

Discussion on Ideological and Political Education work for College Students in the “Micro-era”

Wenjuan Zhang

School of politics and law, Leshan Normal University, Leshan City, Sichuan Province, 614000

Keywords: “Micro-era”; college students; ideological change; Modern education.

Abstract: The society is changing quickly under the background of the "micro-era", and how to keep our education in step with the currency of the times. While enjoying the convenience brought by the development of times, we should notice that the education of the national economy and people's livelihood seems to lag behind the times. According to common sense, education is a medium. Through investigating, the types of talents that the society needs can be known, to cultivate professional personnel who meet the needs of the society through four years of undergraduate education. However, a series of problems have been found awaiting solution.

1. The basic definition and connotation of "micro-era"

For a new network term such as "micro-era", there is no very exact explanation in the authoritative dictionary. It is relative to our realistic age. And an era can't be separated from the participation of society and people. Differently, the participants in the “micro-era” are mostly new talents or people under the influence of new science and technology in 21st century. The feature of modern person can be summarized to some points below: opened mentality, who is apt to accepting new things; antipathy on traditional things. Therefore, aiming at the young people who grow up in this era, our education cannot adopt an invariable traditional teaching mode, and it should merged into the "micro-era".

In summary, the so-called "micro-era" refers to people using modern network technology and communication means to achieve a purpose of online communication through social software, such as: WeChat, Weibo, blog, QQ, etc., thus it is differentiated from face to face contact.

People under the “micro-era” are more convenient to communicate and contact more closely. College students who are growing up under the “micro-era” are more willing to express themselves, hope to get recognition and acceptance from their peers, and they can realize their constitutional rights of free speech in a great degree. However, as the saying goes, fortune and misfortune are two buckets in the same well. Children who have just stepped into the campus are mentally mature but behaviorally naive, and talking without thinking, which leads to a series of problems awaiting solution.

2. The problem of hindering ideological and political education under the background of "micro-era"

In such an environment, we cannot escape. With the era keep developing forward, we cannot ask to go back to the previous age because there are problems that cannot be solved. This is a very naive behavior. In this era, our children have become the recipients of communication of commentary, and because of their thinking ability they have become active participants and speech speakers of the "micro-era". Most children at such an age have a mentality that they are mature and able to make correct judgments, but the actual situation is that, without supervision and guidance, they will make a very wrong and naive decision because of their warm blood. Asking: who is supposed to guide these 18-years-old childish college students, and who should be responsible for their youth? This is a problem that our education has to be faced with and solve.

On the background of “micro-era”, people can understand the information at any time and use

what they need. People's subjective initiative has also been generally improved. With self-learning through the Internet, the source of influence of college students' thoughts becomes more and more uncontrollable. The main ideology --core socialist values have become opposite to the "main ideology" in their mouths and the divergence of ideas is getting bigger. The imperceptible influence is passive, and the student whose "three outlooks" are immature and will is not firm will become victims of the "micro-era". In addition to, information dissemination has the attributes of openness under the "micro-era" background, which has seriously threatened the subjective and objective positions of ideological and political education.

1) From the perspective of the traditional education mode, under the influence of the "micro-era", the sharing of resources has weakened the teachers' educational knowledge and information sources, making the status of teachers less important. And it causes the situation today that along students' knowledge level increasing, the respect for teacher is much lower than before. And it is closely related to the convenient source of information. How can our educators use the advantages of the "micro-era" to achieve a further leap in self, and use this open platform and environment to regain students' great respect, is the major test that the "micro-era" give us.

2) various softwares, apps, etc., which are produced in the context of the "micro-era", provide our college students with more convenient learning resources and entertainment methods, and also mix a lot of illegal and error information, which can easily lead to irreversible deviations at a stage where the student's mind is immature and needs protection, which adds a new burden to our ideological education work. Moreover, the ability to think independently will be greatly diminished, because students develop psychological dependence that is generated after passively accepted online habits. How to let college students avoid the adverse effects of bad information on their healthy growth with the knowledge they have learned and their own rational analysis and judgment when they face with huge resources of information.

3) Since the development of private education - Confucius education, our college students have grown up under the influence of traditional education - passive education. This mode that teacher has a high status and the students always feel he or she is right lasted for more than 3,000 years. If not the educational model was arriving must change the region, our education experts are likely to develop such a model into a Chinese-Featured "intangible cultural heritage". " Teachers who preach, teach and answer", but nowadays this teachings mode is developing in a deformed manner. According to the teaching objectives, educators, who are engaged in college students' education, should choose the materials they need in their teaching practice. Then achieve teaching objectives through classroom instruction and PPT show. It is difficult to imagine that such a teaching mode exert an imperceptibly influence on strangling students' individual character and creativity, and it has existed for thousands of years. We do not know whether our educators are lazy to ask questions or not smart enough to find, but what we know today is that the arrival of the "micro-era" has given us a very big impact on our traditional teaching. Faced with this embarrassing situation, the reform seems to be a life-saving straw for solving contradictions, but we still need to think about how to implement.

3. The "micro-era" and ideological and political lessons digest

As a product of the "micro-era", the micro-platform has great vitality. And it has led to more interesting platforms, attracting the attention of the majority of student groups, which in fact provides an effective educational way for universities. At present ideological education in practice, the results of our ideological education work are often unsatisfactory. To a great extent, it's because the contents and the methods of the education are old-fashioned so that they can't attract students' effective attention. Now, it is easy for micro-platform to engage a large number of students, therefore our educators should consider combining the right part with advanced methods. We must not only make the content of the micro-platform more correct, but also combine the content of professional ideological education with the interests of students.

3.1 Individualization of political education

Because today's network technology and technical communication capability is developing rapidly, there has observed the improvement of the limitations of space and time. This can avoid some college students missing learning opportunities due to their own personality defects that they can't communicate face to face with the teacher normally. What needs to be emphasized here is that when teachers chat with students on WeChat or other instant messaging software and the chat content involves students' privacy issues, the professional attainment of the teacher at this time must be reflected and the student's privacy should be maintained. Educators can actively use WeChat and other instant messaging software to develop related work by paying attention to students' dynamic information on the micro-platform, understanding their inner condition and mastering the inner world of students, it is more important than the boring and monotonous classroom instruction. When teachers find that there may be something wrong with student's psychology, they must intervene in time to control it within a certain range. At the same time, in addition to observing the dynamic information of students, our educators should also publish according with the information of content of courses. On the one hand, it can achieve the purpose of equal communication with the students, because if the teacher has never released any dynamic information on the micro platform, students may think that the teacher is supervising, which creates certain difficulties for the harmonious relationship between teachers and students. On the other hand, it imperceptibly influences students through teachers' dynamic information.

3.2 Truth comes from practice, and truth is guiding practice

College students' ideological and political educators must stay point of the cultivation of practical ability. Thinking comes from practice and must be implemented in the guidance of practice. All in all, university ideological and political educators must innovate social practice and guide students to emerge from the fragmentation and individualization of "micro-thinking".

4. Summary

Under the background of micro-era, college students' ideological and political education is not only the process of nurturing basic behavior habits, but more important is the formation of the correct three views according with the social core values. At the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi proposed the concept of "Chinese Dream" for the first time. Realizing the "Chinese Dream" is not a simple government preaching, but the concept and belief of every Chinese. Realizing the "Chinese Dream" must firmly march on the social right path of Chinese characteristics, adhere to the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, carry forward national spirit, pool our strength, and fully implement the "five-in-one" plan for promoting economic, political, cultural, social, and ecological progress. The ideological education work of college students has become an important means of realizing the Chinese dream.

As society changes, people become impetuous. How to cultivate the constructors and successors with the spirit of emerging untainted from the fifth in the future socialism in this era of chasing profits and lusts. And this is exactly what our educators need to solve. The micro-era is not a bad thing. It didn't combat our traditional education model but make our education model more and more humanized, and more in line with the model that modern young people are willing to accept. In other words, the education that is still not adventive after the crisis is really our "foolish" education. The micro-era allows resources sharing and the way to get it is also more convenient. Our children are no longer attending a lecture blindly. On the contrary, under the micro-era, children are more inclined to find things actively. Perhaps, education has given the micro-era a new field of development, and at the same time, the micro-era has given education an opportunity for continuous development.

References

- [1] Li Hongmei, The present situation and countermeasures of political identity of college students

majoring in ideological and political education--based on the investigation and analysis of three universities in Guangxi [D]. Guilin: Guangxi Normal University, 2014.

[2] Jin Xiangwen, Political identity and its distinction in liberal political philosophy [J]. Lanzhou Journal, 2004 (5): 18-20.

[3] Sigmund Freud; Introduction to Psychoanalysis [M]. Gao Juefu, translated. Beijing: Commercial Press, 1984.

[4] Liang Liping, Chinese religious Psychology [M]. Beijing: Social Sciences Literature Press, 2004.

[5] Li Zijian, Hong Kong primary school teachers ' sense of identity in curriculum reform: a comparison of goal-based and common-sense classes [J]. Course Forum (Hong Kong), 1998 (2): 71-83.

[6] Xie Yueguang, The status and attribution of curriculum identity of information technology teachers in senior middle schools J]. PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY, 2005 (10): 4-7.

[7] Zhang Xiaozhen, Research on the status quo and countermeasures of college students ' recognition of ideological and political theory course [D]. Chongqing, Southwest University, 2014.

[8] Wang Zhouyan, the investigation results and attribution analysis of college students ' acceptance of ideological and political theory course in colleges and universities [A], Research and theoretical exploration on the education and teaching of the ideological and political theory course in Yunnan Normal University [C]. Kunming: Yunnan Normal University Mountain edition, 2010.