

Problems and Countermeasures of College Students' Ideological and Political Education under the Background of Higher Vocational Colleg Enrollment Expansion

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Abstract: This text mainly analyzes the problems existing in students' ideological and political education under the background of enrollment expansion in higher vocational colleges, discusses and intends the practical necessity of strengthening these students' ideological and political education, and offer suggestions, hoping to provide references for improving the education quality under the background of enrollment expansion.

Keywords: Higher vocational college; Enrollment expansion; Ideological and political education

In March 2019, Li Keqiang, Premier of the State Council, proposed in the Report on the work of the government, "we will reform and improve the ways that vocational colleges conduct examinations and enrollment. . . . and achieve a large-scale expansion of one million in student enrollments". In 2020, Premier Li Keqiang proposed once again in the Report to expand the enrollment of 2 million within 2 years. The large-scale enrollment expansion of higher vocational college students puts forward higher requirements for student management, especially for ideological and political education.

1 Existing Problems

1.1 Various students' origins lead to the difficulty of launching the ideological and political education.

In 2019, the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China (MOE), together with other 5 ministries, jointly issued the notice to implement the specific plan on the scale expansion of higher vocational college enrollment. In 2021, another notice, issued by the same departments as in the year of 2020, required that apart from the groups mentioned in the Notice 2020, freelancers and persons under flexible employment can also register to take the examination as long as they are qualified.

According to MOE's requirements and actual recruitment, expect ordinary high school graduates, the majority are mainly retired soldiers, farmers, laid-off workers, high-quality farmers. These students have acquired certain social experiences, and have formed their own values and world outlooks. The difference between these groups is huge. The existing teaching models for high school graduates cannot efficiently match with the trend of students with diverse backgrounds, leading to the difficulty to launch the ideological and political education.

1.2 Different learning modes can not ensure the effect of the ideological and political education

The Implementation Plan proposed to improve the pertinence, adaptability and effectiveness of talent training in accordance with the principle of "no reduction in standards, diversified models and flexible school system". Implementation Plan to Notice 2021, we can see that the enrollment expansion of higher vocational college students adopts a rather flexible teaching mode suitable for adults, which adopts classified and competency-based cultivation methods and allows the alternation of work and study. With the combination of on- and off-line styles of study, both work and academic developments will not be affected.

Because of the combination of "Online + offline" teaching mode, the majority of students learning in school are younger and free to learn, who are easier to accept ideological and political education. But the students who acquire online education cannot feedback promptly due to the learning styles, environment influences, and the lack of effective supervision.

1.3 The high pressure of teaching leads to the deficits of college management

The MOE has issued the regulation to level up the development of ideological and political course teachers, which specifically proposed that the ratio of teachers to students should not be less than 1:350. Since the expansion of higher vocational college students enrollment, each college has expanded greatly. The student teacher ratio of several colleges has exceeded 70:1, far higher than the national standard of 18:1. Since the full-time teachers can no longer meet the educational needs, it is harder for schools to ensure the number of full-time ideological and political teachers. What's more, in traditional teaching, student supervisors are the main force of ideological and political education, but such supervisors are not fully hired for expanded students in many colleges. After completing their daily work, student supervisors are too exhausted to carry out ideological and political management and education for expanded students, and the lack of effective methods of Ideological and political education is another problem.

2. Necessities

The demand for strengthening morality education. General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that ideology and political work are closely related to person-hood in essence. It is necessary to focus on students, care about students, serve for students, and constantly improve their ideological level, political insight, morality and quality, cultural literacy, and to foster the students to become all-round talents. He also pointed out that strengthening morality as the essential task for education grants its instructive position in ideological and political education in colleges. On the symposium of ideological and political course teachers in universities and colleges, Xi also pointed out that “ideological and political work is fundamentally a human being’s work.” University and college students must unify their personal development with the development of the country and become qualified builders of socialism.

The demand for education and teaching. General secretary Xi Jinping stressed that the ideological and political work in colleges is related to the fundamental issue of what kind of students they cultivate, how to train these students and for whom to train these students. We should center our work on strengthening morality, let the ideological and political work take part in the whole process of education and teaching, realize the whole process and all-round talents cultivation, and strive to level up development of China’s higher education. Notice 2021 also pointed out that all local authorities should guide schools to well boost ideological and political education and value guidance, standardize the general core courses, and fully offer ideological and political theory courses. This requires colleges and universities to innovate new educational methods, enrich ideological and political education contents and constantly improve the effectiveness of ideological and political education according to the characteristics of Online + offline education

The demand for improving quality. Expanded students are from various backgrounds and have diverse channels to acquire information, especially in the era of big data, in which there is an information explosion. The expanded students who have stepped into the society are easier to be effected by multidimensional values and thus shape a rather rigid mindset and value, compared with students who have never entered the society. Strengthening the training and guidance to expanded students and helping them consciously resist wrong ideas are not only the inevitable ways to cultivate expanded students to become useful talents, but also the due means to prevent the infiltration of wrong ideas, which may affect other groups.

3. Countermeasures and suggestions

Strengthen value guidance. We need to take morality education as the fundamental task, integrate into all parts of ideological and moral education, cultural knowledge education and social practice education, fuse ideological and political work into the whole process of education, so as to the value. We need to strictly implement every requirement on the reform of ideological and political education, which have been issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, and fully offer ideological and political theory courses. full use of the main channel of classroom teaching and ensure that all kinds of courses should be in line with ideological and political theory courses to form a synergistic effect.

Innovate teaching modes. Regarding the features of expanded students, we need to, innovate the ideological and political teaching mode, actively carry out on-site teaching, and design and offer relevant elective courses based on practical demands to ensure the effectiveness of ideological and political education. We also need to comprehensively propel the reform of “three aspects education” for all kinds of students, strengthen the cultivation of professional quality and the accumulation of technical skills, and integrate the professionalism, vocational and craftsmanship spirit into the whole process of talent training. Attentions should be paid to the ideological trends of expanded students so as to guide and serve them at great length.

Strengthen on-site teaching. To adopt the combination of systematic teaching, special teaching and case teaching, and to avoid the one- direction educational relationship between teachers and students, an interactive relationship between teachers and students will be created, combining ideological and political education with students’ life, aiming to insight the latter from their real life. We also need to improve the evaluation of on-site teaching, upgrade the evaluation of morality, increase the amount of on-site ideological and political courses, and take practice as an important educational content.

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