

The Role of "China's National Conditions Education" Course in the Training and Education of Foreign Students

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Abstract

At present, with the continuous deepening of education opening to the outside world and the steady development of the work of foreign students, the importance of the series of courses of "China's national conditions education" has become increasingly prominent. When carrying out "China's national conditions education" for foreign students, we should pay attention to classroom teaching, actively carry out practical activities and strengthen emotional ties.

Keywords

International students; China's national conditions; Training and education; Affective education.

1. Introduction

Since 1950, China has carried out the education of foreign students for more than 60 years. From groping forward to becoming more and more mature, China has gradually established a set of education management system for foreign students with Chinese characteristics. Since the reform and opening up, especially in the last 10 years, the education and training of foreign students has made great progress, and the management system is becoming more and more standardized and perfect. In 2010, the State Council issued the outline of the national medium and long term education reform and development plan, which clearly put forward in Chapter 16 "expanding the opening of education", "increasing international assistance in education" and "further expanding the scale of foreign students" [1]. The document pointed out that international exchanges and cooperation should be strengthened, high-quality educational resources should be introduced, students from developing countries should be subsidized, and the structure of students studying in China should be optimized. In September of the same year, the Ministry of education also promulgated the plan for studying in China, which defined the specific goal of "making China the largest destination for studying in Asia by 2020, with 500000 foreign students studying in mainland universities and primary and secondary schools, including 150000 students receiving higher education" [2]. According to the latest statistics of the Ministry of education, as of 2014, 377000 students from 203 countries and regions were studying in China, up from 2009 Increased by 58.3% in [3].

2. Opening of "China's National Conditions Education" Series Courses for Foreign Students

At present, the number of domestic students has increased steadily, and the personnel structure, study abroad level and education level also show diversified characteristics. With the continuous deepening of education opening to the outside world and the steady development of studying abroad, the importance of the series of courses of "China's national conditions education" has become increasingly prominent, mainly reflected in the following two aspects.

2.1. Deepen Understanding of Chinese

When it comes to the importance of language in communication, we have to mention Mr. Yan Fu's translation of Tianyan theory. The book was translated in a special way for a special purpose under a specific historical environment. The special method is to absorb the essence of the original work selectively, selectively and remouldingly, and change the first person to the third person, so as to make the translation closer to the style of Chinese ancient books and easy to be accepted by the audience. At the same time, a large number of notes have been added to emphasize personal opinions. In addition, at that time, people still had resistance to foreign culture, and the ancient and elegant style of the translation was more conducive to the audience to accept Western ideas, which was suitable for intellectuals to read and understand at that time [4]. It can be seen that using the language or characters familiar to social groups in educational activities can make them accept new things faster. Similarly, foreign students without language barriers are more likely to integrate into local people's daily life.

Language learning is the first challenge that many foreign students in China need to face. At present, domestic universities have set up Chinese courses of different levels for foreign students, and the national Hanban also has Chinese Proficiency Test (HSK) for non Chinese native speakers and foreigners. In addition, the "Chinese Bridge" competition organized by the Confucius Institute has also become a well-known activity in the field of people to people and cultural exchanges in the world and an important platform for college students and international students to learn Chinese and understand China. With the further expansion of China's opening to the outside world, the rapid development of economy and the continuous enhancement of comprehensive national strength, the cultural value and use value of Chinese are also increasing. The demand for Chinese around the world is growing rapidly, and the "Chinese Bridge" just meets this demand and has far-reaching significance in expanding the impact of Chinese around the world. To learn any language, we must learn the culture behind it. Therefore, in the process of learning Chinese, the majority of foreign students can understand Chinese culture on the one hand and deepen their understanding of Chinese on the other hand through the course of "education on China's national conditions".

2.2. Understand China's History, Culture and Customs

China is a country with a long history, and most foreign students only stay on the surface before coming to China. In the process of studying in China, educational institutions should take advantage of favorable conditions to restore China's international image, guide foreign students to understand the real China, deepen their understanding of China's basic system and national conditions at the macro level, help foreign students break the "fixed image" of the Chinese people and feel the unique charm of Chinese culture at a close distance, so as to enhance their sense of identity with China, And further achieve "pro China". In the early stage, most domestic students were concentrated in the first tier cities such as "Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou" and the developed areas in the East. In recent years, with the great attention and investment of the country, more and more foreign students began to choose to study in Colleges and universities in other regions. Local colleges and universities actively and seriously train foreign students and offer Chinese courses in various forms. However, at present, colleges and universities do not pay enough attention to public courses such as "China's national conditions education" which undertakes the task of emotional education, and only more than half of them offer relevant courses; Even if many colleges and universities offer courses related to China's national conditions education, they are mainly limited to classroom teaching and lack necessary extracurricular guidance. Educators should realize that culture is a kind of soft power, invisible and untouchable, but the permeability and influence of culture can not be underestimated.

Throughout the ages, the recognition or extinction of a nation often begins with the recognition and elimination of culture. Therefore, while foreign students from various countries are

studying in China, we should seize the opportunity to actively publicize Chinese culture and traditions, introduce foreign policy ideas, and let them personally understand and feel the friendly enthusiasm and peace loving desire of the Chinese people [5].

3. Principles to Be Followed by Foreign Students in China's National Conditions Education

The education of foreign students is an important part of China's higher education and one of the important strategies to enhance the country's "soft power". Therefore, the education of Chinese national conditions for foreign students in China can not be ignored [6]. In the education of China's national conditions, we should adhere to the concept of "symbiosis" -- while pursuing our own interests, taking into account the reasonable concerns of other countries, adhering to the strategy of peaceful development and common prosperity, and promoting the maximization of the interests of all parties. In short, we need to grasp the following six basic principles:

3.1. Adhere to the Orientation of Cultural Identity

In today's world, "cultural hegemonism" still has a certain market. Therefore, in our education of China's national conditions, we should run through the idea of "multiculturalism", correctly understand and respect different cultures and traditions, not only positively publicize the essence, essence and excellent quality of Chinese culture, but also encourage mutual communication and exchange between different cultures.

3.2. Highlight the Authenticity of Educational Content

Whether it is classroom teaching or extracurricular activities, the education of foreign students should be based on the spirit of seeking truth from facts, truly and objectively convey information, and avoid exaggerated publicity and deliberate promotion; Nor should it be concealed. Avoid our problems or deficiencies. Like any other country in the world, China inevitably faces various difficulties and contradictions in its efforts to enhance its national strength and develop its economy. We should show a more real China and share successful experiences with foreign students, but we should not avoid our problems. Such an international image is more authentic and credible, and it is also the premise of doing a good job in national conditions education.

3.3. Enhance the Interaction of Educational Activities

China's national conditions education should not take the way of one-way indoctrination, but should strive to improve the learning enthusiasm of foreign students. Educational organizers should stimulate the interest of foreign students in relevant topics and the willingness of in-depth communication, let them play a more active role in learning, and carry out in-depth communication and Thinking on hot and difficult issues in learning through discussion, group cooperation, special research, social investigation and thesis writing, so as to help them deepen their understanding and understanding of these issues, Truly achieve the effect of mutual recognition, mutual support and interdependence between Chinese and foreign cultures.

3.4. Grasp the Diversity of Educational Methods

Traditional classroom teaching has always been an important way to carry out education and transfer knowledge. We should be based on but not limited to this way. We should explore ways to spread Chinese culture to foreign students through symposiums, fraternities, cultural and sports activities and cultural lectures, encourage and help foreign students to expand their interpersonal circle, so that they can gradually understand Chinese history, society and culture inside and outside the classroom.

3.5. Recognize the Persistence of Educational Objectives

According to the long-term deployment of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the cultivation of foreign students is not only a measure of educational reform and opening to the outside world, but also a strategic investment in the new era. It is a long-term work related to national diplomacy. Special attention should be paid to avoid being eager for quick success and instant benefit or being too utilitarian. As early as the 1950s and 1960s, China established "talent education schools" and "Lao schools" in Guilin and Nanning, which trained thousands of students for Vietnam and Laos, many of whom later became leaders of the two countries and outstanding talents in various industries [7]. Therefore, national condition education is to train people in the final analysis. Therefore, in the process of education, we should not preach too much, preach too hard and act too hastily, so as to avoid unnecessary resistance and rebellious emotions. We should pay more attention to the usual education and details, influence and infect foreign students in the way of "moistening things silently", make them fully feel the friendship and respect of the Chinese government and people for them, and fundamentally accept and identify with Chinese culture.

3.6. Respect the Difference of Educational Effect

Whether it is a professional course for foreign students or a series of courses of "China's national conditions education", its teaching objectives are clear. But in practice, we should recognize and respect the individual differences of educational objects. They may have different learning effects due to differences in their national conditions, basic systems, socio-economic education development levels, or their own educational background, learning ability, political tendency and even religious beliefs. At this time, seeking common ground while reserving differences and respecting differences are the breadth of mind and tolerance that training countries and educational institutions should show. No matter how different international students are, we should treat them equally and do our best to do a good job in education.

4. Suggestions on the Implementation Plan of "China's National Conditions Education" For Foreign Students

4.1. Attach Importance to Classroom Teaching

Classroom teaching is the most convenient, fast and authoritative way for students to obtain knowledge, and it is also one of the main channels for foreign students to understand China. The series of courses of "China's national conditions education" can make foreign students adapt to their study and life in China faster and overcome the phenomenon of "cultural shock" caused by cultural conflict [8]. Taking a domestic university as an example, the series of main courses of "China's national conditions education" include "Chinese learning" and "China's national conditions". Among them, "Chinese learning" is divided into introductory and primary chapters. It is suitable for foreign students from the zero starting point of Chinese, and can reach the level of HSK I-II after learning. The curriculum is based on situations, selects typical scenes in daily life, focuses on practical oral sentence patterns, and briefly introduces relevant language, culture and other knowledge points in each class, so as to cultivate oral communication ability in an all-round way. "China's national conditions" is divided into different sections to introduce China to foreign students from the perspectives of geography, history, population, administrative planning, folk taboos and so on, in order to show China's long history and splendid culture and guide them to objectively and correctly understand today's open China. In addition, a series of lectures on China's national conditions and culture are regularly held, covering legal introduction, foreign and national defense policies, Chinese martial arts, art, calligraphy, tea art, catering culture and other aspects, so as to enable foreign students to understand China in an all-round way as far as possible. Through systematic

teaching, foreign students' Chinese vocabulary reserve has increased significantly, their comprehensive ability to use Chinese has improved significantly, and they have more interest in Chinese culture in the process of using Chinese, which has increased their knowledge reserve about Chinese culture, improved their cross-cultural communication ability, and can understand Chinese culture from a diversified Perspective.

4.2. Actively Carry Out Practical Activities

Although the theoretical teaching in the classroom is important, the national condition education should also expand the extension, take the social environment as the big classroom, and make the two complement each other, so as to consolidate the educational effect imperceptibly. For adult foreign students, letting them freely contact the society is a better way of education, but most of them had language barriers in the early stage of coming to China and had some difficulties in contacting the society. Therefore, colleges and universities can regularly hold various recreational and sports activities or go out to visit activities in their spare time or weekends, so that foreign students can have more opportunities to experience life, make friends, visit and experience Chinese culture. These extracurricular activities help foreign students quickly get familiar with the living environment, increase their knowledge, truly integrate into local life and deepen their feelings for China.

4.3. Strengthen Emotional Ties

While studying in China, the university should establish a good interpersonal relationship and maintain a friendly emotional bond. However, if this good relationship is not maintained in the later stage, it is easy to gradually fade after the foreign students graduate and return home, resulting in the embarrassing situation of "people walking in the cold tea". This is undoubtedly contrary to the overall policy of national education for foreign students. All international student education and training institutions shall pay attention to and improve the work of student information collection and data archiving, take important festivals as an opportunity every year, and keep necessary contact with international student alumni by means of e-mail and e-greeting cards to understand the current situation of their work and life. When conditions permit, social networks can also be used to build public communication platforms such as "home of foreign students", so that students can feel the care and warmth from their alma mater even after leaving China. More importantly, foreign students who have studied and lived in China have a personal experience of China's national conditions. After returning home, they often become "messengers" to spread Chinese culture. They can introduce a more real China to their relatives and friends and expand China's influence in the world. Compared with "Zhihua" and "Youhua", the "pro China" has obviously taken a big step forward. We should recognize the importance of cultivating international friendly forces, constantly plant international contacts and resources, and improve the quality and efficiency of education opening to the outside world.

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