve management service levels, and comprehensively promote the construction of ideological and political courses. Chen Jiejin and Jiang Zengguang used literature retrieval method, quantitative visual analysis method and content analysis method to summarize the ideological and political courses and ideological and political courses. Fu Wenjun combed through the academic research results on curriculum ideological and political education and analyzed the number of publications, subject distribution, research institutions, theoretical positions, and highly cited papers. He also pointed out that curriculum ideological and political research has uneven subject distribution and academic rationality. Problems include insufficient interpretation, lack of critical reflection, and low enthusiasm for research. Hou Yong and Qian Jin summarized the characteristics and existing
shortcomings of current curriculum ideological and political research, and then proposed to strengthen the internalization of curriculum ideological and political research, expand the multidisciplinary perspective of curriculum ideological and political research, and promote the systematic research of curriculum ideological and political. As well as four dimensions of innovation paths, including the practical application of ideological and political research results in innovative courses. In addition, scholars conducted a literature review on ideological and political courses by professional courses, mainly involving ideological and political courses in foreign language courses, ideological and political courses in law, and ideological and political courses in economics majors.

Curriculum ideological and political education is an important part of my country's education. Searching for "curriculum ideological and political education" by "institution" retrieved a total of 33 results from the official homepage of the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China. Read each piece of information carefully, and it is highly related to "curriculum ideological and political education". There are 8 related items in total. The earliest one can be traced back to December 29, 2016. General Secretary Xi Jinping proposed at a symposium for teachers of ideological and political theory courses in schools: "We must make good use of classroom teaching as the main channel, and ideological and political theory courses must persist in strengthening during improvement, so that all students can Courses and ideological and political theory courses go in the same direction, forming a synergistic effect. In June 2017, the Ministry of Education held an on-site promotion meeting for "Ideological and Political Curriculum" in Colleges and Universities in 2017 in Shanghai. The "Guidance Outline for the Construction of Ideological and Political Curriculum in Colleges and Universities" promotes the ideological and political education in colleges and universities. Political construction, from multiple dimensions, strategic measures to implement ideological and political courses to establish moral character and cultivate people are proposed, and the ideological and political construction of courses is promoted by clarifying the goal requirements and content focus of the ideological and political construction of the courses, scientifically designing the ideological and political teaching system of the courses, and classifying the courses based on professional characteristics. For the first time, "curriculum ideological and political education" appeared in people's sight as an independent term at the national level, marking that the construction of curriculum ideological and political education has entered a "new era."

3. Research Design

3.1. Research Sample

This article was searched from the China National Knowledge Infrastructure database with the subject term "Course Ideology and Politics". The data download time was from 2017 to June 2023. The source category was "core journals", excluding research notes, conference reviews, notices, reports, Non-research articles such as speeches, work summaries, and document releases were included, and a total of 1,225 articles were obtained as research samples.

3.2. Bibliometric Methods

This article uses statistical methods, bibliometric methods and other methods to conduct research. Drawing on keyword statistics from relevant literature, through small discussions and soliciting opinions from ideological and political education experts, the research topics of articles related to curriculum ideological and political education were divided into curriculum teaching, framework research, implementation plans, implementation paths, institutional mechanisms, general theories, there are seven major categories of professional ideological and political education. It should be noted that the research content of some papers involves more than two topics at the same time, so the topic division is not an exclusive classification with strict boundaries. There may be a certain overlap between topics. When a paper involves multiple topics, the topics will be classified according to their the core research content puts it into one of these categories.

3.3. Multi-dimensional Descriptive Statistics of Curriculum Ideological and Political Research

(1) Time distribution statistics of course ideological and political literature. Figure 1 shows the annual trend of publication of ideological and political articles in core journal courses since 2017. It can be found from Figure 1 that the development of the number of published articles on curriculum ideological and political education can be roughly divided into four stages: the embryonic period of exploration (2017), the number of papers at this stage is 12 articles per year, and the number of published articles is small; the initial stage of exploration (2018-2019 year), the average number of papers at this stage is about 63 per year, showing a stable upward trend overall; during the rapid development period (2020-2021), the average number of papers published per year at this stage is about 405, showing a rapid upward trend; stable In the development period (2021 to present), the number of papers in this stage tends to be stable, with about 600 papers published each year. The reason why the number of papers on curriculum ideological and political research has increased year by year since 2017 may be closely related to the national policy orientation: In 2017, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council issued the "Opinions on Strengthening and Improving Ideological and Political Work in Colleges and Universities under the New Situation"; in order to further implement " In 2018, the Ministry of Education began to implement the "Special Support Plan for the Training of Reserve Talents for Ideological and Political Theory Teachers in Colleges and Universities"; in 2019, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council issued the "On Deepening Several Opinions on the Reform and Innovation of Ideological and Political Theory Courses in Schools in the New Era", etc.

(2) Journal distribution statistics of course ideological and political literature. Table 1 shows the number of course ideological and political papers published in various journals since 2017. Among the sample journals, journals that have published more curriculum ideological and political articles since 2017 are Middle School Political Teaching Reference (8.57%), China Higher Education (5.22%), School Party Building and Ideological Education (4.65%), and China University Teaching (4.65%) and China Vocational and Technical Education (3.43%). The curriculum ideological and political articles published by these five journals accounted for 26.53% of the research sample.
(3) Discipline distribution statistics of course ideological and political literature. Since 2017, the subject with the most articles on curriculum ideological and political issues has been higher education, with a proportion as high as 50.21%, indicating that the existing literature is mainly focused on research on the construction of ideological and political curriculum in colleges and universities; followed by vocational education (9.45%) and foreign languages (4.81%). The ideological and political articles published by these three disciplines accounted for 64.47% of the research samples.

(4) Statistical analysis of high-frequency keywords, using SATI software to perform field extraction, frequency statistics and matrix generation of keywords. In order to avoid the interference of irrelevant keywords on the research results, the keyword data was cleaned. For example, "cultivating people with moral character" and "cultivating people" were merged into "cultivating people with moral character", and "ideological and political education" was merged with "cultivating people with moral character". "Ideological and political" was merged into "ideological and political education", etc.; keywords such as "education" and "enterprise" that covered a wide range of concepts were deleted. Table 2 shows keywords with frequencies above 30. Among them, the high-frequency keywords are moral education, ideological and political education, ideological and political courses, ideological and political construction, higher vocational colleges, teaching reform, etc.

Through the above research on curriculum ideological and political education, the following applicability rules have been found. My country’s curriculum ideological and political research is in a rising stage. With the development of the times, research hot spots are constantly changing, and the granularity is gradually refined. However, the relationship between research topics It is not close enough and the focus of ideological and political research in the curriculum needs to be strengthened. The research topics show a diversified trend, and the research hot spots evolve from the theory of ideological and political construction to the practice of ideological and political teaching. In general, most of the current topics in curriculum ideological and political research

![Graph showing annual trends in published volumes of ideological and political literature on courses](image)

**Figure 1.** Annual trends in published volumes of ideological and political literature on courses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal Title</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Middle school politics teaching reference</td>
<td>2017-2022</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>higher education in China</td>
<td>2017-2022</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>School Party Building and Ideological Education</td>
<td>2017-2022</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chinese university teaching</td>
<td>2017-2022</td>
<td>57</td>
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<tr>
<td>China Vocational and Technical Education</td>
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<td>42</td>
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<tr>
<td>Journal of Tropical Crops</td>
<td>2017-2022</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Educational Theory and Practice</td>
<td>2017-2022</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ideological and theoretical education</td>
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<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign language audio-visual teaching</td>
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<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vocational and technical education</td>
<td>2017-2022</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Technology Management Research</td>
<td>2017-2022</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ideological and theoretical education</td>
<td>2017-2022</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ideological Education</td>
<td>2017-2022</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>other</td>
<td>2017-2022</td>
<td>704</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>2017-2022</td>
<td>1225</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>
still need to be further developed, a mature research framework has not yet been formed, and the connections between different research topics are relatively not very close.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial number</th>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Serial number</th>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Establishing moral character and cultivating people</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ideological and political teaching</td>
<td>41</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ideological and political education</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ideological and political education</td>
<td>39</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ideological and political courses</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Collaborative education</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ideological and political construction</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Three-dimensional education</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vocational College</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Professional Courses</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Teaching Reform</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ideological and political elements</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


This article once again used "curriculum ideological and political" as the subject keyword and searched through the journal database, and the number of documents obtained was as high as 50,558. Then, through the advanced search subject term "curriculum ideological and political education" and including "tourism", the number of documents was 479, and the scope was further narrowed down. Specifically, there were only 22 relevant documents on the research on the ideological and political education of tourism courses in secondary vocational schools, and most of the research was concentrated in colleges and universities. and higher vocational colleges. To a certain extent, this shows that the ideological and political research on tourism courses in secondary vocational schools is not rich enough.

4.1. Main Research Content of the Literature

![Figure 2](image)

Figure 2. High-frequency word pictures of ideological and political courses in secondary vocational tourism majors

The keyword co-occurrence function in visual analysis is used here. Among them, the word "curriculum ideological and political" appears most frequently in various documents, and the centrality value of betweenness centrality also reaches the highest, indicating the important influence of the curriculum system in the research. Sex and relatedness. In addition, words such as moral education, tourism management, and ideological and political education appear more frequently (as shown in Figure 2). Various types of content are intertwined and closely related. It can be seen that the research mainly focuses on curriculum ideological and political education, curriculum reform, tourism major, etc. Combined with the specific literature content, the research hot topics of "curriculum ideological and political education" in secondary vocational tourism majors are divided into the following parts.

(1) The connotation and path of cultivating tourism professionals in secondary vocational schools

"Third," the tourism major in secondary vocational schools is the connotation and path of talent training in secondary vocational schools in the context of "curriculum ideological and political education." The implementation of curriculum ideological and political construction in secondary vocational schools is an important measure to implement curriculum education and comprehensively improve the quality of talent training. Li Yan's "Reconstruction of the Ideological and Political Knowledge Structure of Tourism Planning and Development Courses from the Perspective of New Development Concepts" and Zhang Yuan's "Exploration of the Ideological and Political Knowledge Course of "Catering Service and Management" in Secondary Vocational Schools" explain the connotation of the ideological and political courses and the The significance of the construction of ideological and political courses in vocational schools is analyzed, and the problems in the construction of ideological and political courses are analyzed, and corresponding solutions are proposed, such as "integrating the content of professional courses into curriculum ideological and political education", improving the ideological and political education capabilities of professional teachers, and innovating teaching." Means and content", so that the ideological and political construction goals of the curriculum can be successfully achieved.

(2) The main construction of “curriculum ideological and political education” in the current secondary vocational tourism major

In the actual construction process of "Ideological and Political Curriculum" in secondary vocational tourism majors, scholars unanimously believe that attention should be paid to establishing a common goal of integrating ideological and political education in secondary vocational tourism majors, so as to ensure that more reasonable teaching can be carried out...
in the future. Ideas are the forerunners of action. If we want to vigorously promote the construction of "curriculum ideological and political education" in tourism majors in secondary vocational schools, we should first establish the teaching concept of "curriculum ideological and political education" and make all teachers and students in secondary vocational schools deeply aware of the importance of tourism management majors. The importance of integrating ideological and political education into it lays a solid ideological foundation for promoting the construction of "curriculum ideological and political education" in the tourism management major. (Wang Mengyuan, 2019; Wen Subin et al., 2022; Luna, 2023) On the premise of fully understanding the overall ideological and political level and actual mastery of professional skills of tourism management students, formulate ideological and political education goals that are most suitable for students' learning levels and learning abilities, to cultivate high-quality talents with excellent skills and qualities through the integration of ideological and political elements. Under the guidance of the core socialist values, relying on the process of my improvement. (Yang Fan and Qi Zhanyong, 2022; Wang Haiyan, 2020; Dou Qin, 2020).

(3) Ideological and political construction and reform of tourism major courses in secondary vocational schools

We organize and implement the ideological and political construction and reform of tourism major courses in secondary vocational schools and guarantee the conditions. We classify these two research questions into the research content of "Ideological and Political Construction and Reform of Tourism Courses in Secondary Vocational Schools". Luna's "A Brief Talk on Tourism" The Implementation and Countermeasures of Ideological and Political Teaching in Management Professional Courses - Taking Secondary Vocational School Students as an Example", Qin Shu's "Research on the Integration Approach of "Curriculum Ideological and Political Education" in Secondary Vocational Professional Courses - Taking "Tourism Psychology" as an Example", analyzed The ideological and political education in tourism majors faces many practical confusions in the coordinated development of curriculum ideological and political education. It is proposed to reconstruct the all-person education and teaching system, all-field education curriculum system, and all-round education and governance system in secondary vocational schools to help form the formation of secondary vocational education. The effective and complementary co-education mechanism between ideological and political courses and public basic courses, professional education courses, and practical training courses can give full play to the leading role of ideological and political education in secondary vocational schools in cultivating moral character and cultivating people.

(4) Cultivation of teachers' curriculum ideological and political awareness and abilities

The construction and cultivation of teachers' curriculum ideological and political abilities. There is one document to improve teachers' curriculum ideological and political awareness and abilities, Zhang Jieshu's "Research on Strategies for Teachers of Ideological and Political Courses in Secondary Vocational Schools to Lead Ideological and Political Courses" proposes that through "promoting the formation of curriculum Consensus on ideological and political education, using student management as the basis to build a bridge between ideological and political courses, and using work platforms such as famous teacher studios to create a role model team for ideological and political courses, etc., to promote secondary vocational schools to build ideological and political courses and ideological and political courses in the same direction. The overpass forms a powerful synergy for secondary vocational schools to cultivate morality and cultivate people."

5. Inspiration and Reflection Brought by the Ideological and Political Research on Tourism Major Courses in Secondary Vocational Schools

Through in-depth exploration of the concepts, essence, structure, methods and thinking of curriculum ideological and political education, we have a more comprehensive understanding of curriculum ideological and political education. These studies reveal the important position of ideological and political courses in secondary vocational schools, and also point out the challenges and problems faced by the current ideological and political research on tourism majors in secondary vocational schools.

First of all, although ideological and political research on tourism major courses in secondary vocational schools shows a growth trend, the number of researchers is still small. Compared with the prosperity of ideological and political curriculum research in colleges and universities, the ideological and political curriculum research in secondary vocational schools appears to be relatively weak. This may be because teachers in secondary vocational schools still have a certain degree of confusion and confusion in their understanding and application of ideological and political courses. Therefore, we need more secondary vocational teachers to participate in the study of curriculum ideological and political education and jointly promote the development of curriculum ideological and political education in secondary vocational schools.

Secondly, curriculum ideological and political education is a hot research topic in tourism classroom teaching in secondary vocational schools. How to combine the characteristics of the tourism major to promote the construction of ideological and political courses in secondary vocational schools by classification, and how to integrate the ideological and political courses into the whole process of classroom teaching. This is an important issue in the current ideological and political research on the tourism major in secondary vocational schools. This reflects the concerns and needs of secondary vocational teachers for ideological and political courses, and provides us with the direction for further research.

6. Prospects for Further Research

Looking to the future, ideological and political research in tourism major courses in secondary vocational schools needs to be further emphasized. Secondary vocational schools should carry out in-depth innovative practices in curriculum ideological and political research, implement the "three education" reforms, clarify the fundamental tasks of cultivating people with moral integrity, and improve the quality of talent training. At the same time, we also need to strengthen research on the construction of the ideological and political system of tourism major courses in secondary vocational schools, and build an education system with full
collaboration, full coverage, all-round penetration, and outstanding vocational education characteristics. This requires the joint efforts of managers and teachers of our secondary vocational schools to promote the construction of ideological and political courses in secondary vocational schools based on professional characteristics, and integrate curriculum ideological and political education into the entire process of classroom teaching in secondary vocational tourism majors.

Education is a major plan for the country and the Party, and it bears the fundamental task of building moral integrity and cultivating people. Students majoring in tourism service and management in secondary vocational schools are the main force in the future development of my country's tourism industry. They should have high political consciousness, good professional ethics, strong practical ability and innovative awareness and ability, and contribute to the tourism industry. Guarantee healthy and orderly sustainable development. Curriculum ideological and political education is an important way to realize this vision. Although the current implementation of curriculum ideological and political education is indeed.

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