

Theory and Path of Transforming Red Resources into Teaching Resources for Ideological and Political Education: A Case Study of Red Resources in Zhaoqing, Guangdong Province

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Abstract: Taking Zhaoqing district of Guangdong Province as an example, this paper discusses the theory and path of transforming red resources into teaching resources of ideological and political education. First of all, accurate definition of red resources is the premise of development and utilization, and clear definition is helpful to scientifically grasp the breadth and depth of development. Secondly, through integration and systematization, red resource database is established, resource catalog is compiled, and census and evaluation are carried out to ensure effective management and utilization of resources. Thirdly, integrate red resources into education and teaching, enhance students' participation and learning effect through curriculum integration, thematic teaching and practical activities, and help students construct emotional identity, theoretical identity and political identity. Through these paths and methods, the red resources in Zhaoqing can better serve education and social development, cultivate students' patriotic feelings and sense of identity with the Party, and provide a strong spiritual motivation for realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

1. Introduction

Red resources are generated in the practice of the Communist Party of China using Marxist positions, viewpoints and methods to answer and solve China's problems, which is the proof of the history of hard struggle led by the Communist Party of China, and the code of the Party from victory to victory. The effective transformation of regional red resources into teaching resources can enrich the heritage of ideological and political education in colleges and universities, promote the "two-way flow" of red resources and college education, and help to enhance the realistic explanatory power of ideological and political theory education. The unique geographical affinity

advantage of regional red resources provides convenient fresh teaching materials for ideological and political teaching, which can better improve the education effect and help students construct emotional identity, theoretical identity and political identity while activating the red gene.

2. Presentation of Problem

The study of red resources is a new topic in recent years. In recent years, the value of red resources in education and teaching, especially the ideological and political education value of young students, has been discussed more. Through the summary analysis of the existing theory and practice of regional red resources transformation research, it is found that regional red resources can provide fresh reasoning textbooks and vivid history classes for the construction of "big ideological and political courses", which can effectively enhance the appeal and education effect of "big ideological and political courses". However, the regional red resources have the characteristics of "long history", "scattered spatial distribution", "extension of educational value" and "nobility of external posture". However, there are relatively few researches on why red resources should be transformed into educational and teaching resources. In my opinion, in order to understand the inevitability of the transformation of red resources, we need to investigate from the perspective of red resources themselves, and first of all, we should interpret the inevitability of its transformation from the definition of red resources. The definition of red resources directly affects the understanding of red resources. Different definitions will lead to different understandings of red resources, and then affect the understanding of the necessity of their transformation.

Therefore, the accurate definition of red resources is the fundamental basis and logical starting point for the establishment of "transformation theory". Specifically, red resources refer to all kinds of material and intangible cultural heritage with historical, cultural, educational and spiritual values formed in the practice of revolution, construction and reform under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. These resources not only record the glorious course and great achievements of the Party, but also carry the Party's spirit of struggle, revolutionary ideals and core socialist values, and are valuable spiritual wealth and cultural resources of the Chinese nation. Through the accurate definition of red resources, we can clarify their unique role and value in education, so as to provide a solid theoretical basis for transforming them into educational teaching resources. Therefore, the accurate definition of red resources is a key step to ensure their effective transformation and utilization. How to effectively develop regional red resources and transform them into "big ideological and political course" education and teaching resources is a theoretical and practical problem in front of us, which is also the research space and research problem of this paper.

3. The Concept Definition and Importance of Red Resources

The accurate definition of red resources is a key step to ensure their effective transformation and utilization. There are broad and narrow definitions of the concept of "red resources" in academic circles. The broad sense of red resources refers to the cultural landscape and spirit condensed in all revolutionary activities that can conform to the historical trend and carry forward the spirit of patriotism. In the narrow sense, red resources mainly refer to the historical traces and spiritual heritage formed during the Second Civil Revolutionary War, the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and the War of Liberation led by the people after the founding of the Communist Party of China. At the same time, there is a controversy about the temporal extension of "red resources". One view is that red resources refer only to the spirit and its carrier during the Revolutionary War period, excluding the period after the founding of the People's Republic. For example, Li Kangping believes that "red resources were created by the Chinese people under the leadership of the

Communist Party of China in the long and arduous revolutionary practice." Another view holds that the time concept of red resources should include the period of new democratic revolution and socialist construction [1]. For example, Geng Qi believes that "' red resources' refer to the great revolutionary spirit and carrier formed by the Chinese people of all ethnic groups under the leadership of the Communist Party of China in revolutionary struggle and construction practice." Zhu Xiaoli believes that "Red resources" refers to the sum of the revolutionary spirit and carrier that the Chinese people created and formed before the new democratic revolution to reform and opening up under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, which can be developed and utilized for us today, and must be transformed to highlight its contemporary value. [2]" These different views reflect the different understandings of the time range of red resources in the academic community, which need to be further explored and unified [3].

From the perspective of modern Chinese, "red resources" is a biased phrase, in which "resources" is the core word. Red resources have both tangible material and intangible spiritual forms. But no matter what kind of form, the main body and utility of resources are its core characteristics. In many current definitions of red resources, more emphasis is placed on the modifier "red" and less attention is paid to the core word "resource". This kind of definition may lead to the underestimation of the utility of red resources, and then affect its transformation and development. Therefore, highlighting the importance of the core word "resources" is the key to ensure the scientific and practical concept of red resources. At the same time, it is necessary to highlight the status of "transformation" in the definition of the concept of red resources. As a relic of history, red resources themselves cannot play an active role in education, only through effective transformation, can reveal its social value. Revolutionary monuments, for example, can educate visitors through the glorious history they contain only when they are visited and felt by those they educate. Therefore, effective "transformation" is the main way to realize the social value of red resources. In the definition of the concept of "red resources", highlighting the important position of "transformation" and making it more acceptable to the majority of the audience is the key to make the concept of "red resources" more realistic. "To promote the construction of 'big ideological and political course' with resource transformation, in addition to enhancing the understanding of the importance of resource transformation, it is also necessary to strengthen the grasp of the law of resource transformation process." However, in the existing theoretical achievements, this point has not been paid enough attention [4].

4. The Necessity of Red Resource Transformation

As an important achievement of the revolution, construction and reform under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, red resources have rich historical and cultural value. "To explore red cultural resources, we should pay attention to the protection and utilization of tangible heritage, but also pay attention to the distillation and sublimation of spiritual connotation, and inherit red cultural genes." However, these resources themselves are static and need to be effectively transformed to play their educational functions [5].

4.1 Expand the Educational Function of Red Resources

Transforming red resources into educational and teaching resources can make them more vividly present in front of students and enhance their historical consciousness and patriotic feelings. For example, through field visits, special lectures, multimedia displays and other means, students can more intuitively understand the struggle course and heroic deeds of revolutionary martyrs, so as to be deeply educated and inspired.

4.2 Enrich Ideological and Political Education

The current ideological and political education content is relatively simple, mainly depends on textbooks and classroom teaching. Transforming red resources into educational and teaching resources can enrich educational content and provide diversified teaching materials. These resources include not only material cultural heritage such as revolutionary sites and memorials, but also intangible cultural heritage such as the deeds of heroes, revolutionary stories, and red literary and artistic works. Through these rich resources, students can gain a more comprehensive understanding of the Party's history and theory, and enhance their sense of party identity and confidence in the socialist path.

4.3 Improve the Utilization Rate of Educational Resources

Red resources are valuable educational resources, but if there is no effective transformation and utilization, the value of these resources will be difficult to give full play to. Through systematic development and utilization, the utilization rate of red resources can be improved, so that it can play a role in the wider field of education. For example, integrating red resources into ideological and political theory courses in colleges and universities, history education courses in primary and secondary schools, and patriotic education activities in communities can maximize the use of resources and improve the educational effect.

4.4 Promote the Inheritance and Development of Red Culture

Red culture is an important component of socialist culture with Chinese characteristics, carrying the Party's spirit of struggle and revolutionary ideals. Transforming red resources into educational and teaching resources can promote the inheritance and development of red culture. Through educational activities, red culture can be better passed on to the younger generation and inspire their patriotic feelings and sense of historical responsibility. In addition, innovation and enrichment in the transformation process, such as the use of modern information technology and the development of interactive experience activities, can make red culture closer to contemporary society and enhance its sense of The Times and attractiveness.

5. Red Resource Transformation Path

The development and utilization of red resources is the ultimate destination of carrying out research on red resources. "Red resources have extremely rich ideological and political education value" [6], which is a high-quality resource for ideological and political education in colleges and universities in the new era. As an important achievement of the revolution, construction and reform practice under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, red resources not only record the glorious history and great achievements of the Party, but also carry the Party's fighting spirit and revolutionary ideals. However, these resources themselves are static and need to be effectively transformed to play their educational functions and social values. Taking Zhaoqing District of Guangdong Province as an example, this paper discusses the path of red resource transformation from three aspects: integration and systematization, education and teaching application, and modern technology empowerment.

5.1 Integration and Systematization

The integration of scattered red resources to form a systematic resource base is the basis of red

resource transformation. Through integration, the comprehensiveness and integrity of resources can be ensured, which is convenient for subsequent development and utilization. The specific measures include establishing red resource database, compiling red resource catalog and carrying out red resource survey. Specific measures: First, the use of modern information technology, the establishment of red resources database, including all kinds of red resources detailed information, including text, pictures, videos, etc. The establishment of database can realize the centralized management and efficient utilization of resources, and provide solid data support for subsequent development and research. For example, Zhaoqing City can establish a municipal red resource database to record the information of red resources within the city, which is convenient for academic research and education and teaching reference. Second, compile a detailed red resource catalog, classify and organize, easy to consult and use. The red resource catalog can be classified by time, place, type, etc., so that all kinds of resources are clear at a glance. For example, it can be classified according to the revolutionary war period, socialist construction period, reform and opening up period, etc., and classified according to the types of revolutionary sites, memorials, historical relics, etc., so as to make the catalog more systematic and scientific.

5.2 Educational Teaching Application

Integrating red resources into the process of education and teaching is an important way to transform it. Through various forms of teaching application, students' participation and learning effect can be enhanced, so that the red culture will be deeply rooted in people's hearts. "The key to the integration of red resources into the ideological and political courses and courses of colleges and universities is to find the right combination point, entry point and focus." Implementation method [7]: First, curriculum integration. Integrate red resources into ideological and political theory courses, history courses, cultural courses, etc., to enrich the course content and enhance the attraction and educational effect of the course. For example, the topic of red culture can be added to the ideological and political theory course, so that students can have a deeper understanding of the party's history and theory through case analysis and discussion. Second, thematic teaching. Carry out special teaching activities on red culture, such as special lectures, seminars, academic reports, etc., to deeply explore the historical background and spiritual connotation of red resources. Thematic teaching can invite experts and scholars to give lectures, and through in-depth explanation and discussion, students can have a more comprehensive and profound understanding of red culture. For example, "Red Culture Week" activities can be held regularly to invite Party history experts and revolutionary descendants to give special lectures to enhance students' sense of participation and learning effect.

5.3 Empowered by Modern Technology

Modern information technology, such as virtual reality, augmented reality and digital media, will be used to present red resources to the audience in a more vivid and interactive form to improve its communication effect and educational value. "With the help of modern advanced information technology, a number of red education resource websites and multimedia teaching courseware are constructed to realize the transformation of red resources into education and teaching resources." Specific implementation measures [8]: First, virtual reality. The Red Culture virtual reality experience project is developed to allow students to understand historical events and heroes more intuitively through immersive experiences. Virtual reality technology can simulate historical scenes, make students feel as if they are there, and enhance the sense of substitution and experience of learning. For example, the virtual reality project "The Battle Course of the Ye Ting Independent Regiment" can be developed to allow students to experience the battle course of the Ye Ting

Independent Regiment in a virtual environment. Second, the digital museum. Building a digital museum of red culture, providing online exhibitions, virtual Tours and other services, so that more people can easily access red resources. Digital museums can break through the limitations of time and space, making the dissemination of red resources more extensive and convenient. For example, the "Zhaoqing Red Culture Digital Museum" can be built to provide online exhibitions, virtual Tours, interactive learning and other functions to attract more young people to participate in learning.

6. Conclusions

The protection and utilization of red resources is a long and complicated process. In the process of development and utilization, how to balance the protection and utilization of resources is an important problem. On the one hand, excessive development may cause damage to resources, affecting their historical value and educational value. On the other hand, inadequate use of resources will waste, cannot play its due role. For example, in the process of developing the former site of the Yeting Independent Regiment, Zhaoqing City once faced the problem of balance between resource protection and utilization. As an important revolutionary site, the site has high historical and educational value. However, excessive tourism development may have an impact on the preservation of the old site. To this end, Zhaoqing City has taken a variety of measures, such as limiting the number of tourists, strengthening the maintenance and management of the old site, and carrying out special education activities of red culture, so as to ensure the reasonable development and effective protection of resources.

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