

Research on the Practice Method of Patriotic Education for College Students in the New Era

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Abstract

Patriotism is the most important spiritual wealth of the Chinese nation, and it is the ideological basis for cultivating qualified builders and reliable successors of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Through the analysis of 920 questionnaires collected from 8 colleges and universities, it is found that there is a certain degree of disconnection in the recognition and practice of patriotism among college students in the new era, and students of different origins and levels have more obvious needs for patriotic education channels. difference. Therefore, it is necessary to innovate the practice methods of patriotic education. On the one hand, it is necessary to build a family-society-school-individual "four-in-one" collaborative education mechanism with schools as the leader and students as the main body; Students are provided with focused and targeted multi-channel patriotism education to cultivate newcomers who are responsible for the great task of national rejuvenation.

Keywords

New Era; College Student; Patriotism Education; Practice Method.

1. Historical Background

Patriotism is the national heart and soul of the Chinese nation, the most important spiritual wealth of the Chinese nation, and the powerful spiritual power for the Chinese people and the Chinese nation to safeguard national independence and national dignity [1]. The ability to do a good job in patriotism education for college students in the new era is an important task that is related to whether the fundamental task of establishing morality in colleges and universities can be accomplished well. College students in the new era are in the midst of major changes unseen in a century[2], economic globalization is developing in depth, social informatization and cultural diversification continue to advance[3], historical nihilism and neoliberalism and other erroneous thoughts are emerging, Has brought new challenges to the patriotic education of college students. To this end, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council have issued the "Outline for the Implementation of Patriotic Education in the New Era" (hereinafter referred to as the "New Outline"), which addresses the overall requirements, basic content, group objects, carrier methods, and organizational guarantees of patriotic education in the new era. The system design points out the direction for how to do a good job in patriotism education in the new era [4]. Under the guidance of the "New Outline", industry researchers have carried out in-depth research and exploration on the carriers, methods, and methods of patriotic education practice for college students in the new era, and have produced a series of high-quality results that promote the continuous development of patriotic education. On the basis of literature research and field investigation, this paper conducts research and analysis based on the results of questionnaires, and explores the practical methods of patriotism education suitable for college students in the new era around the problems existing in the patriotism education of college students.

2. Problem Presentation and Research Design

The socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era, and the overall task of realizing socialist modernization and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation has put forward higher requirements for the work of morality and talent cultivation in universities [5]. General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized: "It is necessary to cultivate patriotism Work hard on feelings, let the spirit of patriotism take root firmly in the hearts of students, educate and guide students to love and support the Communist Party of China, be determined to listen to and follow the party, and be determined to take root in the people and contribute to the country." [6] To educate patriotism To put it into practice, it is necessary to combine theory with practice, discover the actual problems existing in the current patriotic education of college students, and propose scientific practical methods to solve them.

2.1. Literature Review and Questioning

At present, a large number of domestic scholars have carried out researches on patriotism education of college students from different angles. In terms of educational content and educational carrier, Li Qiong conducted research based on a questionnaire survey for full-time students, and proposed enriching and improving educational content, emphasizing the integration of patriotism and socialism, and the organic integration of patriotism education and core values cultivation. Item solution [7]. In terms of educational concepts, content and methods, Jiang Song and others based on the analysis of the current problems in patriotic education, proposed three solutions to improve the concept of global education, combine the characteristics of the times to make the educational methods livelier, and expand the breadth of educational content. Scheme [8]. At the level of practice, environment and model, Ding Yuemian and others based on the field surveys of some universities in Jiangsu Province, proposed education methods from environment, model mechanism, rich practice, and special policies for special students [9].

In short, there are many research results on patriotism education for college students from multiple perspectives, which have laid a theoretical foundation for the research of this article. However, the current field research needs to be strengthened, and systematic and targeted aspects still need to be developed. And the perfect space urgently needs to be explored and resolved by follow-up research. On the one hand, the development of the times and the rapid changes in the external environment, the continuous development of economic globalization, social informatization, and cultural diversification, and the proliferation of erroneous trends of thought such as historical nihilism and neoliberalism have made the research on patriotism education closely integrated with reality. Effectively solve the practical problems in the patriotic education of college students. On the other hand, the "Outline for the Implementation of Patriotism Education in the New Era" was promulgated at the end of October 2019, which set clear requirements and norms on how to do a good job in patriotic education for college students. This not only provides a strong theoretical basis for new research, but also The original research presents new challenges [11].

Without investigation, there is no right to speak. In order to obtain first-hand data on the status quo of patriotism education for college students in the new era, and to have an in-depth understanding of the practical problems faced by contemporary college students' patriotism education, a reasonable questionnaire is designed on the basis of literature research and field investigations. Empirical research in a certain coverage is an effective way to discover and solve the practical problems of patriotism education.

2.2. Research Design

Adhere to the problem orientation, plan to design a set of questionnaires that can accurately reflect the status quo of patriotism education for college students through research on existing

literature, combined with field investigations and test iterations. Through questionnaire surveys, problems are found, and causes are analyzed, so as to explore a new era for follow-up. The practice method of patriotism education for college students provides a realistic basis.

In order to have a more comprehensive and accurate understanding of the real situation of the current patriotism education for college students, for the follow-up to accurately dig out the problems existing in the patriotism education for college students in the new era, and to explore effective practical methods, the author intends to conduct demonstrations across the country. The survey covers the current regional divisions in my country. In the four major regions of the east, west, central and northeast, about 1,400 anonymous questionnaire surveys will be conducted in 12 colleges and universities from July to October 2021 (now in Zhengzhou University and Nanjing). Eight universities including the University of Finance and Economics, Southwest Jiaotong University, Chengdu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shenyang Ligong University, Ya'an Vocational and Technical College received a total of 920 questionnaires). The levels of coverage of institutions include: double first-class construction universities, general undergraduate institutions, and higher vocational colleges. The survey questionnaire covers three academic levels of college students, undergraduates, and graduate students (without distinguishing between masters and doctors), literature, history and philosophy, science and engineering, and medicine, Agriculture and forestry, arts and sports, management and other major categories.

3. Investigation and Analysis of the Current Situation of Patriotic Education of College Students in the New Era

3.1. Basic Situation of the Questionnaire

The questionnaire was designed with reference to the "Report on the Development of Ideological and Political Education of Chinese College Students 2018-2019" [10] (hereinafter referred to as the "Report on the Development of Ideological and Political Education 2019") and parts of the literature [11], combined with literature research and The field survey has been improved. Through trial test iterations in schools such as Ya'an Vocational and Technical College and Southwest Petroleum University, a questionnaire version with a total of 47 questions (26 questions with 5 sub-questions) was finally formed, which was put into use in formal investigations.

In this survey, a total of 920 questionnaires were distributed and 920 questionnaires were returned, including 885 valid questionnaires and 35 invalid questionnaires. The effective rate of the questionnaire was 96.2% (effective rate = number of valid questionnaires/total number of questionnaires returned).

Among the valid questionnaires returned in this survey, 56.38% were girls and 43.62% were boys. In the proportion of academic level, graduate students accounted for 17.63%, junior college students accounted for 36.5%, and undergraduate students accounted for 45.87%. In the political outlook, CCP members (including probationary party members) accounted for 22.82%, Communist Youth League members accounted for 74.13%, and the masses accounted for 3.05%. No data on democratic parties has been collected. Among these data, 41.02% of the same students come from rural areas, and 58.98% come from urban areas. Over 70% of the tested students have served or are serving as student leaders (70.96%), and over 80% (81.02%) have received various scholarships or grants, of which 41.58% have received grants, and those who have received scholarships account for 41.58%. The ratio is 68.7%, and 29.26% of those who have received both bursaries and scholarships.

3.2. Achievements in the Patriotic Education of College Students

3.2.1. The Patriotic Enthusiasm of College Students is Unprecedentedly High

The survey results show that 93.9% of the students agree (including very agree) that the vast majority of Chinese people, including themselves, are patriotic, and 96.16% of the students are proud of themselves as a Chinese (including very proud). It is relatively similar to the data in the "Ideological and Political Education Development Report 2019", which confirms the reliability of the questionnaire to a certain extent. Among the questionnaires returned, 95.14% of the students agreed that patriotism education in colleges and universities is necessary (including very necessary), and over 90% of the students think that the performance of loving the motherland includes loving the party, the country, loving socialism, unity, and caring about national affairs and current affairs. , Full of the heart of serving the country (93.11% and 91.64% respectively), these survey results show that the patriotic enthusiasm of college students in the new era is unprecedentedly high through actual data, and to a certain extent affirm the effectiveness of patriotic education in colleges and universities.

3.2.2. College Students' Recognition of Rational Patriotism has Steadily Increased

In the new era, college students have grown up with the motherland's growing strength. They have personally felt the gradual improvement of the motherland, and personally felt the changes brought about by the motherland's prosperity and strength. In addition, the core values of socialism continue to be deeply rooted in the hearts of the people. Recognize rational patriotism. 95.48% of college students recognized (including very recognized) the view that "rational patriotism is true patriotism". This result has also been fully reflected in real events in recent years. In 2019, when the situation in Hong Kong was complicated and complicated, Chinese students in many places spontaneously expressed their patriotism by singing the national anthem and protecting the national flag, and resisted violence through various online and offline channels. Call for peace. In March 2021, H&M and other clothing brands publicly announced their policies to pollute China in Xinjiang. The university student group took the lead in resolutely resisting the pollution of China, and called on all compatriots to be rational and patriotic, using text, video, images and other methods to serve the country. Name rectification. The consistent performance of the questionnaire results and actual behavior reflects the steady increase in the recognition of rational patriotism among college students in the new era.

3.2.3. More and More College Students are Beginning to Consciously Practice Patriotic Behavior

The effectiveness of the patriotic education work for college students in the new era depends not only on whether college students internalize patriotism in their hearts and transform them into their recognition of the country, the Communist Party of China, and socialism, but also on whether college students will consciously take the spirit of patriotism out of their minds. Turn to action, whether you have the willingness to personally participate in the construction of the motherland, transform the enthusiasm of patriotism into concrete actions, and practice patriotism in actual actions. When severe disasters occur in parts of the motherland, the vast majority (99.21%) of the students will participate (including participation as appropriate) to donate materials to help compatriots. In the questionnaire received, only 0.79% of the students chose not to participate Material donation, 0 people feel that this matter has nothing to do with them. This conclusion has been fully reflected in recent years. In the face of the new crown epidemic, floods, typhoons and other disasters, batches of university student volunteers have emerged across the country to charge the front line. University student groups, including overseas students, are online. Dedicating intelligence and dedication, practicing the spirit of patriotism with their own practical actions, and telling everyone with realistic performance

that more and more college students in the new era are consciously practicing patriotic behavior.

3.3. Analysis on the Existing Problems and Causes of the Patriotic Education of College Students

While seeing the achievements of the current patriotism education of college students through the questionnaire, we also found the problems that still exist in the current patriotism education through analysis.

3.3.1. There is a Disconnect between College Students' Emotional Identification and Willingness to Practice Patriotism

Through a deeper research and analysis of the questionnaire, this article finds that there is a certain degree of disconnection between contemporary college students' emotional identification and willingness to practice patriotism. For example, 96.16% of college students think it is necessary for college students to have an understanding of the basic national conditions (question 25 in the questionnaire), and 93.9% of the students think that they have a general understanding of my country's basic national conditions, relatively understanding or even very familiar (question 26-1 in the questionnaire), but In the follow-up questions about the main contradictions in our society, the fundamental political system, the highest organ of power in China, and the National Constitution Day, less than half (48.59%) of the students answered correctly. 94.35% of the students chose that when the national flag is raised, college students should perform the etiquette of raising the national flag, such as standing at attention, paying attention to the national flag, and singing the national anthem (question 15 in the questionnaire). In the question "How do you behave" (question 16 in the questionnaire), only 60% (60.36%) of the students chose to raise the national flag unless there is a very urgent situation. The students chose to use the national flag-raising etiquette in other situations, except for the requirements of the school or unit, or to be absent-minded when performing such etiquettes. Over 90% (90.96%) of the students agree that they should practice patriotism in actual actions and unify their personal realization with the needs of the motherland, but only nearly 10% (11.86%) of the students believe that "The motherland" and "combine the specific goals of study and struggle with the great goal of national rejuvenation" as the decisive factor in their career planning (question 20 in the questionnaire). They all reflect that there is a certain degree of disconnection between college students' emotional identification and willingness to practice patriotism in the new era.

In order to clarify the reasons for the disconnection between college students' emotional identification with patriotism and their willingness to practice, this article combines the results of the questionnaire to conduct research and analysis. Further analysis finds that college students' identification with patriotism is more related to school education and social practice. The willingness to practice patriotism is more related to factors such as family education and peer motivation. The influencing factors that determine the degree of recognition of patriotism and the willingness to practice patriotism are different. There is a disconnect between emotional identification and willingness to practice.

3.3.2. There are Differences in the Needs of College Students for Patriotic Education

The author categorizes students with different educational levels, different sources of students, different political outlooks and subject categories, and whether they have received scholarships and grants. The main channels for different students to receive patriotic education in the three environments of school, family, and society, the most Acceptable methods of patriotic education, participating in discussions, exchanges, and learning related to patriotic education, as well as a comparative study of current college students' satisfaction with patriotic education (questions

29-42 in the questionnaire), and found different types of There are obvious differences in students' needs for patriotic education.

Students with higher educational level are more inclined to accept patriotism education through traditional media such as participating in social practice, visiting red bases, and consulting literature, newspapers and periodicals. Students with lower educational level are more inclined to teach by precepts and deeds, consult forums, and use short videos. Receive patriotic education through other channels. Compared with college students whose birthplace is in cities and towns, college students whose birthplace is in rural areas, and college students who major in literature, history, philosophy, and arts and sports are more willing to participate in relevant social practices and visit the red base than college students in other majors; while students whose birthplace is in towns Compared with students whose birthplace is in the countryside, they are more willing to accept cultural products and online media as the carrier of patriotic education. College students who have won various scholarships or grants, especially those who have won both scholarships and grants, are more willing to accept patriotic education through classroom teaching, knowledge contests and other methods than students who have not received scholarships and grants. Students who have received any scholarships are more willing to accept patriotic videos, social welfare and other themed practical activities as channels for patriotic education. It is worth mentioning that we found that the most frequently used patriotism education in school in the feedback from students is quizzes, speeches, writing, chorus, etc., and these happen to be among the most easily accepted patriotic education topics for college students (question 35 in the questionnaire) This option is the least frequently selected option. This result is basically the same as the results of the questionnaire survey in the literature [11]. To let patriotism education enter the heart, "teach students in accordance with their aptitude and categorize guidance" is the only way. The current situation where there are differences in the needs of patriotism education is precisely the problem that currently exists and needs to be solved urgently in patriotism education.

3.3.3. The Content of Patriotism Education in Curriculum Ideology and Politics has not been Fully Explored

The concept of curriculum ideology and politics was conceived in 2004 and formally formed in 2014 and began to gradually spread across the country. It aims to integrate ideological and political education elements into various courses, and subtly influence students' ideology, behavior, and patriotism. As the top priority of ideological and political education, ideological education is one of the unavoidable core themes of ideological and political education.

In the 36th question in the questionnaire, as many as 50.73% of college students chose non-patriotic education courses interspersed with patriotic education content and there are more teacher-student interaction discussions as the best classroom patriotic education situation, but in Only in the 37th that followed, only 19.21% of the students would experience such scenes almost every school year. To a certain extent, this reflects that when colleges and universities carry out patriotism education for college students, the content of patriotism education in curriculum ideology and politics has not been fully explored.

4. The Practice Method of Patriotism Education for College Students in the New Era

To implement the requirements of patriotism education in the "New Outline", complete the fundamental task of establishing morality in colleges and universities, and solve the problem of inconsistent knowledge and behavior that exist in college students' emotional identification and willingness to practice patriotism, it is only the school. And teachers are far from enough. We must base ourselves on the "three-in-one education" and build a family-society-school-

student "four-in-one" collaborative education mechanism with schools as the leader and students as the main body, and to provide targeted patriotic education.

At the school-student level, we must first emphasize the subjectivity of students, and recognize the differences in values and patriotism among students of different sources, levels, family conditions, and experiences. This is in the third section of this article. The results of 920 questionnaire surveys covering 8 colleges and universities have also been fully reflected. The "New Outline" clearly pointed out that patriotism education is to focus on cultivating newcomers of the era who are responsible for national rejuvenation, and that patriotism education must be absorbed. "Teaching students in accordance with their aptitude and categorized guidance" is the only way. Secondly, we must strengthen the theoretical arm of the teaching team and management team. Patriotic education cannot enter the hearts of college students simply by shouting slogans. To train students into talents, we must first train teachers to be strong, and teachers and management teams should take the lead in using Xi Jinping. The socialist ideology with Chinese characteristics in the new era equips the mind, guides practice, practices patriotism in practical work and scientific research, and uses words and deeds to drive more students to "integrate my individual into the country's greater me." Third, from the survey results of 41 questions in the questionnaire, it can be seen that the role of peer role model is an important factor in determining the willingness of college students to practice patriotism. Therefore, when colleges and universities conduct patriotic education and education, they should select a good group according to the actual situation. A pioneer model in practicing the spirit of patriotism, helping college students in the new era to recognize and practice patriotism to achieve the unity of knowledge and action. Finally, we must also pay attention to the inheritance and innovation of methods, carriers, and channels. We must make good use of traditional methods such as chorus, psychodrama, and knowledge competitions, but also use VR/AR, artificial intelligence, and animated emoticons on this basis. In patriotism education, there are "two micro-ends" and website forums to send patriotism education to students' most commonly used life and learning situations in a way that students love to hear and see.

At the school-family level, on the one hand, it is necessary to give full play to the school's leading role in home-school cooperation, establish and maintain a home-school joint mechanism through counselors, class teachers, etc., and select appropriate opportunities to convey the importance of patriotic education to parents. And the importance of strengthening the joint education of home and school, allowing parents to actively participate in patriotism education, allowing parents to contact and learn about patriotism education, and influence students through precepts and deeds. On the other hand, it is necessary to give full play to the subjective initiative of the students themselves. The traditional concept believes that parents are the main factor in the formation of a good family style, and only parents can shape patriotic values for their children. In fact, in today's era, college students have more and broader access to patriotism knowledge. As long as the students' subjective initiative is properly used, students can also bring patriotism education and patriotism into their families, and students can also become good family members. The main shaper. Let students take their parents to visit museums and memorials, watch patriotic film and television works, and explain to parents the patriotic epics of heroes and martyrs. It is also one of the powerful means to create a good education environment.

At the school-society level, the first step is to encourage students to participate in practice and create practical opportunities for students. On the one hand, college students are encouraged to use their professional knowledge to devote themselves to social welfare, social services, and social practice. On the other hand, , It is necessary to dig in-depth available resources to create more practical platforms, practical resources, and practical opportunities for students to choose from, especially full-time college students who enter party and government agencies,

scientific research institutes, social service organizations, and rural communities to carry out job practice Quality opportunities. Secondly, it is necessary to encourage students to disseminate and create online cultural works, take advantage of college students' strong understanding and application of new media and technology, and deep understanding of the problems faced by young people and the methods of education they are willing to receive, so as to create a group of young people with high acceptance, The patriotic cultural works with outstanding educational effects are spread on the Internet, playing the main theme of patriotism. Finally, we must pay attention to occupying the high ground of public opinion, and call on college students to arm their minds with advanced theories such as Xi Jinping's new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics and consolidate the patriotism of college students. Theoretical basis, to help college students master the characteristics and laws of Internet communication, cultivate their rational patriotic thinking, and the ability to fight against the slander of the party, the country and socialism on the Internet, and lay the foundation for a good patriotic education in the Internet era. Solid foundation.

5. Conclusion

Patriotism education is an important part of the fundamental task of establishing morality in colleges and universities. It is a requirement of the new era and an eternal theme. It is also a practical need to realize socialist modernization and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. This article is based on literature research and empirical research. The questionnaire design and trial test iterations of the status quo of patriotism education for college students in the new era were carried out on the previous page. Based on the 920 questionnaires collected from 8 colleges and universities, it explored the achievements and existing problems of patriotism education for college students, and analyzed the causes of the problems and their influencing factors. On this basis, targeted Put forward the practical methods of patriotism education for college students in the new era, hoping to make college students in the new era "become more professional and more talented", "become more prosperous and more virtuous", and become more prosperous and professional, with both ability and political integrity. A qualified builder and reliable successor of socialism with Chinese characteristics in an all-round way.

The deficiencies of the paper are reflected in the questionnaire design may not be perfect, and the coverage needs to be further expanded in two aspects, which will be reflected in the next work.

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