Reform and Challenges of Ideological and Political Education for College Students Based on Wireless Communication and Virtual Reality Technology

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With the continuous changes in ideological and political education methods in universities, the previous ideological and political teaching mode of blackboard plus PPT dictation is gradually facing the risk of being eliminated. Wireless communication and VR technology are the key points of the reform. The sense of situation, immersion, and participation that they bring is exactly what traditional ideological and political teaching lacks. This article will take college students’ ideological and political teaching as the key object, analyze the possible application of VR technology and wireless communication technology in the process of college students’ ideological and political teaching, use VR technology and wireless communication technology to simplify the process of college students’ ideological and political teaching and the current wireless communication and the advantages and difficulties of VR technology in the application of college students’ ideological and political teaching, explore how to scientifically and efficiently use wireless communication and VR technology to solve the difficulties encountered in the traditional teaching mode in the process of ideological and political teaching of college students, and provide direction for college students’ ideological and political education reform.

1. Introduction

The current new round of education reform has put forward new requirements for the development of ideological and political education for college students. Ideological and political disciplines have ushered in the challenge of change under the framework of the key requirements of the new curriculum reform. In the traditional teaching process, there are many difficulties for students to realize the core quality education of ideological and political education. However, educational informatization has achieved corresponding results under the continuous promotion of departments at all levels. The development of this kind of informatization technology also places higher requirements on ideological and political teachers in colleges and universities, especially wireless communication and VR technology. In the case of social applications in various industries, the application of wireless communication and virtual reality technology in college ideological and political education has become an important trend [1].

In foreign countries, the first school to introduce virtual reality technology into the teaching experiment process was the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States. Professors of the university established a virtual laboratory. As early as the 1980s, students of the university could pass this virtual laboratory. The laboratory conducts experimental design, circuit model modification, etc. and can also use remote test equipment to verify the success of its own experimental design. All of these only need to use their own computers, without the use of experimental equipment. In 2010, it was realized that only through mobile phones can complete the experiment [2]. In addition, virtual reality technology is also widely used in Italy, Singapore, Spain, and other countries. It can be seen that the development of virtual reality technology abroad is very rapid [3].

The domestic development of virtual reality technology is relatively slow compared to foreign development, but many domestic colleges and universities have virtual laboratories dedicated to their own students and teachers. Students and...
teachers can conduct a large number of effective virtual experiments. Peking University has independently developed a virtual experimental system that can be used for large-scale calculations, and almost two experimental systems have been implemented, namely, cache and pipeline [4]. Similarly, my country's Tsinghua University, based on the State Key Laboratory of Power Systems, has established an automobile engine detection system using virtual instruments, which can be used to detect the overall performance of automobile engines [5]. In addition to Peking University and Tsinghua University, Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics also has virtual laboratories. Based on virtual reality technology, many laboratories on virtual realization technology have been designed and constructed [6]. However, the University of Science and Technology of China is the first national-level virtual teaching simulation experiment center approved by the Ministry of Education for ideological and political education and possessing a set of virtual experiment teaching software. It can be seen that the development speed of virtual reality technology in domestic colleges and universities is very fast [7]. However, domestic research shows that the actual application of virtual reality technology in some ordinary colleges and universities is almost zero, and basically, there is no equipment to support virtual simulation experiments; so, virtual simulation experiments are still very large in the teaching of various subjects in China. Therefore, wireless communication and virtual reality technology still need to be further popularized and applied in the teaching of various disciplines [8].

As a continuously developing technology, the attempts of virtual reality technology in the field of education have never stopped. In order to fully understand the development status of domestic virtual reality technology, the author searched the CNKI database for related topics and analyzed its development status based on the line graph of the number of journal articles published. Among them, wireless communication and VR technology are the keywords. It can be seen from the broken line chart 1 that the number of papers has been on the rise from 1911 to 2020, and from 2015 to 2021, the upward trend is very obvious. It can be seen that the development of wireless communication and VR technology is the current hot spot as shown in Figure 1.

I used "wireless communication and VR technology + education," "wireless communication and VR technology + ideological and political teaching," and "wireless communication and VR technology + ideological and political experiment teaching" as keywords to search for the number of papers and make a line chart. Through the comprehensive analysis of the above four line graphs, it is found. Although wireless communication and VR technology are currently hotspots of development, the number of papers that combine wireless communication with VR technology and ideological education accounts for only 10% and the number of papers that combine wireless communication with VR technology and ideological and political teaching. There are only 55 articles in total, 35 of which are related to wireless communication and VR technology and ideological and political experimental teaching. From the above data, it can be seen that the application research of wireless communication and VR technology in the ideological and political teaching of college students is still in the initial stage. The specific situation is shown in Figure 2.

Examples of applying wireless communication and VR technology to classroom teaching are mainly the way of creating VR classrooms. Through the combination of VR glasses and smart phones, an immersive virtual environment is created for students, combined with the explanation of university teachers and the creation of VR virtual environment, so that students can learn knowledge through observation in the classroom intuitively and vividly. In the future, wireless communication and virtual reality technology will be more closely integrated with university ideological and political education [9].

2. Actual Investigation and Analysis

This article mainly adopts literature research method, questionnaire survey method, and analogy analysis method. First, through reading the relevant literature, understand the current research situation at home and abroad and then determine your own research questions based on the actual survey situation. Design a questionnaire based on the needs of the research question and distribute the questionnaire to collect data. Combining the feedback results of the questionnaire survey, comparing traditional university ideological and political teaching, and analyzing the theoretical advantages and challenges of wireless communication and VR technology in university ideological and political teaching, it also provides a theoretical reference for the application of wireless communication and VR technology in university ideological and political teaching.

After analysis and thinking, the research questions of this thesis mainly include the following three questions. First, it studies the characteristics of wireless communication and VR technology and analyzes the changes in the research enthusiasm of the combination of wireless communication, VR technology, and university ideological and political teaching in recent years. Second, combine the results of the questionnaire survey to analyze the main problems in the process of ideological and political teaching in universities and the methods to solve these problems by using wireless communication and VR technology. Third, through examples, analyze the advantages and disadvantages of wireless communication and VR technology in university ideological and political teaching. Fourth, combine reality to find possible solutions to the shortcomings of wireless communication and VR technology in university ideological and political teaching.

2.1. Brief Introduction of Questionnaire Making. The author of this thesis has read a large number of references and discovered according to his own teaching experience that many scholars and teachers have investigated the current situation of university ideological and political teaching in most regions, as well as some major difficulties faced by college students in the process of learning university ideological and political. There are two main points:
(1) Ideological and political knowledge is relatively abstract. The understanding of ideological and political concepts and the establishment of ideological and political models require strong spatial imagination and understanding capabilities. Traditional language description and two-dimensional image display can hardly enable students to fully understand some abstract ideological and political knowledge and complex ideological and political scene.

(2) Many schools do not pay enough attention to the application of new technology in ideological and political teaching, mainly because of the lack of school laboratory equipment, less available funds,
school tasks are tight, teachers only pay attention to students’ observation of the teaching results, and do not pay attention to the teaching process and other reasons. This affects the application of new technology in ideological and political teaching.

This questionnaire survey was made based on the above questions. The content of this questionnaire survey can be divided into three parts as shown in Table 1.

2.2. Analysis of Survey Results. The subject of this questionnaire survey is for college students across the country. 211 valid questionnaires were recovered, and the results of the questionnaires are now analyzed.

First, analyze the basic information of the respondents. Among them, 110 are male students, and 101 are female students. 133 students from key universities accounted for 63.03% of the total, and 78 students from ordinary universities accounted for 36.97% of the total. 54 students from first-tier city universities accounted for 25.59% of the total, 64 from second-tier city schools accounted for 30.33% of the total, 61 from other city universities accounted for 28.91% of the total, and 32 from provincial capital universities accounted for 15.17% of the total. On the whole, the people participating in the questionnaire survey come from different regions, the sample coverage is wide, and the credibility is high.

3. Analysis of the Status Quo of College Students’ Ideological and Political Study

The results of the questionnaire survey of these two questions in Table 2 show that 74.14% of students think ideological and political are very interesting, but only 20.38% of students can learn efficiently in ideological and political classrooms, and 43.60% of students have low or complete learning efficiency. I do not understand: the above data reflects that the current university ideological and political learning status is relatively poor. More than 60% of college students cannot effectively study ideological and political courses.

4. Problems Existing in College Ideological and Political Teaching

Ideological and political science is a science that combines logical thinking and debate. It is necessary for college students to conduct indepth immersive thinking while studying, to feel the philosophical meaning behind the sentence. After analyzing the status quo of college students’ ideological and political learning, it is found that the deficiencies in the teaching of college ideological and political courses mainly include the following aspects.

(1) The participation of students in university ideological and political courses is not high. Due to the large number of students in large classes, it is impossible for the teacher to pay attention to every student. The participation of students in university ideological and political classes is not high. Due to the large number of teachers in large classes, it is impossible for the teacher to pay attention to every student. Even if the students are very active, they will not get feedback and their enthusiasm will gradually decrease.

(2) Ideological and political courses involve more abstract philosophical concepts, for example, Marx’s theory. In the past, ideological and political teaching in colleges used to be dictated by teachers to complete the teaching. The level of understanding of ideological and political courses by college teachers will directly affect the learning effect of students. Some philosophical concepts cannot be fully dictated by students in a single class. Understand its connotation, and only through other activities that are more immersive can students thoroughly understand.

(3) The current expectation of ideological and political teaching in colleges and universities of the Ministry of Education requires students to interact and bring in learning. In fact, colleges and universities only arrange PPT teaching at most, and the interaction and the sense of bringing in pictures and videos involved cannot really satisfy college students. Learning needs and college ideological and political topics need a more immersive device to stimulate students’ interest in learning.

5. Based on the Revolutionary Advantages of Wireless Communication and VR Technology in University Ideological and Political Teaching

Wireless communication technology and VR technology are essentially connected together, because the transmission of VR images and the collection of user actions involve wireless communication technology. The development of VR technology can be briefly divided into the following three types:

(1) Complety immersed. Connect to the corresponding device through the VR eye, allowing the user to be fully immersed.

(2) Desktop VR system. Similar to watching the video directly, the user watches a more realistic VR scene through the computer screen, and the sense of immersion is weaker than that of the first one.

(3) Enhanced VR system. Convenient to carry, the user’s senses are more intense, thus immersing in the virtual world.

After analysis, the author found that the VR technology that is more suitable for teaching practice in the future is fully immersed wireless communication and VR technology, because this kind of VR technology can realize the function of a teacher tutoring dozens of students in college ideological and political classes, it can also observe and collect students’ learning conditions, adjust teaching strategies in time, and correctly guide students’ learning process. In general,
immersive VR technology can achieve a win-win situation for teachers and students in ideological and political teaching in colleges and universities, teachers can more easily achieve better teaching results, and students can also grasp knowledge more firmly [10].

Because wireless communication and VR technology are still less used in college ideological and political classrooms, there is a lack of relevant references. I refer to online materials to summarize the possible advantages of wireless communication and VR technology in university ideological and political classroom teaching.

(1) Wireless communication and VR technology can create more realistic teaching situations. When the fully immersive VR images are played, the students’ sense of hearing and vision is thoroughly mobilized, and they devote themselves to the corresponding ideological and political teaching images. This kind of teaching is like the game images that students usually encounter and can even make students real experience the historical connotation of the picture, so as to better grasp the ideological and political knowledge [11].

(2) Wireless communication and VR technology can optimize the ideological and political learning process of college students, mainly to improve personal presence and attention. In the VR teaching mode, every student is the master of the classroom and can easily participate in the interaction with the teacher. This teaching mode solves the problem of low efficiency of listening to the students in the back row in traditional teaching, so that every student has enough opportunities to participate, and it is easy to get a sense of satisfaction in learning and ultimately enhance the learning effect [12].

(3) Wireless communication and VR technology can establish virtual models to help students understand ideological and political concepts and establish problem-solving ideas and methods. It can break through the limitations of the blackboard. The 3D model established through wireless communication, and VR technology can enable students to have a concise and intuitive understanding of ideological and political models and can deepen students’ understanding [13].

(4) Convenient and fast. The use of wireless communication and VR technology for ideological and political experiment teaching breaks through the limitations of teaching venues, teaching equipment and teaching time in traditional teaching. Students do not even need to go to the teacher, and the teacher does not need to prepare related equipment in advance. They can conduct experiments in the classroom in time, which saves teaching time and makes ideological and political teaching more convenient.

(5) Economical. The use of wireless communication and VR teaching does not have to consider the wear and damage of some equipment such as chalk and blackboard in the teaching. There is no need to worry about the losses caused by operating errors. Students can continue to try and explore during the course. In some remote schools lacking teaching equipment, wireless communication and VR technology can also be used for experimental teaching, thereby reducing the cost of each school.

(6) The experimental resources are abundant, which can meet the teaching in different scenarios, using VR and wireless communication to teach can set the teaching conditions according to actual needs. For example, a certain course needs to play the VR images of Red Boat Spirit and Jinggangshan Reunion. These can all be adjusted by background needs. Breaking through the limitations of the real environment can enable students to observe the historical real situation in a more real situation.

(7) High safety. The use of VR for ideological and political teaching can enable students to conduct some more dangerous explorations in traditional teaching, avoid the possible harm to students in the
exploration, and also reduce the environmental pollution caused by harmful substances generated in the exploration. For example, students can experience dangerous scenes such as the Long March process that are simulated in the VR environment. VR ideological and political teaching does not have any pollution and danger, ensuring that every student can explore various ideological and political knowledge in a safe state.

(8) Ideological and political scenarios are intuitive and obvious and can directly analyze the results. The use of wireless communication technology and VR for ideological and political teaching can adjust the speed of the occurrence of the situation, slow down those ideological and political phenomena that reflect relatively quickly, and can also enlarge and observe the ideological and political phenomena that are not obvious. At the same time, you can use the computer to directly process the ideological and political knowledge data and reflect it in the form of tables and images, which is more beneficial for students to master the ideological and political knowledge.

6. Conclusion

Although wireless communication and VR technology have great application prospects in university ideological and political teaching, there are still many challenges in applying wireless communication and VR technology to classrooms. The main problems at present are as follows.

(1) High research and development costs. At present, the main form of wireless communication and VR technology used in teaching is the virtual laboratory developed under the desktop VR system. There is still a long way to go to the application of immersive VR teaching. Developing suitable software and maintaining the normal operation of the system requires a lot of consumption. But with the advancement of science and technology, this problem will definitely be solved reasonably.

(2) Teacher requirements are difficult to meet. After wireless communication and VR technology are applied to actual teaching, it is a big challenge for teachers. Teachers need to learn to develop teaching courseware suitable for VR systems and deal with the failures that may occur in the classroom. At present, these requirements are for the vast majority of It is difficult for teachers to achieve.

(3) The school hardware facilities are difficult to meet the requirements. To use wireless communication and VR technology for classroom teaching, the school should at least configure a distributed VR system for each class and at the same time ensure that the school achieves full coverage of the 4G network, or 5G network, equipped with a large number of wireless communication related equipment to collect VR transfers. It is still difficult for most schools to complete the construction of the above supporting facilities, because it requires a lot of financial resources.

(4) Lack of corresponding reference. VR teaching is a new thing, there is no corresponding theory to support, and there is no reference example. All teachers can only cross the river by feeling the stones; so, there may be many unexpected problems in the teaching practice.

(5) May cause social controversy. Wireless communication and VR technology is a new technology, while the education field is very traditional. In the process of integrating new technologies into traditional industries, many people may not be optimistic about it, and great controversy occurs.

Data Availability

Data sharing not applicable to this article as no datasets were generated or analyzed during the current study.

Conflicts of Interest

The author declares that he has no conflicts of interest.

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