

Hot Topics and Evolution Trend of Ideological and Political Research in Dance Courses: Knowledge Mapping Analysis Based on CiteSpace

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Abstract: This paper makes a visual analysis of 252 articles on ideological and political journals of dance courses in CNKI since 2014, and analyzes the research hotspots and trends from high-frequency keywords, clustering, and timeline maps. The results show that “Curriculum ideological and political education,” “Universities,” “Dance teaching,” and “Curriculum construction” are the hot topics in recent years; the number of papers published in the ideological and political research of dance courses is slow at first and then fast. The number of papers published by various institutions is quite different, and the number of cooperative research institutions is relatively small. From the perspective of the core authors of ideological and political research in dance courses, the follow-up research will continue to focus on teaching practice, and the research content and strength need to be further improved and perfected.

Keywords: Dance; Curriculum ideology and politics; CiteSpace

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1. Introduction

The term “Ideological and political education in curriculum” was first put forward in the “Shanghai Education Comprehensive Reform Plan” issued by the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and Municipal Government, and a certain degree of pilot was carried out ^[1]. Ideological and political education in dance courses is an important means for schools to cultivate talents for the party, which has attracted the attention of academic circles ^[2]. Based on CiteSpace knowledge map, this paper objectively presents the overall appearance, hot topics, and evolution trends of ideological and political research on dance courses, in order to provide new ideas for follow-up research ^[3].

2. Data sources and research methods

2.1. Data sources

With “Dance,” “Dance in colleges and universities,” “Curriculum ideological and political education,” and “Curriculum construction” as the subject words, the relevant literature in CNKI was retrieved. A total of 288 documents related to the

theme were retrieved, and finally, 252 related literatures were included ^[4].

2.2. Research methods

Based on the CiteSpace scientific mapping tool, this paper conducted a quantitative analysis of 252 CNKI literatures, and systematically revealed the academic context, hot topics, and evolution trends of ideological and political research in dance courses through keyword co-occurrence visualization ^[5].

3. Overall appearance and visual analysis

3.1. Statistics

In this study (Table 1), 252 selected articles were imported into the system to systematically present the knowledge structure and evolution characteristics of the research field ^[6].

Table 1. Data sources for the study

Title	Content
Sources of data	CNKI
Search format	Subject = "Dance" and includes "Ideological and political courses," etc.
Time span	1 January 2014 to 2024
Retrieval of data	288 journal papers
Valid data	252 journal articles

3.2. Publications per year

A total of 252 literature was retrieved from CNKI, through CiteSpace software analysis of dance courses in the field of ideological and political research published in the trend ^[7]. From 2014 to 2019, the development of ideological and political research on dance courses was slow, with only 12 articles published in 2018 and 4 articles published in 2015, showing a steady trend (Figure 1). From 2020 to 2021, the number of publications increased rapidly, which may be related to the convening of the national ideological and political work conference or education conference in colleges and universities, so dance ideological and political courses in this period have become a research hotspot in the field of teaching and research. The line chart shows that the number of publications in 2022 and 2023 is basically maintained at a high value, and it can be seen that dance curriculum ideological and political education is actively responding to the practical problem of "how to carry out curriculum ideological and political education" (Figure 1) ^[8].

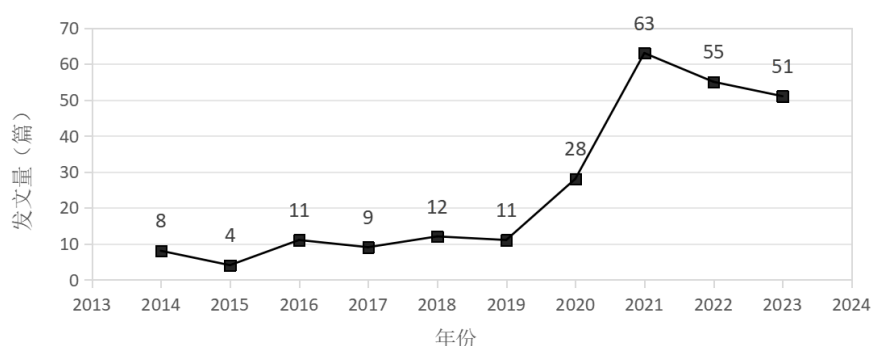


Figure 1. Number of papers in ideological and political journals on dance courses

3.3. Core authors and research institutions

Table 2 shows the articles published by core authors. The more the number of published papers, the larger the node, the stronger the scientific research ability. Figure 2 shows that He Liping, Lai Qiongqiong, Shi Lei, and other authors have larger nodes and more published papers. A team of He Liping, Chen Shuan, Li Yiying, etc., formed a network of relationships between scholars^[9], built a bridge for cooperation, but there are more individual nodes in the overall picture, it shows that the author’s sense of cooperation is low, and the overall form is “alone.”

As shown in Table 3 and Figure 3, the institutions with the largest number of papers come from Beijing Dance Academy and Shaanxi Pre-school Teachers’ College Yunnan Dramatists Association and the National Research Association of ideological and political theory teaching in art colleges and universities cooperate closely with each other. In addition, it shows that most of the institutions are not closely linked, the sense of cooperation is weak, and it is difficult to form a wide and stable research context^[10].

Table 2. Statistics of articles published by core authors

Serial number	Author	Number of publications
1	He Liping	4
2	Lai Qiongqiong	3
3	Shi Lei	4
4	Ge Xiaoni	2
5	Feng Xiaohui	2
6	Ding Siwen	2

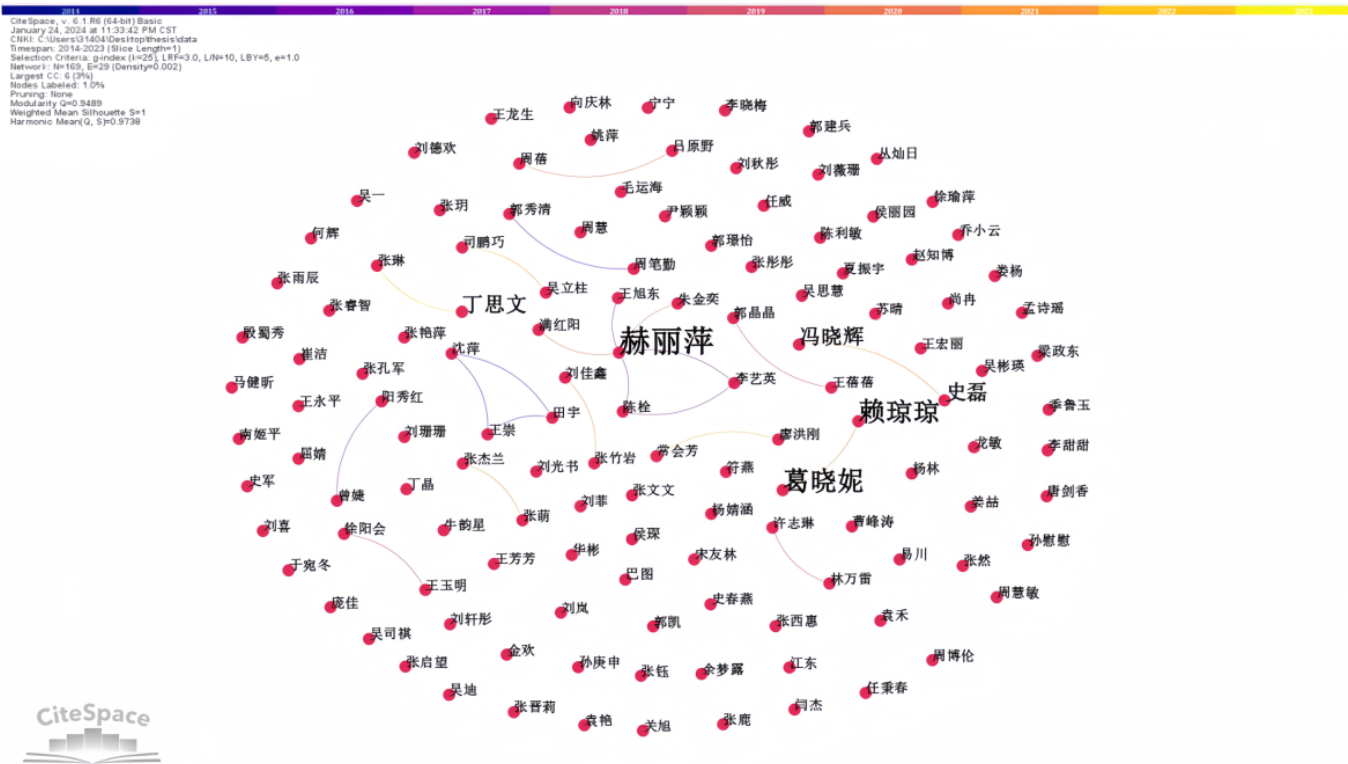


Figure 2. Co-occurrence map of core authors

CiteSpace v. 5.2.R3 (64-bit)
 January 25, 2024 at 12:23:05 PM CST
 CHN: D:\CiteSpace\5.2.R3\64-bit\bin
 Version: 5.2.R3 (64-bit)
 Network: N=154, E=23 (Density=0.993)
 Largest CC: 15 (1%)
 Modularity Q=0.993
 Weighted Mean Silhouette S=0.993
 Pruning: Pathfinder

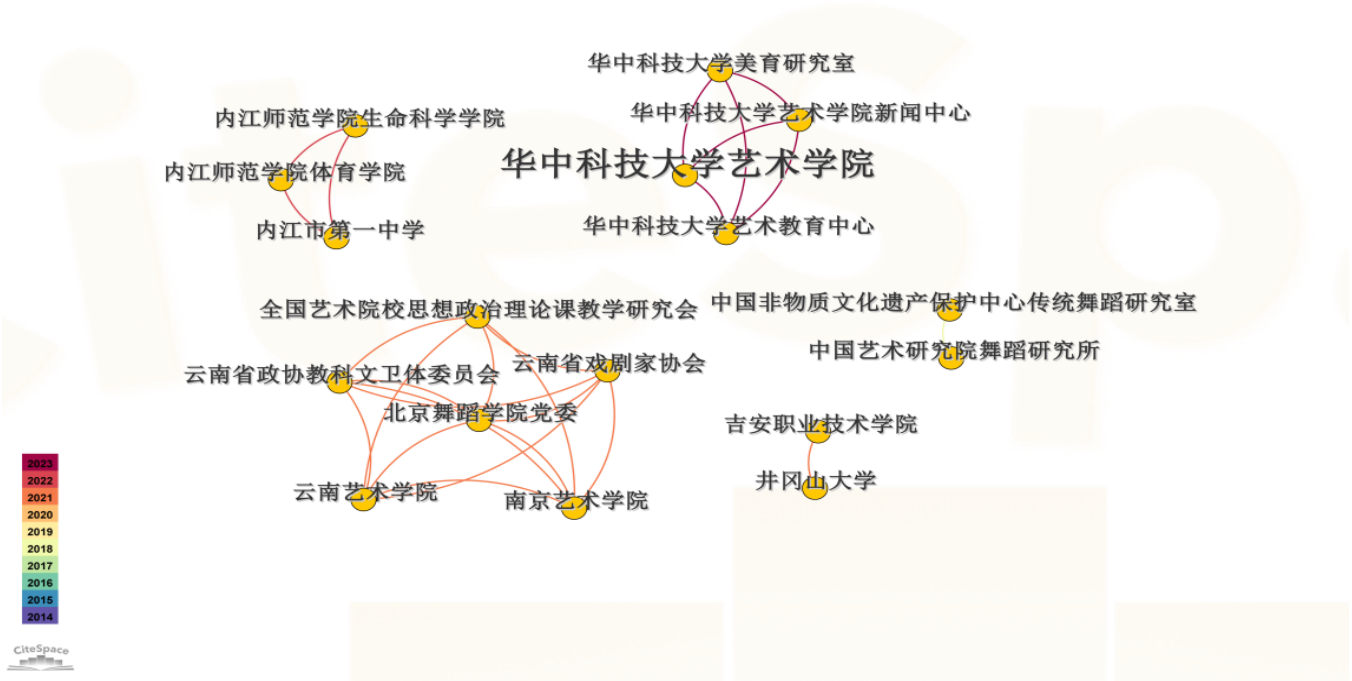


Figure 3. Co-occurrence map of research institutions

Table 3. Statistics of publications of research institutions

Serial number	Institution	Number of articles published
1	Beijing Dance Academy	5
2	Shaanxi Pre-school Normal University	5
3	Shanxi Industrial and Commercial College	3
4	Propaganda Department of Party Committee of Beijing Dance Academy	3
5	School of Music and Dance, Jishou University	2
6	Harbin Institute of Physical Education	2

4. Hot topics and evolution trends

4.1. Analysis of hot topics

Keywords are the induction of the research field of the article; the larger the center value, the more critical the node (Table 4), and co-occurrence naming with keywords, drawing the ideological and political knowledge map of dance courses (Figure 4).

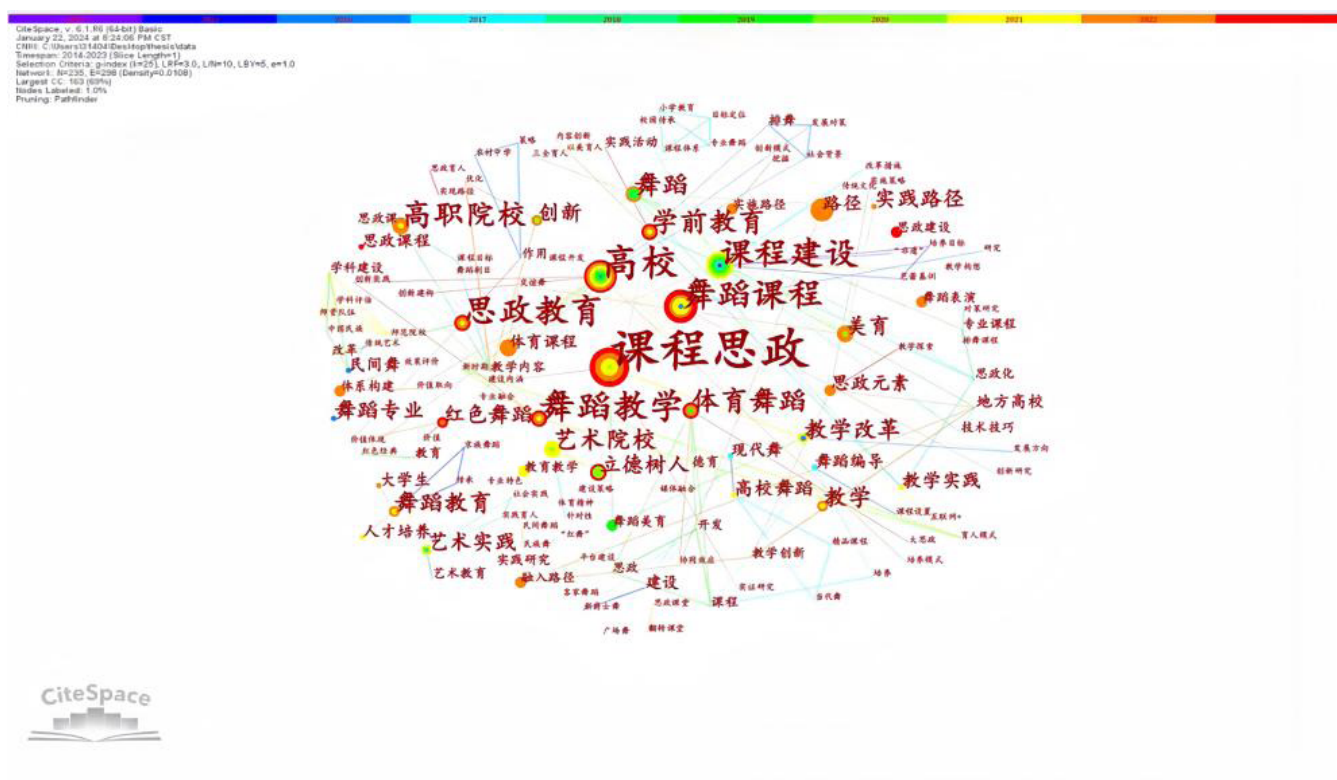


Figure 4. Co-occurrence map of keywords

Table 4. Statistics of keyword frequency and centrality

Serial	Number	Frequency	Centrality
1	curriculum ideological and political education	660	14
2	Colleges and universities	260	25
3	dance teaching	180	09
4	dance lessons	170	13
5	Ideological and political education	170	34
6	Curriculum development	160	33
7	Higher vocational colleges	110	07
8	pre-school education	90	11
9	Dancesport	90	13
10	Dancesport	80	45

From the figure, we can see that “Curriculum ideological and political education,” “Universities,” and “Curriculum construction” are high-frequency keywords. At present, the dance major integrated with curriculum ideological and political education is more in line with the future development trend (Figure 4). The figure shows that 13 clustering tags are “# 0 college,” “# 1 dance,” “# 2 curriculum construction,” and other 13 keywords to form clusters, which shows that there are more ideological and political elements in mining professional skills, there is a cross-cutting, infiltration, and construction of links (Figure 5).

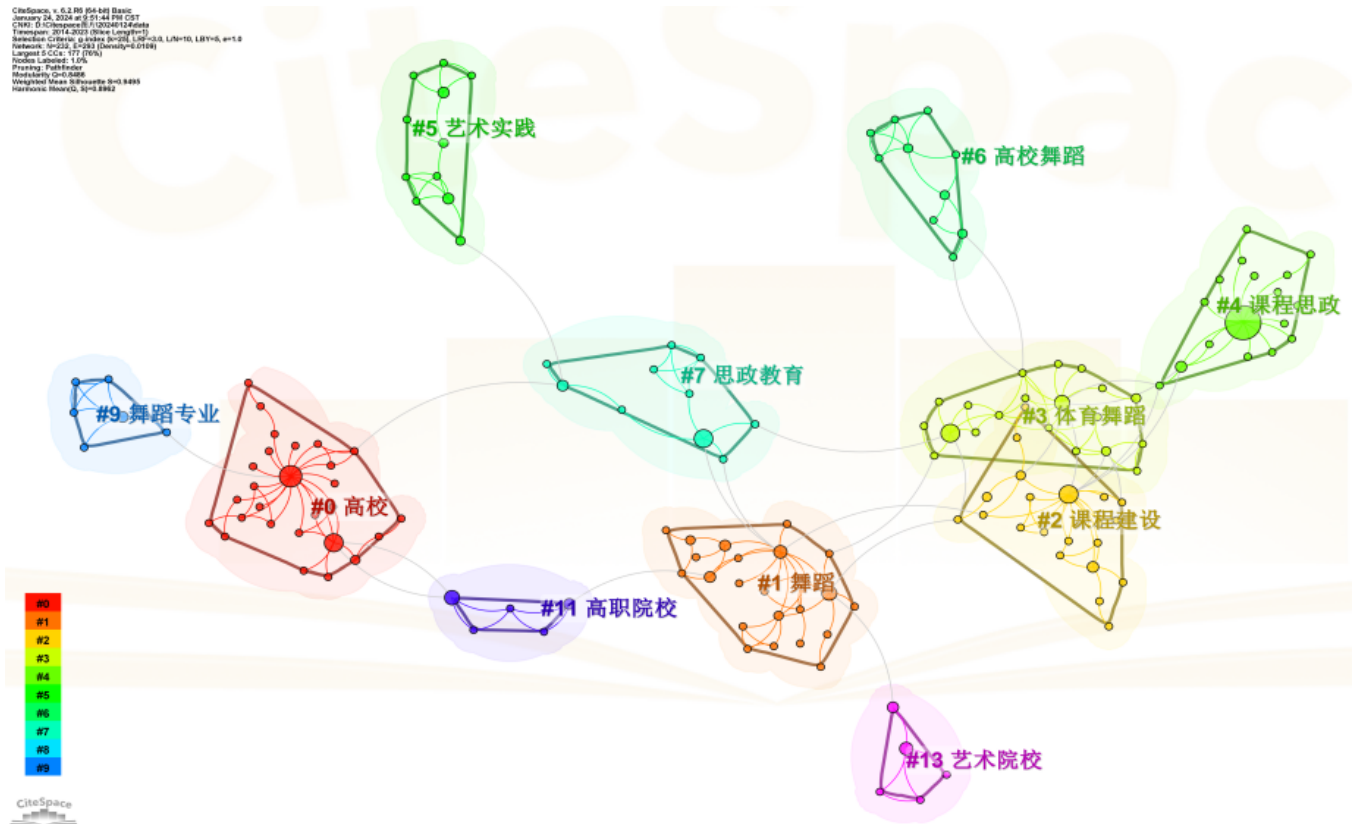


Figure 5. Keyword clustering map

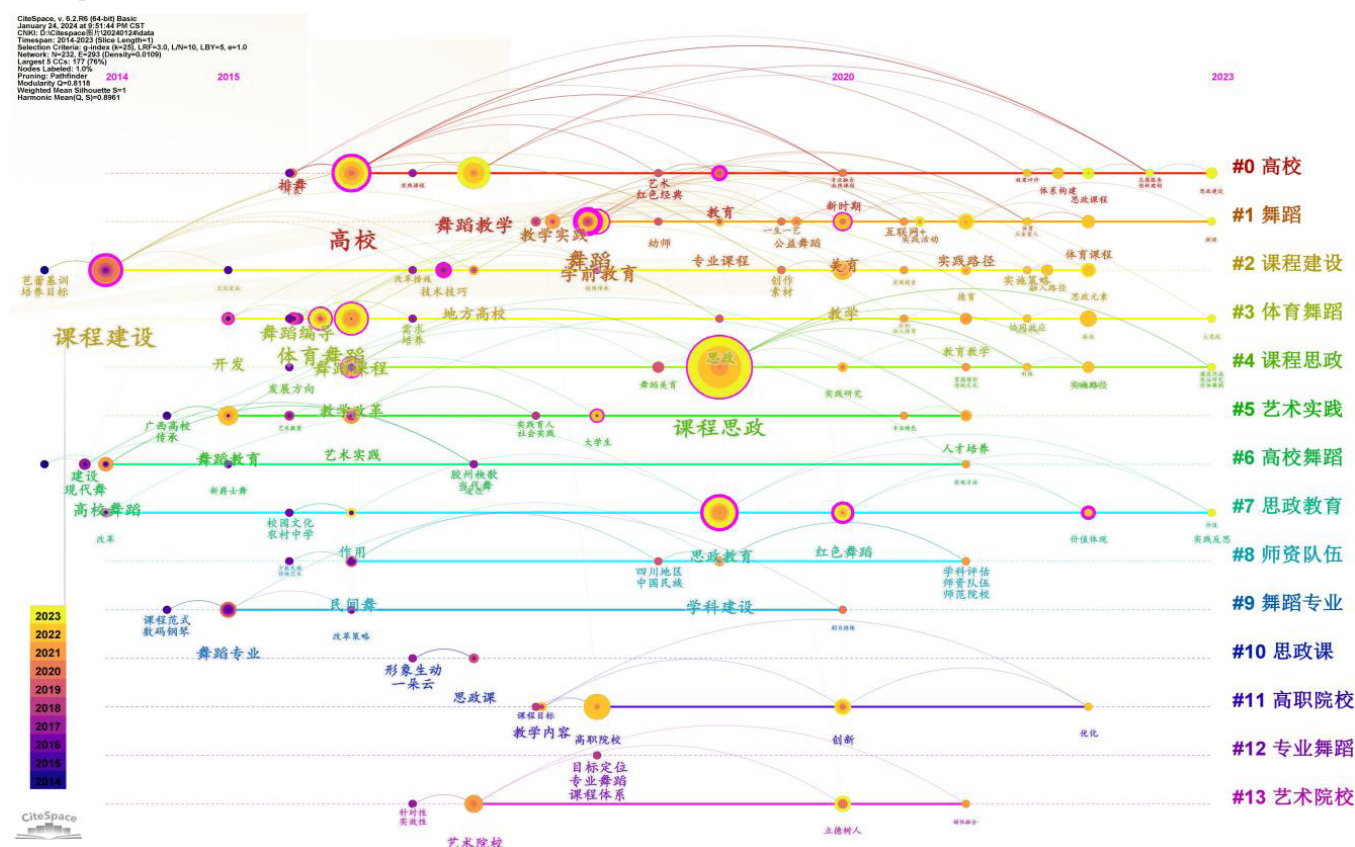
4.2. Evolution trend analysis

In Table 5, we list 10 keywords, burst strength, and burst onset time in this research field. The word “Curriculum construction” popped up earlier in 2014. After “Ideological and political education in curriculum” was proposed by the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and Municipal Government in 2014. In 2014–2017, the word “Construction” appeared. From 2014, the concept of strengthening the ideological and political construction of curriculum has not been reduced in dance courses; from 2015 to 2018, the emergent word is “Dance major.” In 2014, the concept of “Curriculum ideological and political education” was introduced, which emphasized the art education as a part of the “Five education,” pursued the all-round development of education, and accelerated the integration of dance majors and curriculum ideological and political education. From 2016 to 2019, the emergent words were “Folk dance,” “Ideological and political courses,” “Local colleges and universities,” and “Dance.” During this period, local colleges and universities focused on the integration and penetration of local stories or folk culture into dance courses. From 2018 to 2023, the emergent words were “Teaching practice” and “Dance education,” among which the emergent word of “Dance education” has continued to this day. This is consistent with the requirements put forward by the Ministry of Education in 2020.

Table 5. A list of keywords that appear

Keywords	Year	Intensity	Start	End	2014-2024
Curriculum development	2014	3.56	2014	2020	<div><div></div></div>
Construction	2014	1.57	2014	2017	<div><div></div></div>
Dance Major	2015	1.81	2015	2018	<div><div></div></div>
Folk dance	2016	1.38	2016	2019	<div><div></div></div>
Ideological and political education	2017	1.04	2017	2019	<div><div></div></div>
Local colleges	2017	0.87	2017	2019	<div><div></div></div>
Dance	2018	1.85	2018	2019	<div><div></div></div>
Teaching practice	2018	1.17	2018	2020	<div><div></div></div>
Art schools	2017	2.21	2020	2021	<div><div></div></div>
Dance education	2015	0.93	2021	2023	<div><div></div></div>

As shown in **Figure 6**, the prominent vocabulary is divided according to the keyword timeline map. In the first stage, the dominant stage (2014–2017), the high-frequency vocabulary in the ideological and political research of dance courses from 2014 to 2016 has not yet been formed. In the relevant literature, the terms “Aesthetic education” and “Practical exploration” are often mentioned. These are hot topics in the research at this stage. This stage focuses on how to integrate curriculum ideology and politics into dance courses in a scientific and orderly manner, which lays a foundation for subsequent research.



The second stage, the development stage (2018–2023) stage is the prominent period of research. On the one hand, the subject words of this stage are “Ideological and political course,” “Teaching practice,” etc. Figure 6 shows that during this period, there were also some key words such as “Value embodiment,” “College students,” and “Three-round education,” this study not only carries out educational practice and multi-dimensional collaborative curriculum ideological and political work, but also focuses on the Chinese spirit and cultural literacy to make the talent training system more comprehensive. Through the above analysis, before 2018, the two types of keywords “Construction” and “Dance” have the greatest intensity, and the academic circles mainly focused on the basic theories, such as “What is” of ideological and political courses in dance. After 2018, the highlight words are “Teaching practice,” “Dance education,” and other key words, which shows that the academic circles may continue to deepen the research from theory to practice, the overall perspective of the research focus has turned to the strategy of “How to do” in ideological and political education in dance courses.

5. Conclusion

This study uses CiteSpace software to analyze the journal literature of the theme of dance ideological and political courses included in CNKI from 2014 to 2024, and draws two conclusions:

From the perspective of the overall distribution, the annual number of articles on ideological and political research in dance courses is slow at first and then fast, and it is on the rise. From the perspective of high-yield institutions, the number of articles issued by each institution is quite different; in addition to some well-known institutions have close cooperation links, the rest of the research institutions lack cooperation and exchanges. Exchanges should be increased to promote the quality of the research paper, the more papers are published, the stronger the sense of group cooperation is, but the overall situation is in the form of “doing it alone.” At the same time, the core author group in this field has not yet formed, and the overall research strength is scattered.

Secondly, from the perspective of keyword co-occurrence and keyword clustering, the keyword themes in recent years mainly focus on “Curriculum ideological and political education,” “Universities,” “Curriculum construction,” “Moral education,” etc. From the timeline of ideological and political keywords in dance courses and the list of keywords highlighted, the development of ideological and political research in art courses can be divided into a dominant stage (2014–2017) and a development stage (2018–2023). The focus of ideological and political research in 2018 has shifted from “What is” to “How to do.”

Disclosure statement

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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