

RESEARCH ON THE REFORM OF FILM AND TELEVISION PRACTICAL EDUCATION UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF CHINESE- STYLE MODERNIZATION

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Abstract

Chinese-style modernization is a development model rooted in China's soil and integrating wisdom from both ancient and modern times, as well as from both China and abroad. This grand background points out the direction for deepening the reform of film and television practical education in institutions of higher learning. Chinese universities and colleges can embark on this reform from the aspects of curriculum design, teaching content, teaching methods, practical platforms and teaching resources, adhering to the specific approach of “theoretical guidance–grasp the key–look forward to the future”, and keep in mind the main goals of practical education reform, so as to establish a Chinese-style film and television practical education system that centers on students and emphasizes the cultivation of innovation and practical abilities under the background of Chinese-style modernization. This will comprehensively elevate the quality and standard of China's film and television practical education.

Keywords: Chinese-style Modernization, Film and Television Practical Education; Education Reform, Reform Idea.

INTRODUCTION

Chinese-style modernization is a developmental model rooted in China's soil and integrated with wisdom from both ancient and modern times, as well as from both at home and abroad. It is not only an inheritance and innovation of China's long history and culture but also a positive response to the diversity and inclusiveness of the world's modernization process. While providing a precise orientation for China's national development path, Chinese-style modernization also points out a new direction for the reform of education, especially in the field of film and television practical education.

As a crucial component of the higher education system, the core value of film and television practical education lies in transforming abstract theoretical knowledge into vivid and concrete practical experiences. In this process, students, by intuitively feeling the charm of film and television art and personally operating tools such as cameras and editing software, not only acquire abundant perceptual knowledge and direct experience but also cultivate their pursuit of beauty, observation of images, and critical thinking about society in a subtle way. Under the background of Chinese-style modernization, film and television practical education is no longer merely about the transmission of skills; it has become an essential platform for cultural inheritance and innovation. It bears the historical mission of disseminating China's voice, narrating China's stories, and presenting China's image.

The development of film and television practical education also faces numerous challenges amidst the prejudice of "liberal arts being useless" and the utilitarian tendency in practical teaching. Some universities overly pursue competition results and award honors, neglecting the cultivation of students' comprehensive qualities and social responsibility. On the student side, the lack of long-term planning and systematic thinking may lead to insufficient motivation for practice and difficulty in closely integrating learned knowledge with the overall national development strategy. Therefore, under the background of Chinese-style modernization, it is urgent for higher education institutions to deepen the reform of film and television practical education and establish a Chinese-style film and television practical education system that is student-centered and focuses on the cultivation of innovation and practical abilities. Integrating the "Chinese-style modernization" initiative into the overall layout of film and television practical teaching, tapping into the unique charm of Chinese traditional culture, promoting innovative development in higher education, and facilitating the alignment of educational practices with social needs have become important opportunities for the current reform of film and television practical education in universities.

1. The Specific Contents of the Reform in Chinese-Style Film and Television Practical Education

Education reform represents a comprehensive endeavor to profoundly restructure the education system, marked by the meticulous orchestration and continuous iteration of various teaching elements. It comprehensively touches upon the remodeling of curriculum frameworks, the contemporary expansion of teaching knowledge, the innovative adoption of teaching and learning strategies, the optimized construction of practical environments, as well as the efficient integration and updating of educational resources, all of which jointly propel the comprehensive evolution of the educational ecosystem. Researching and analyzing these teaching elements can drive the reform of film and television practical education in Chinese colleges and universities within the context of Chinese-style modernization, and contribute to the establishment of a Chinese-style film and television practical education system.

1.1 Update Teaching Content Based on the Current Curriculum Status

Under the background of continuous deepening reform and innovation in the current higher education system, updating the teaching content of specialized film and television practical courses as well as university-wide elective courses has become a crucial measure to improve teaching quality, broaden students' horizons, and cultivate talents who can adapt to future industry demands.

For existing practical courses in film and television, such as digital videography and film and television advertising production, the updating of teaching content should closely focus on two core objectives: strengthening students' practical operational skills and integrating nationalized artistic techniques. In teaching practice, teachers should delve deeply into the essence of traditional Chinese culture and extract cinematic art expression methods and techniques that can be used for reference, such as the compositional rules and mood creation from classical aesthetics, as well as color usage and narrative structures from folk art. These elements should

be integrated into the course content. Through case studies, hands-on training, and other methods, students will not only learn and master modern film and television production techniques but also deeply understand and flexibly apply these nationalized elements to create film and television works that are both contemporary and culturally rich. Furthermore, the curriculum should increase the proportion of practical operation sessions, utilizing simulated projects, school-enterprise cooperation, and other means to allow students to hone their skills in real or near-real work environments, thereby enhancing their ability to solve practical problems.

For film and television practice courses offered as school-wide public electives, such as film and television editing, the teaching content needs to highlight the comparative analysis of editing characteristics between Chinese and foreign film and television arts, emphasizing the international perspective of the course content and enhancing students' understanding and appreciation of film and television editing in different cultural contexts. Through comparative analysis of editing techniques in film and television works from different countries, students can gain a deep understanding of the development history, stylistic characteristics, and socio-cultural backgrounds of film and television arts in major countries around the world, thereby stimulating their interests and hobbies. At the same time, students should be guided to pay attention to the latest developments in the global film and television industry, such as the application of emerging editing technologies and changes in editing styles, helping them better predict the future development trends of the film and television editing industry.

To further promote the modernization of the film and television industry, cutting-edge courses such as panoramic photography and intelligent special effects can be added. These courses not only enable students to master the latest film and television production techniques, enhancing the visual impact and expressive power of their works, but also stimulate their interest in learning and creativity. Additionally, the updating of course content should fully consider the changing demands of the industry for talent, ensuring that the knowledge and skills taught closely align with market needs.

Furthermore, the assistance and involvement of professional companies are of great significance to the modernization of teaching content. Leveraging the opportunity of the Industry-University-Research Cooperative Education Program of the Ministry of Education of China, through in-depth cooperation with industry-leading enterprises such as Anyue (Shandong) Film and Television Culture Co., Ltd., universities can promptly stay informed of and grasp the latest technical standards and industry trends, thereby ensuring the timeliness and forward-looking nature of teaching content.

Simultaneously, professional companies can provide invaluable internship and training opportunities for students, allowing them to learn and grow through practice, accumulating valuable experience and networking resources for their future careers. More importantly, the participation of professional companies can more effectively guide students to examine and create film and television works from a market-oriented perspective, contributing their efforts to the inheritance and development of Chinese culture.

Updating teaching content based on the current curriculum status is a systematic project that requires concerted efforts and cooperation from universities, teachers, students, and industry enterprises. Only in this way can we cultivate high-quality film and television talents with solid professional skills and a broad international perspective, contributing greater strength to the construction of the Chinese-style film and television practical education system.

1.2 Developing a Teaching Methodology that Integrates "Practice-Oriented Learning, Online and Offline Dual Classrooms, and Personalized Learning"

In order to cultivate film and television talents who are both adaptable to market demands and possess an innovative spirit, we are committed to creating a teaching methodology that deeply integrates "practice-oriented learning, online and offline dual classrooms, and personalized learning." This approach not only breaks down the boundaries of traditional teaching, but also leads the new trend of film and television education with an open, flexible, and efficient attitude.

First and foremost, practice is the sole criterion for testing truth and an indispensable core element of film and television education. We must consistently adhere to a practice-oriented teaching philosophy by integrating the entire process of film and television production into our curriculum, encompassing planning, filming, editing, and post-production. Each step requires students to engage in hands-on activities, deepening their understanding and mastery of skills through practical operation. Furthermore, we actively establish partnerships with Anyue Film and Television Culture Co., Ltd. to introduce authentic project cases, enabling students to hone their abilities and accumulate experience in simulated or real-world work environments. This practice-centric teaching model significantly benefits students in enhancing their professional skills, fostering innovation awareness, and preparing them for future careers.

Secondly, the online and offline dual classrooms can broaden learning boundaries. With the rapid development of information technology, online teaching has become an integral part of modern education. We fully leverage this advantage by establishing a dual-classroom model that integrates online and offline learning. Online, we utilize cloud classroom platforms to provide abundant teaching resources, including video tutorials, online discussions, homework submission and correction exchanges, and other functions, thereby realizing the sharing of teaching resources and facilitating teacher-student interaction. Offline, we employ methods such as group discussions, project presentations, and field shooting to carry out face-to-face communication and interaction, thereby strengthening students' understanding and application of film and television practical knowledge and fostering their teamwork spirit and innovative consciousness in the practical process.

Lastly, personalized learning can maximize the potential of students' inner abilities. As individuals with subjective initiative, students differ in interests, abilities, and potential. Therefore, we advocate for personalized learning settings based on students' interests and abilities, adopting an open, inclusive, and encouraging attitude towards their thinking and practice. In the classroom, we not only impart knowledge but also actively integrate the latest trends and dynamics from the global industry and technology frontier, such as the immersive experience of the metaverse, the innovative application of generative AI in content creation,

and how blockchain technology is reshaping the copyright and distribution mechanisms of the film and television industry. These latest developments directly align with industry demands, significantly enriching teaching methods and content, allowing students to grow through exploration and preparing them for the transformation and development of the future film and television industry. Through various teaching methods and means such as project-driven learning, case analysis, and simulations, students learn through practice and practice through learning, continuously enhancing their comprehensive qualities and competitiveness.

The diversity of this teaching methodology not only addresses the issue of a monotonous practical teaching model, but also provides students with a broader learning space and a richer learning experience.

1.3 Establish a practical platform featuring "Modern Media Center, Integration of Courses and Competitions and Online Exhibition"

The practical platform integrates technical practice, innovative teaching, and achievement exhibition, serving as an essential vehicle for students to showcase their practical abilities against the backdrop of Chinese-style modernization.

Firstly, based on the existing school's converged media center, we aim to establish a modern media center that embodies advancement, practicality, and openness. This center inherits the school's high-quality resources, such as professional studios, high-standard recording rooms, state-of-the-art editing computers, and a comprehensive range of photography and videography equipment. Furthermore, we actively collaborate with industry leaders like Anyue (Shandong) Film and Television Culture Co., Ltd. to introduce their latest technical standards and experiences. Through deep cooperation with enterprises, we continuously upgrade our hardware facilities, incorporating cutting-edge technologies like 4K ultra-high-definition filming equipment, virtual studio technology, and cloud-based editing platforms.

This ensures that students have access to the forefront of technological tools during their practical training, thereby fostering high-caliber talents who are well-suited for the future development of the film and television industry. In the daily operation of the media center, we prioritize fostering students' hands-on abilities by encouraging them to participate in the entire process of planning, filming, editing, and releasing various film and television projects. By simulating real-world working environments, students learn through practice and grow in their learning, gradually building their own professional skill set. Two of the three authors of this article are responsible teachers for the integrated media center, who can facilitate the coordination of resources and equipment when building a new media center.

Secondly, to closely integrate theoretical teaching with practical operation, emphasis must be placed on the "curriculum-competition integration" teaching model. Under this model, course content is designed to closely align with the requirements and standards of academic competitions. While imparting theoretical knowledge, teachers focus on guiding students to apply what they have learned to actual creations, encouraging them to produce entries for competitions. By participating in various film and television production competitions, such as the National College Students Advertising Art Contest and the China University Students'

Creative Competition, students can not only test their learning outcomes in practice but also hone their innovative thinking and teamwork skills amidst fierce competition. To ensure the effective implementation of the curriculum-competition integration, we have established a comprehensive competition tutoring and incentive mechanism. A dedicated competition guidance team is set up to provide one-on-one tutoring and technical support to students. Students who excel in competitions are rewarded with additional grades, thereby stimulating the enthusiasm and creative drive of more students to participate.

Lastly, to facilitate the wider dissemination and recognition of students' exceptional creations, we can establish a dedicated online exhibition cloud space. This cloud space functions not merely as a platform for showcasing works but also as a vibrant community for learning and exchange. Within this space, students can upload their film and television projects, categorize them for display and introduction, and simultaneously browse through others' works, offering comments, opinions, and engaging in interactive discussions that foster mutual learning and inspiration. By adopting this approach, we not only encourage students to learn from and grow alongside each other but also ensure that their works receive broader attention and dissemination.

1.4 Establishment of a Digital Teaching Resources Library

As one of the core elements of Chinese-style modernization, digitization has infiltrated every aspect of social life, with the field of education being no exception. Against this backdrop, the significance of establishing a digital teaching resource library has become increasingly prominent. It not only breaks the traditional constraints of teaching resources in terms of time and space, enabling resource sharing and optimal allocation, but also leverages advanced information technology to provide students with more flexible and diverse learning experiences.

These resources primarily encompass excerpts from classic works, cutting-edge industry cases, demonstration videos showcasing production techniques, among others, offering students a vivid and intuitive learning material repository to facilitate better mastery of practical skills. On top of resource collection and acquisition, we can also collaborate with professional companies to develop electronic textbooks, teaching cases, and video courses. These digital teaching resources will strive to be novel, engaging, and easily accessible to students, while closely aligning with industry demands and students' realities.

Concurrently, we have categorized, organized, and annotated various teaching resources to ensure the safe, orderly, and stable operation of the digital teaching resource library. Based on this foundation, we have adopted advanced data storage technologies and security measures to establish a digital storage space centered on Baidu Netdisk. This facilitates students' more convenient and efficient access to and utilization of these resources, thereby deepening their mastery of teaching content.

Establishing a digital teaching resource library is a vital task in promoting the reform of Chinese-style film and television practical education against the backdrop of Chinese-style modernization. It plays an indispensable role in enhancing teaching quality, promoting educational equity, and fostering innovative talent. We anticipate that the digital teaching

resource library will emerge as a significant platform for learning and exchange between teachers and students, thereby driving the continuous development of reforms in film and television practical education.

In summary, to advance the reform of film and television practical education and construct a Chinese-style film and television practical education system under the background of Chinese-style modernization, attention should be paid to the following three aspects. Firstly, it is essential to strengthen in-depth cooperation with the industry, introducing cutting-edge industry technologies and project cases to enhance students' practical abilities and market competitiveness. Secondly, it is necessary to reinforce the ideological and political awareness in curriculum, integrating the concept of Chinese-style modernization into practical teaching, guiding students to establish a correct worldview, outlook on life, and values, and strengthening their cultural confidence and social responsibility. Thirdly, emphasis should be placed on cultivating students' systematic thinking and interdisciplinary abilities, encouraging them to incorporate historical, cultural, technological, and other elements into film and television creations to produce outstanding works with both depth and breadth. Through such efforts, we can not only effectively respond to the question of "the uselessness of liberal arts" but also nurture a group of high-quality talents who possess both professional skills and humanistic sentiments for the construction of a Chinese-style film and television practical education system, thereby contributing wisdom and strength to the development of Chinese-style modernization.

2. Specific Ideas for the Reform of Chinese-Style Film and Television Practical Education

In the magnificent journey of China's modernization, the field of education, as a crucial pillar of social development, is confronted with unprecedented opportunities and challenges. Particularly, the reform and development of film and television practical education, as an essential front for nurturing future film and television talents and inheriting and innovating culture, are of paramount importance. Against this backdrop, we can follow a systematic research approach that progresses step by step, adhering to the specific ideas of "theoretical guidance—grasp the key—look forward to the future" to construct a Chinese-style film and television practical education system.

2.1 Theoretical Guidance: Laying a Solid Foundation for Chinese-Style Film and Television Practical Education

In the process of exploring the reform of film and television practical education and constructing a Chinese-style film and television practical education system, theoretical guidance undoubtedly stands as the paramount and crucial first step. This stage not only sets a clear direction for the entire research endeavor but also ensures the scientific rigor and effectiveness of subsequent practices. By providing a solid theoretical foundation, educators can make informed decisions about curriculum design, teaching methodologies, and assessment criteria, ensuring that the education system aligns with the unique needs and aspirations of Chinese students and the evolving demands of the film and television industry.

In our pursuit of reforming film and television practical education and constructing a Chinese-style system, it is imperative that we draw nourishment from the vast expanse of documentation information. This involves extensively gathering various research findings, policy documents, academic papers, and industry reports related to Chinese-style modernization and film and television practical education. These materials will provide us with a comprehensive and profound understanding of the background, enabling us to build upon the achievements of our predecessors and gain a clearer, more holistic view of the issues at hand. By standing on the shoulders of giants, we can more effectively navigate the complexities of the field and advance our understanding and practices in a meaningful way.

After collecting sufficient documentation information, the next task is to organize and streamline the theoretical system. This necessitates employing a systematic approach to connect scattered knowledge points into a logically rigorous and well-structured theoretical framework. For Chinese-style modernization, we must delve deeply into its historical context, developmental trajectory, core essence, and future trends. Similarly, for film and television practical education, we must grasp its educational philosophy, teaching models, curriculum design, and other crucial aspects. Through this process of organization, we can more precisely discern the intrinsic connections and mutual influences between the two. By doing so, we can ensure that our educational system not only reflects the unique characteristics of Chinese-style modernization but also meets the evolving needs of the film and television industry, fostering the growth and development of talented individuals who can contribute to both cultural and technological advancements.

Indeed, in addition to documentation information, audiovisual texts serve as indispensable research materials. By viewing representative film and television works, educational videos, and industry documentaries, we gain a direct and visceral understanding of the current status and existing issues within film and television practical education, as well as the manifestation of Chinese-style modernization in this field. These audiovisual texts provide us with abundant sensory material that not only enriches our understanding but also stimulates deeper reflection on the issues at hand. They offer a unique perspective that complements the theoretical and analytical approaches, enabling us to form a more comprehensive and nuanced view of the challenges and opportunities facing film and television education in the context of Chinese-style modernization. With a solid foundation of literature and audiovisual texts, we can proceed to conduct in-depth research using both document analysis and expert interviews. Document analysis allows us to employ methods such as comparative analysis and inductive reasoning to uncover the deeper meanings and underlying patterns hidden within the data. Meanwhile, expert interviews provide direct access to the voices of industry professionals, scholars, and frontline educators, offering firsthand research information and professional insights. These two methods complement each other, jointly facilitating our understanding of the connotations and extensions of concepts such as Chinese-style modernization and film and television practical education, and establishing a theoretical link between the two. Through this combined approach, we can gain a more nuanced and comprehensive grasp of the issues, trends, and opportunities within the field, guiding the development of educational practices that are both relevant and effective in the context of Chinese-style modernization.

In this process, it is crucial to maintain a keen focus on both the professionalism and holistic nature of our research object. On one hand, Professionalism necessitates a deep dive into the unique characteristics, demands, and standards of film and television practical education. On the other hand, holism requires us to situate this education within the broader context of Chinese-style modernization, examining its interconnectedness and interplay with socio-economic development, cultural heritage, and innovation. By integrating these two perspectives, we can establish a solid theoretical foundation that informs and supports the subsequent research endeavors. This foundation will not only strengthen our understanding of the field, but also provide vital theoretical support for the smooth implementation of reforms aimed at advancing Chinese-style film and television practical education, ensuring that they are relevant, effective, and contribute to the overall development and modernization of our society.

2.2 Grasp the Key: Deepen the Core of Chinese-Style Film and Television Practical Education Reform

In the journey of reforming Chinese-style film and television practical education, mere theoretical guidance is insufficient. It is imperative that we precisely identify and address the critical junctures of the reform, ensuring that it strikes at the heart of the matter and achieves tangible results. In this process, the clarification of core issues and the subsequent in-depth exploration surrounding them are paramount. By doing so, we can ensure that the reform efforts are targeted, effective, and capable of driving meaningful transformation within the educational landscape. This requires a holistic approach that integrates both theoretical insights and practical considerations, allowing us to navigate the complexities of the reform process with clarity and purpose.

We must be acutely aware that the crux of the Chinese-style film and television practical education system lies in its adaptability to the broader context of Chinese-style modernization. It aims to nurture film and television talents who possess not only solid professional skills but also profound cultural literacy, enabling them to tell China's stories effectively. This necessitates profound reflection and innovation in various aspects, including curriculum design, teaching content, and pedagogical approaches.

Specifically, we must reexamine the existing film and television practical education system, discarding outdated and obsolete content while introducing fresh knowledge and technologies that align with contemporary needs and are closely related to industry advancements. A concerted effort must be made to foster students' innovative, critical, and interdisciplinary thinking. By adopting these measures, we can ensure that our educational system remains dynamic, responsive, and capable of producing graduates who are well-equipped to contribute to the vibrant and evolving film and television industry in China.

In the context of Chinese-style modernization, deep collaboration with the industry has emerged as an indispensable aspect of reforming film and television practical education. Among the industry players, Anyue (Shandong) Film and Television Culture Co., Ltd., with its formidable strengths in film and television production, industry resources, and market insights,

stands out as an ideal partner for our collaboration endeavors. By partnering with this company, we not only gain access to industry trends and technical support services but also provide students with invaluable opportunities to participate in real-world projects, enabling them to learn and grow through practical experience.

This profound cooperation between schools and enterprises facilitates the updating of teaching methodologies, content, and resources, contributing to the development of a scalable and exemplary Chinese-style film and television practical education system. By embracing such collaborations, we can bridge the gap between education and industry, ensuring that our graduates are equipped with the skills and knowledge demanded by the ever-evolving film and television industry in China. This approach fosters a mutually beneficial relationship where educational institutions can leverage industry expertise, while the industry can tap into a fresh pool of talented and passionate individuals ready to contribute to its growth and success.

Accurately grasping the key issues is the core of deepening the reform of Chinese-style film and television practical education. Only by conducting in-depth research and exploration centered around these core problems, and maintaining close cooperation with the industry, can we effectively promote the establishment of a Chinese-style film and television education system.

2.3 Look Forward to the Future: The Sustainability of Chinese-Style Film and Television Practical Education Reform

In our pursuit of reforming Chinese-style film and television practical education, we must maintain a clear-headed understanding. Chinese-style modernization is a long-term and complex development process, and thus, the construction of a Chinese-style film and television practical education system cannot be achieved overnight. Inevitably, we will encounter various difficulties and challenges along the way. This necessitates our continued efforts to drive the practical education reform to greater depths, ensuring that the construction of this system is not merely a theoretical exercise but is firmly grounded in practice.

Only by maintaining the continuity of film and television practical education reform can we gradually approach and realize the requirements of Chinese path to modernization for film and television time education. Of course, an open mindset is very important for us in this process. We can actively learn from the successful experience of international education reform, combine with our own basic national conditions, and find a path of education reform with Chinese characteristics.

3. The Main Goal of Chinese-Style Film and Television Practical Education Reform

The Chinese-style film and television practical education reform aims to cultivate, through a series of educational reform measures, versatile talents who possess not only advanced film and television skills, but also profound cultural foundations, while demonstrating a strong sense of social responsibility and an international perspective.

3.1 Enhance Practical Skills and Innovative Capabilities

One of the core objectives of the Chinese-style film and television practical education reform is to strengthen students' practical skills and innovative capabilities. Traditional educational models tend to emphasize the imparting of theoretical knowledge, while neglecting the cultivation of students' practical operational abilities and creative expressions. Therefore, the reform needs to focus on constructing a teaching system that deeply integrates "industry-academia-research-application" through means such as university-industry cooperation and project-driven learning. This will allow students to hone their skills and accumulate experience in real or simulated film and television production environments. Additionally, students should be encouraged to explore new technologies and methodologies in practice, stimulating their innovative thinking and creativity, providing a continuous source of momentum for the diverse expression and artistic style formation of film and television works. This necessitates placing equal emphasis on knowledge transmission, skill training, and the cultivation of students' innovative and critical thinking abilities throughout the teaching process.

3.2 Deepen Cultural Foundation and Aesthetic Literacy Education

Culture is the soul of film and television, while aesthetics serves as the cornerstone of art. The second significant objective of the Chinese-style film and television practical education reform is to deepen students' cultural proficiency and aesthetic education. As a vital medium for cultural transmission, the creation and expression of film and television works are inseparable from a profound cultural foundation and unique aesthetic perspectives. Therefore, the educational process should integrate traditional Chinese culture, the essence of modern culture, and an international cultural perspective, guiding students to profoundly understand the connotations and values of diverse cultures and fostering their abilities in cross-cultural communication and dissemination.

Simultaneously, it is crucial to strengthen aesthetic education, enhancing students' artistic appreciation and aesthetic creativity, enabling them to convey positive values, promote truth, goodness, and beauty, and resist vulgar trends in their film and television works. We should emphasize the diversification of teaching methods, deeply integrating cutting-edge technological tools such as AI-powered intelligent decision-making assistants, immersive exploration via virtual reality, and digital effects for visually stunning experiences, to meticulously craft a multidimensional and intuitive learning environment.

3.3 Cultivate Social Responsibility and International Perspective

The third crucial objective of the Chinese-style film and television practical education reform is to cultivate students' social responsibility and international perspective. In the context of globalization, film and television works have become significant bridges for international cultural exchanges. Therefore, education should guide students to establish correct worldviews, outlooks on life, and values, strengthen their sense of social responsibility, pay attention to social realities, use the camera to record the changes of the times, and convey positive energy.

At the same time, it is essential to broaden students' international perspectives, encouraging them to learn from and adopt advanced international film and television production concepts and technologies, actively participate in international film and television exchanges and cooperation, and enhance the international influence and competitiveness of Chinese film and television works. By nurturing film and television talents with an international perspective, we can propel the Chinese film and television industry towards the center of the world stage, showcasing the unique charm of Chinese culture.

The three aforementioned objectives are interconnected and mutually reinforcing, jointly forming a comprehensive framework for the Chinese-style film and television practical education reform. None of these objectives can be achieved without the theoretical guidance of Chinese-style modernization, which ensures that the educational reform remains on course and advances steadily.

CONCLUSION

In the face of issues arising in the field of film and television practice, Chinese institutions of higher learning can draw upon the backdrop of Chinese-style modernization to provide theoretical support and practical guidance for the reform of Chinese-style film and television practical education. Specifically, we can update teaching content based on the current curriculum, create a teaching methodology that integrates "practice-oriented learning, online and offline dual classrooms, and personalized learning," establish a practical platform featuring "modern media centers, integration of coursework and competitions, and online exhibitions," and build a digital teaching resource library. These efforts will strengthen students' practical skills and innovation capabilities, deepen their cultural proficiency and aesthetic education, cultivate their social responsibility and international perspective, and thereby, driven by the research approach of "theoretical guidance grasping key points looking forward to the future", promote the construction of a Chinese-style film and television practical education system.

We also hope that the establishment of this system can provide valuable reference and insights for researchers in related fields. However, as Chinese-style modernization continues to advance and the Chinese film and television industry continues to develop, film and television practical education will face more opportunities and challenges, such as the significant impact of artificial intelligence. We look forward to more scholars and experts paying attention to this field and jointly promoting the construction and development of the Chinese-style film and television practical education system.

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