

Value Guidance and Realization of Implicit Ideological and Political Education in Colleges and Universities

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Abstract

Ideological and political education is a lasting and necessary practical activity in human society. From the practical mode of Ideological and political education, educational activities can be divided into explicit and implicit modes. For many years, most of China's ideological and political education has adopted explicit ideological and political education. However, in the era of economic globalization and cultural diversity, The educatees' ideas have also changed, which requires the continuous innovation of Ideological and political education methods, and the implicit ideological and political education has broken through some limitations of explicit ideological and political education. With the gradual development in teaching practice, it has shown its advantages in Ideological and political education activities because of its concealment, universality, and permeability. Because of the important role of implicit ideological and political education, colleges and universities should absorb the advanced experience and strengthen implicit ideological and political education through the construction of campus environment and the introduction of teachers.

Keywords

Colleges and universities; College student; Implicit; Ideological and Political Education.

1. Connotation and Characteristics of Implicit Ideological and Political Education

1.1. Connotation of Implicit Ideological and Political Education

Implicit ideological and political education is relative to explicit ideological and political education. Explicit ideological and political education is the main way of Ideological and political education in Colleges and universities in China. This method originated in primitive society, experienced slave society and feudal society, and has been used until now. Explicit ideological and political education is to institutionalize ideological theory, mainly employing theoretical "indoctrination" to educate people's moral feelings. The difference between implicit education and explicit education more reflects the "moistening things silently" of education. Socrates, a Greek educator, always teaches others to adopt heuristic education methods when talking to others. His educational places can be squares, temples, streets, homes, and other places. His student Plato proposed "learning in games" and opposed forced learning. Comenius advocated that teaching should be easy and pleasant. Rousseau's education advocated cultivating natural people and educating students in a free and natural way in the process of teaching. Although implicit education is not mentioned in the educational theories of these educators, they all contain the characteristics of implicit education and advocate giving full play to the subjectivity and initiative of the educational object to make the educational object receive education in a pleasant environment. [1] And the idea of implicit education can also be found in the education of ancient China.

Implicit ideological and political education methods are embedded in China's ancient educational theories, and Confucianism represented by Confucius and Mencius in the spring and Autumn period is reflected. The best embodiment of implicit education belongs to the story of "three movements of Mencius' mother" in the Warring States period. This story deeply reflects that China's Ancients paid attention to the impact of the environment on education for a long time, In other words, they paid attention to subtle education. The ancient ideological educators took themselves as a model for students' learning and asked them to set an example to influence students so that students could unconsciously internalize their moral feelings in the process of getting along with them. In the educational theories of modern educators, there are also theories and ideas related to implicit education. Mr. Tao Xingzhi put forward "life is education", "society is school" and "integration of teaching and doing", which believes that education comes from life, advocates that students should actively participate in social activities, and emphasizes that students should actively participate in social practice, master knowledge in practice and accept education.

It can be seen that implicit ideological and political education is an open way of education. Educators infiltrate educational content, educational purpose, and educational intention through the development of practical activities and an environment containing ideological, cultural, and emotional values. It does not directly affect the educated, It is a kind of education method that makes the educatee actively and happily accept the ideological and political education by imperceptible means.

1.2. Characteristics of Implicit Ideological and Political Education

1.2.1. Concealment

First, the concealment of educational intention. Explicit ideological and political education generally carries out ideological and political education in an open way utilizing the ideology and values dominated by the state or the ideological system issued by the superior. For example, in the classroom of colleges and universities, teachers teach standardized textbook contents, so that students can clearly understand the educational intention. As an implicit way of education, educators often do not express the educational intention and related knowledge in an explicit way, but in a way that the educatee is not aware of or can not realize, which is difficult to explain in logical language and convey in the form of rules. In their daily life, the educatees obtain the recognition of relevant knowledge and emotional resonance through some contact with the material environment, getting along with the educators, and participating in some social practice activities. For example, in the story of "Mencius' mother moved three times" in the Warring States period, that is, Mencius was playful and liked to imitate others' behavior. Mencius felt that children should learn the way of saints from childhood and should not learn something useless to personal moral cultivation and knowledge growth. She moved three times until she moved near the market for the third time, Mencius was satisfied when he began to learn knowledge and etiquette with the students in the school. In this story, Mencius' mother was an educator and Mencius was an educatee. Mencius' mother did not tell Mencius what to learn by scolding or ordering, but felt Mencius by changing the environment Mencius came into contact with, Make himself unconsciously accept the knowledge of life that is beneficial to him. Second, the concealment of educational methods and educational results. Implicit ideological and political education achieves the purpose of education in daily life. Through consciously building the learning environment and cultural atmosphere, people can perceive and understand it in the process of practice. Just as this year coincides with the centennial of the founding of the party, light shows are held in various regions to welcome the party's birthday. While watching the light show, people also feel prosperous China under the leadership of the party; At the same time, by visiting the red base and carrying out the practice course of party history, people can strengthen their red faith, feel the glorious history of the party and realize

the purpose of party history learning and education. In addition, the perspective and structure of each subject's spiritual perception ability are different. If different people are placed in the same educational environment, different subjects will have different feelings and may have different educational results, which can not be measured uniformly. Unlike explicit education, it can be assessed and evaluated through examination, Implicit ideological and political education can run through the whole process of education. The effect of education is reflected in people's behavior, and its potential is also a major advantage in the process of education implementation.

1.2.2. Permeability

Permeability means that implicit ideological and political education always integrates specific educational objectives and educational contents into external educational resources or environment. People are the product of social development. People's ideas are formed through activities under environmental conditions, and the implicit way of Ideological and political education is that educators infiltrate clear educational purposes into various educational resources or external environments. For example, the classroom in Colleges and universities mainly adopts the indoctrination of theoretical content, but the implicit ideological and political education can also run through it. China's ideological and political education has corresponding ideological and political courses, but other professional courses can also convey certain ideological and political education elements and integrate theoretical knowledge, value ideas, and spiritual pursuit into different types of courses, This is "curriculum thinking and politics". In the process of teaching, in addition to teaching specific conceptual knowledge, teachers adopt different teaching methods and use different teaching tools in the teaching process, which can convey some hidden educational contents such as moral education, ideal education, and socialist moral education. For example, in the process of learning high school history and learning the revolutionary process of modern China, students will involuntarily produce emotional experiences such as the CPC leading the Chinese people to a new life of self-reliance and self-improvement, and the socialist market economy and reform and opening-up have put the Chinese people on the road of prosperity, At this time, the goal of classroom emotional value of educators has been achieved. Driven by teachers, students give full play to their imagination, actively discuss and actively study in class, which is conducive to students' formation of dialectical thinking mode and world outlook, outlook on life, and values. This is also an educational goal of Ideological and political education, and all these are achieved without students' awareness.

1.2.3. Broadness

The broadness of implicit ideological and political education is reflected in the educational carrier. Educators can integrate the educational content into various educational carriers by formulating specific educational objectives. The main educational carrier of explicit ideological and political education is text materials such as textbooks, while implicit ideological and political education mainly takes the environment as the carrier. The environment can be divided into a material cultural environment and a spiritual-cultural environment. The material and cultural environment can refer to the greening construction and road planning of the campus, as well as the design and layout of the library, auditorium, teaching building, restaurant, and other buildings of the school. For example, the Taofen building of East China University of political science and law is a Chinese quadrangle building with a history of more than 120 years. The green brick, grey tile, and cornice bucket Pavilion show a strong sense of historical vicissitudes. It has witnessed the vicissitudes of university culture and is named after the famous revolutionary Zou Taofen, Whenever I see her, I can arouse the pride and enthusiasm of studying in China. Learning in this Taofen building, you can feel the tranquility and tranquility of Chinese political culture. By immersing and being influenced, students

unconsciously baptize and edify the emotion and art of noble culture. Spiritual and cultural environment refers to the spiritual and cultural construction of the campus. Including the campus spirit, learning atmosphere, school spirit, class spirit, and the friendly relationship between teachers and students. For example, each university has its motto. The motto is an important content of campus culture construction, reflects the cultural heritage and school running direction of a university, and has an infectious effect on the development of teachers and students. After a long time of exposure, it can internalize the spiritual world of teachers and students and become an internal ideology of teachers and students. East China University of political science and law's "practice knowledge and uphold morality and law" is to hope that students can practice seriously, actively explore scientific knowledge and pursue scientific truth with their down-to-earth attitude on the road of seeking knowledge, which also reflects the disciplinary characteristics of ECUP as a University of political science and law. In addition, implicit ideological and political education can also be carried out through various campus activities and social practice activities, such as various associations on campus (Calligraphy Association, News Association, Chinese Clothing Culture Association, street dance association, etc.), "three supports and one help", voluntary service western plan and other social practice activities, which have an impact on students' value orientation and life concept.

2. Value Guidance of Implicit Ideological and Political Education in Colleges and Universities

Ideological and political education is an important way to enhance cohesion and centripetal force in China. It is of great significance to resist foreign bad culture. [2] Exploring the significance of implicit ideological and political education in Colleges and universities has important value guidance for grasping the positioning of Ideological and political education in the new era, and how to reform and innovate ideological and political education in Colleges and universities in the new era, to give better play to the role of Ideological and Political Education in Colleges and universities.

2.1. Conform to the Development Trend of the New Era

With the rapid development of economic globalization, the world's economy, culture, and values are increasingly close, and people's values are constantly impacted by foreign cultures. With the rapid development of the market economy, the two concepts and principles of efficiency and income are deeply rooted in the hearts of the people. People do not pay enough attention to the ideological and political concepts that are not closely related to their interests. [3] In addition, the openness, and freedom of the globalized market make people's environment more and more complex. More and more values and ideologies pour into the market, and people's world outlook and values will inevitably collide. However, when the market economy brings a platform for people's ideological opening, some bad ideas will be mixed, The diversification of people's education level and their quality level is becoming more and more obvious. Although people have dialectical consciousness, some bad thoughts often take gorgeous clothes and attractive conditions. People tend to be infiltrated by bad consciousness under the consciousness of tending to interests. For college students, at this time, the traditional "indoctrination" method can no longer better guide the development of students, while the implicit ideological and political education can better meet the multi-level needs of students, which is more conducive to college students to inherit China's excellent culture, consciously abide by China's moral laws and regulations, the new atmosphere, and the rapid economic development, We must adhere to the socialist core values. At the same time, under this trend, implicit ideological and political education can assimilate students' subjective consciousness and ensure that China's correct political ideas occupy a dominant position and will not be eaten back when bad culture infiltrates students' ideas.

2.2. Psychological Characteristics of College Students Adapting to the New Era

With the rapid development of the social economy, the group of college students is growing. This group generally has knowledge, freedom, and economic independence, and is an adult in age. The individual's subject consciousness is increasing, and the initiative to pursue freedom is becoming stronger and stronger. However, in terms of social experience, college students' life experience in junior middle school and senior high school mainly comes from their families and schools. In school, they mainly study different disciplines, mainly the knowledge in books. In the family, they are mainly based on physiological and moral construction, which is more constrained by teachers and parents. At the university stage, students are far away from their families and their contact with their parents in life is greatly reduced. In school, everyone is free to arrange time under the rules and regulations of the school, and learning depends on their autonomy. With fewer restrictions on life, the living environment has also changed greatly. Students' subject consciousness has increased unprecedentedly and slowly began to enter society. They are vulnerable to the influence of different values in society. In particular, freshmen who suddenly enter the university are easy to be in a state of psychological confusion, have greater curiosity and development consciousness, and some bad ideas will take advantage of it. For example, students are not an economic independent body, and are vulnerable to bad ideas such as money worship and comparison. Through ideological and political education, the students' enthusiasm can be improved through the ideological and political environment, which is not related to ideological and political education. Implicit ideological and political education is in line with students' psychological development and personality characteristics. It can improve the shortcomings of explicit ideological and political education, cultivate students' emotions, assimilate students' spiritual life, restrict students' moral behavior, and promote contemporary college students to become socialist qualified successors with ideals, abilities, and a sense of responsibility.

3. Ways to Realize Hidden Ideological and Political Education in Colleges and Universities

3.1. Strengthening the Construction of Campus Environment

The important place of implicit ideological and political education in Colleges and universities in the environment, which covers the spiritual environment and material environment. Educators often need to pay attention to setting an example, setting an example, encouraging and driving students by shaping their personality charm, and often infiltrate the educational content into work and life to carry out practical education. Educators also pay attention to the good hardware environment outside the campus, campus decoration and layout, and carry out campus practice activities, teaching in the created environment, to better achieve the purpose of education.

We should construct the material carrier of implicit ideological and political education. The material carrier of implicit ideological and political education mainly refers to the campus material environment, including the construction of the campus environment and the layout of teaching facilities. College students live on campus every day. [4] All activities such as learning and sports are affected by the environment. A good campus environment and a reasonable layout of teaching facilities can make students relaxed and happy. We should also build the spiritual carrier of implicit ideological and political education. School motto and school song are the concentrated embodiment of university spirit. In the process of teaching, college teachers should organically integrate the school motto and school spirit into classroom teaching, infect students with the help of spiritual carrier, and take it as the spiritual force to motivate students. At the same time, teachers can also fully tap the educational resources

contained in the history and culture of colleges and universities, combined with the content of Ideological and political education, and realize the educational goal in information life.

3.2. Improve Teachers' Cognition

In the explicit ideological and political education in Colleges and universities, teachers are the leaders of the classroom. Sometimes they may ignore the dominant position of students, only focus on teaching knowledge, and lack classroom interaction, which will lead to a dull classroom atmosphere. Under the background of moral education with the fundamental purpose of Building Morality and cultivating people, colleges and universities should take improving the effectiveness of Ideological and political courses as the main goal of Ideological and political course reform and improve students' classroom participation, which requires college teachers to truly and deeply understand the concept of implicit ideological and Political Education. Implicit ideological and political education transforms traditional preaching education into experiential education. Through the experience and practice of the environment with implicit educational resources, the educatees take the initiative to pursue moral values and internalize them into spiritual essence, which changes the passive position of the educatees in the traditional education model, and consciously learn from being asked to learn and feel the fun of learning, Give full play to the educatees' initiative. If the educatees' initiative is stimulated, they can drive their interest in learning, continue to study in-depth, explore knowledge, seek truth, and make education full of vitality and creativity.

4. Conclusion

In short, the concealment, permeability, and universality of implicit ideological and political education make it play an important role in Ideological and political education in Colleges and universities. In addition, it conforms to the development trend of the new era and the psychological characteristics of college students in the new era, colleges and universities and teachers should clarify their advantages in Ideological and political education activities, By strengthening the construction of campus environment and improving teachers' attention, we can further broaden the ways of implicit ideological and political education.

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