

Extract the Customs Spirit, Casting the Customs Soul—Reformation and Innovation of Teaching of Civics Courses in *Customs Management*



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Abstract

The effect of moral education is the fundamental standard to test all the work of colleges and universities. Ideological and political construction can help students to shape the correct world outlook, outlook on life and values, which will determine the long-term stability and the rise of the country. The teaching of civics courses in *Customs Management* focuses on “refining the spirit of customs and casting the soul of customs”, analyzes the problems to be solved, and explores the reformation, innovation and effectiveness of teaching of civics courses.

Keywords

Customs People, Customs Soul, Teaching of Civics Courses, Teaching Reform

1. Introduction

According to Article 2 of the Customs Law of the People’s Republic of China, the Customs of the People’s Republic of China is the national authority for the supervision and management of entry and exit. It is the state administrative organ that supervises and manages the means of transportation, goods, luggage, postal articles and other articles entering and leaving the customs territory according to the law, collects customs duties and other taxes and fees, investigates and seizes smuggling, and is responsible for compiling customs statistics and handling other customs operations. Therefore, as an administrative and law enforcement department, customs officers must know the law, understand the law, and abide by the law, administer the law and serve as a gatekeeper for the country.

With the goal of building a first-class institution of higher education with distinctive customs characteristics, serving national strategies and having international influence, our college aims to cultivate highly qualified customs manage-

ment professionals of applied, composite and foreign-related types that meet the needs of the customs industry and economic and social development. The “Spirit of Customs” is: “Loyalty to the State”. Huangpu Customs Group, Customs Spirit: Loyalty and Guardianship [J], Journal of Shanghai Customs College, 2007.

Our students, as future customs officers, must define their identity as “professional customs officers”, strengthen the core value of “country first”, and build the “customs soul” of customs.

Customs management should not only address the quality and efficiency of customs management as an administrative and law enforcement agency, but also the quality and efficiency of customs business management. Therefore, in the teaching of Civics in the Introduction to Customs Management course, students should not only learn about general customs knowledge, basic customs duties, customs administrative system and customs business functions, form an interest in their major, accurately recognize the importance of the work they will do in the future, guide them to respect the power of law enforcement, and cultivate a good sense of professional ethics, law-abiding and law enforcement. It is also necessary to make clear to students the importance of customs at the gates of the country from ancient times to the present, to recognize the non-traditional functions of customs in protecting the security of the national environment, to stimulate students’ enthusiasm for their profession and patriotism, and to enhance their loyalty to customs and their sense of responsibility to society. Thus, they will provide human resources and intellectual support for China’s customs career, fulfill the corresponding international obligations, and contribute more to the construction of a new customs service with socialist characteristics in the new era.

2. Problems that need to be solved in the teaching of “Introduction to Customs Management” course in Civics

Focusing on “refining the customs spirit and casting the customs soul”, the following four problems need to be solved in the teaching of “Introduction to Customs Management”.

1) The integration of the values of the “customs spirit” with classroom teaching. General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out in his speech that “we must draw rich nutrients from the core socialist values we promote and carry forward, otherwise they will not have vitality and influence.” How to make students actively integrate into the classroom and comprehend the excellent Chinese traditional culture and socialist values is an urgent requirement in the teaching of Civics in the curriculum. In order to realize the organic integration between the teaching of Civics and professional courses, it is necessary to find the integration point between “Civics content” and professional knowledge, and establish the connection between the two in an effective way, so as to naturally introduce Civics content in the teaching of professional courses and realize the comprehensive development of Civics education. The reform and optimization of the teaching content, teaching methods and evaluation system of the course “Introduction to Customs Management” can further strengthen students’ understanding and acceptance of knowledge and theory, inherit the excellent Chinese traditional culture, refine the customs spirit and practice the core socialist values, enhance teachers’ control over the classroom and integrate the quality and effect of education.

2) The problem of insufficient practical skills of students. The element of thinking and government is always changing, and the knowledge education in the professional classroom comes from the need of real problems. The close connection between thinking and government education and real life is conducive to guiding students to realize the importance of mastering advanced thinking and government knowledge, thus stimulating their interest and enthusiasm in practicing the core socialist values while further exploring the research topics of the professional courses. How to make students aware of the achievements, difficulties and challenges in the development of China’s customs management and the impact of these problems on the country, society, enterprises and the public, etc., in the teaching of the course “Introduction to Customs Management”, so as to encourage students to develop a strong patriotic passion, actively guide them to think about the strategies to be adopted, and thus establish the spirit of responsibility and commitment to serve the country and society in their hearts. To enhance students’ practical skills by taking the solution of social problems as the guide.

3) The problem of inadequate operation mechanism of collaborative education among the school, school government and school enterprises. The report of the 19th Party Congress proposes to “improve vocational education and training system, deepen the integration of industry and education, school-enterprise cooperation.” The revolution in science and technology and the new requirements of industrial change have put forward requirements for future talents, so in the process of training talents, more and more emphasis is placed on school-enterprise combination and integration of industry and education. On the basis of establishing the new development concept, it is necessary to serve the strategy of customs modernization and the need to achieve high-quality employment in the Civic Education of the course “Introduction to Customs Management”, study how to dovetail with the development trend of science and technology and market demand, take the integration of industry and education and school-enterprise cooperation as the hand to improve the quality of classroom education and actively serve customs and local economy.

4) The problem of insufficient openness and collaboration in the form of teaching organization. Due to the development of science and technology and the acceleration of the process of knowledge updating, human beings have entered the era of lifelong education. The learning method that relies on information technology to integrate real and virtual situations, and the learning that collaborates, shares and advances with others, will completely change the traditional education concept and education learning method. Based on information technology, how can the Civic Education of "Introduction to Customs Management" course be based on students' independent, cooperative and inquiry learning, and how to cultivate students' ability to collect and process information, acquire knowledge, analyze and solve customs management problems, and communicate and cooperate, so as to change students' learning attitude, guide them to realize the importance of guarding the national gate, and cultivate their professional loyalty and sense of responsibility. This will change students' learning attitude, lead them to realize the importance of guarding the national gate, and cultivate their sense of professional loyalty and responsibility.

3. Reform of Civic Science Teaching in the course of "Introduction to Customs Management"

(1) Integrate knowledge and practice, and educate people in practice. The combination of theory and practice in the Civics teaching of the course cultivates students' practical ability and enhances their professional self-confidence and loyalty. For example, teachers take students into the community to do nautical publicity; teachers guide student teams to participate in the National Innovation and Entrepreneurship Competition and Challenge Cup every year; sign student internship bases to strengthen cooperation between the off-school, school-enterprise and school government.

(2) Teaching and learning, cohesion of the course thinking and politics synergy. Since the construction of the course of thinking and politics education, the course team has integrated the elements of thinking and politics into the teaching of the course, revised and supplemented the course of thinking and politics syllabus, lesson plans, teaching design, etc., and prepared a collection of cases; invited relevant teachers and leaders into the classroom to listen to the lessons, and actively go to observe other courses of thinking and politics, mutual exchange, mutual promotion; carried out the evaluation of students on the effect of the design of the course of thinking and politics part, and We have carried out the evaluation activity of the students' effect on the design of the Civics part of the curriculum, and explored and grew together with students.

(3) Innovate the classroom teaching methods and methods of course Civics, and integrate the construction objectives of course Civics into the course teaching process. In order to make students understand more deeply that Customs is an administrative and law enforcement department, a paramilitary disciplinary force that is politically firm, operationally proficient, and committed, we need to reform and innovate teaching methods and approaches. Not only do we need to build online teaching resources for the course, but we also need to use teaching methods such as classroom topic sharing, role-playing, going out of the classroom to serve the society, and case studies.

1) Classroom topic sharing. In addition to teaching relevant customs business knowledge in the classroom, teachers should let students form groups in each chapter to collect knowledge on certain topics, share them on the podium, and then discuss them collectively to expand their understanding of customs management knowledge and increase their professional self-confidence and awareness of responsibility for law compliance and enforcement.

2) Role play. For example, during the lecture on customs risk management, a classroom drama was conducted in which students wrote, directed, and acted in a real customs integrity case modeled on the "Yuanhua case" to experience the importance of customs integrity. The students were made to realize that the political quality, business ability, discipline and moral character of customs officers are very important to the overall development of the customs service.

3) Go beyond the classroom and serve the society. After teaching about customs supervision, teachers lead students to go into the community, carry out nautical propaganda, use professional knowledge to serve the community, guide people to know and obey the law and consciously maintain social order. At the same time, it brings students a sense of professional confidence and identity, and makes them feel the mission and responsibility as future customs officers.

4) Case study. In the classroom of Curriculum Civics, teachers should pay attention to case teaching and students' analysis and discussion. When teaching customs management functions, the case of "foreign garbage" smuggling is used to introduce the non-traditional functions of customs. Through discussion, students will appreciate the importance of Customs being a good gatekeeper and a good gatekeeper for a "beautiful China". Using the case studies, students are asked to spontaneously consider what role Customs plays and what impact it has on the country and society. As future customs officers, how can they play their role? From there, they feel the importance of the work they do and show their burning family and country feelings.

(4) The construction of the methodological mechanism for the assessment and evaluation of the course Civics.

Since the course learning, through case studies, role plays and related discussions and exchanges to promote students' understanding of theoretical knowledge, strengthen the communication and cooperation skills among students, increase the enthusiasm, initiative and creativity in learning the course, guide students to know and abide by the law, and streng-

then professional self-confidence and identity. Then, the traditional assessment method is no longer suitable. In addition to continuing the combination of the usual grades and the final examination results, the weighting of the activities in the usual grades has been adjusted. The usual grades mainly look at the students' performance in participating in classroom teaching and the initiative in exploring the course content, as well as whether the students can have the correct core values and the professionalism of serving with integrity, morality and law in the activities.

4. Innovation and effectiveness of teaching Civics in the course “Introduction to Customs Management”

4.1. Innovation of teaching Civics of the course “Introduction to Customs Management”

Serve the society and apply what you have learned. Using the practical teaching method of “going out of school and making things silent”, we let students speak with their professions, let them do things with their professions, let social practice evaluate students, let social evaluation guide students to do and not do something, and strengthen the leading role of theoretical knowledge. While social activities bring students a sense of professional confidence and identity, they make students feel the mission and responsibility as future customs officers, and also guide every citizen to know and obey the law and consciously maintain the social order.

4.2. Establish an online independent learning platform

Integrate information technology into classroom teaching and use online learning platforms such as WeChat and online open courses to guide students to carry out a combination of online and offline learning and discussion activities outside the first classroom.

4.3. Effectiveness of teaching Civics of the course “Introduction to Customs Management”

1) The level of the construction of the course's Civic Science and Politics teachers has been improved. By reforming and innovating the teaching of the Introduction to Customs Management course in the field of Civics and Politics, feeding teaching with scientific research, and guiding students to participate in innovation and entrepreneurship competitions and professional competitions, the teachers' ability in teaching Civics and Politics and the level of students' academic guidance have been improved.

2) Improve students' practical ability and comprehensive quality. The students are also very positive about the teaching of Civics and Politics in the course. Ideal beliefs, promote social responsibility and serve the overall interests of society. In addition, students participate in the “Zhixing Cup” Shanghai Student Social Practice Project Competition, “Challenge Cup” Shanghai Student Extracurricular Academic Science and Technology Competition, “Challenge Cup” Shanghai Student Entrepreneurial Plan Competition and other subject competitions. In addition, students participated in the “Zhixing Cup” Shanghai Student Social Practice Project Competition, “Challenge Cup” Shanghai Student Extracurricular Academic Science and Technology Works Competition, “Challenge Cup” Shanghai Student Entrepreneurial Plan Competition and other disciplinary competitions and scientific and creative activities, all of which obtained excellent results.

3) Improve the influence of school and profession. Teachers lead students to go deep into the community, carry out the sea publicity, use professional knowledge to serve the community, guide people to know the law and abide by the law, and play a good role of demonstration.

5. Conclusion

The effectiveness of moral education is the fundamental standard to test all the work of colleges and universities. The construction of curriculum thinking and politics can help students shape correct world view, life view and value, which will determine the long term stability of the country as well as the rise of the country. The teaching of “Introduction to Customs Management” will continue to refine the customs spirit and forge the customs soul. “We will continue to refine the spirit of customs and build the spirit of customs by learning from the advanced experience and practices of the curriculum.

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