

The Combination and Application of Explicit Education and Recessive Education in College Ideological and Political Education

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Abstract: The integration of explicit and recessive education in ideological and political education for college students can ensure the quality and efficiency of ideological and political education for college students and enhance the affinity of ideological and political education for college students in the new era. This article will summarize the explicit and implicit education of ideological and political education in colleges and universities, analyze the functions and deficiencies of the combination of the two in the ideological and political education of colleges and universities, and propose countermeasures for combined explicit and implicit education with regard to the deficiency.

1. Explicit and hidden education in ideological and political education in colleges

1.1. Explicit Education

Explicit education refers to the use of various public means, public places, leadership, organization, and systematic ideological and political education methods.[1] The main forms of ideological and political education in colleges and universities are: classroom education, lectures on theoretical theories, political situation reports, mass education media (mainly including newspapers, magazines, books, radio, film and television works, networks, etc.). Explicit education has always been the main channel for ideological and political education in colleges and universities in China. It is mainly based on positive publicity. The fundamental purpose is to shape and improve the political and ideological awareness and moral quality of college students. , Will and behavior are standardized in accordance with the requirements of the state, and have the characteristics of purpose, openness, effectiveness, and standardization.

1.2. hidden education

Recessive education means that the educator deliberately creates a certain social environment, place of activity, and cultural atmosphere for the educated person according to the predetermined education plan, educational content, and education plan, and consciously guides the educated person to feel and experience, so that the educated person The educator unknowingly receives education in the process of being educated, and obtains the influence of the mind, the cultivation of sentiment, and the inspiration of philosophy, and then achieves the educational purpose implicitly. To put it simply, recessive education is an unconscious acceptance behavior. The education process appears more natural and harmonious, and the educational effect is also durable.

2. The advantages and disadvantages of explicit education and recessive education applied to ideological and political teaching in colleges and universities

2.1. The advantages and disadvantages of explicit education

In terms of advantages, explicit education can consciously directly affect students, and it is easier to achieve theoretical propaganda than implicit education. When educating people[2], they often choose public means and public places. The method of public expression is more likely to create momentum for education propaganda, which directly conveys important educational measures and policies of the country, and can be quickly disseminated in a short period of time, so that students can learn about education policies more quickly and ensure that in the event, there are organized, Purposeful, rule-based, and

law-based, so as to ensure a unified direction for ideological education.

From the shortcomings, it is mainly manifested in two aspects. On the one hand, there is a lack of effective communication between the subject of education and the object of education, the lack of joy in the educational process, the two-way communication education method that emphasizes indulgence and neglects democracy, and ignores the internalization of education content. It is difficult to form an interactive relationship between the educator and the object of education; the content of education is regarded by the object of education as empty preaching, which leads to the weariness of learning. On the other hand, the effect of education is not sustainable. Explicit education, as a direct, positive, and open educational activity, emphasizes immediate effects. However, since explicit education does not mobilize the true psychological needs of the education targets, it is impossible to truly internalize the ideas and concepts required by society into the behavioral standards of college students.

2.2. Advantages and disadvantages of hidden education

In terms of advantages, recessive education is imperceptible because of its wooden body in the process of education, implying non-compulsiveness, which makes students actively accept ideas in the subtle and imperceptible. Recessive education itself does not have a fixed education method, and the educated person does not need to have the pressure of education. There are a variety of education methods adopted, not limited to the classroom, and have strong flexibility. In addition, in the process of recessive education, educators place themselves on an equal footing with the educated, respect each other, explore each other, guide students to think independently, and encourage students to innovate. This equality undoubtedly gives students a more healthy and progressive atmosphere[3]. Moreover, hidden education focuses on the effect of subtle influence, and what really affects the heart of the educated. Once the educated person accepts such ideas, it will run through the educated person's life. This persistence is unmatched by explicit education.

From the shortcomings, due to the concealment of the purpose of implicit education, it is difficult to complete systematic theoretical education tasks, nor can it directly guide and regulate the education process. In addition, implicit education mostly comes through campus cultural activities and social practice activities. As for the hidden education, there are not obvious educational effects, narrow participation, and educational activities are limited by time, space and funding restrictions. Coupled with the slow onset and unpredictable effects of implicit education, implicit education cannot judge when it can influence the educated, nor can it determine the impact of education on the educated.

3. Countermeasures of ideological and political education combined with implicit education in colleges and universities

3.1. Implicit infiltration in explicit education

(1) Integration of ideological and political education into humanities and social science courses

It is not only possible, but very necessary, to infiltrate ideological and political education in the education of humanities and social sciences. For example, philosophy, literature, and art can play an important role in the formation and cultivation of people's ideology. It is conducive to the cultivation of students to establish a correct world outlook, outlook on life, and values. It is helpful to cultivate students' strong sense of responsibility to society.

(2) Ideological and Political Education Penetrates Professional Curriculum Education

By attaching importance to and intensifying the "permeation" education of ideological concepts in professional courses, in the education process, we must combine teaching content with knowledge as the carrier, do not avoid the explicit ideological education factors, use positive preaching; Sexual education is about to penetrate. In particular, education of ideals and beliefs, vocational education, and socialist moral education should be introduced into the education of professional courses.

3.2. Create a campus culture and education

Only the continuous innovation of the integration carrier can make the integration of explicit education

and recessive education more realistic and more in line with the development needs of the real society. Material cultural resources include physical environment such as campus environment, architectural layout, human landscape, teachers, teaching facilities and so on[4]. The material cultural form has a subtle influence on the students' ideology, cultivates the students' minds, and helps students to form good behavior habits. University spiritual culture is the core level of campus hidden resources. Every member lives in it and is influenced by it. Formed the school's unique spiritual atmosphere, which affects, changes and shapes students' cognitive emotions and behaviors from different aspects.

The first is to promote the innovation and integration of traditional carriers, give play to the advantages of traditional carriers, consolidate the outstanding results of the integration of explicit education and recessive education, and give play to the fundamental role of traditional carriers in explicit and implicit education. The second is to make full use of new media technology innovation and integration carriers, so that explicit education and recessive education can be brought alive, and enhance the sense of ideological and political education and affinity. The third is to highlight the practicability and suitability of the integration carrier, select resources suitable for the integration of explicit education and recessive education, prevent fragmentation of carrier selection, and truly improve the quality of integration of explicit education and recessive education.

3.3. Building an Interactive Platform for Network Positions

Through the sharing of ideological and educational resources through the Internet, you can freely consult teachers on ideological issues online, and carry out ideological exchanges and discussions with other students. The network integrates society, family and school's ideological education for students[5], and maximizes the socialization of ideological education, making the relatively narrow educational space of traditional explicit education into the whole society's open education space. And it greatly improves the efficiency of the dissemination of ideological and educational information, and changes the content of education from boring to vivid. The vivid and colorful multimedia pictures make the educational content more comprehensive, intuitive and vivid, and the educational effect is incomparable with traditional explicit education. Not only that, it can also find students' ideological problems and real-time performance in time, and enhance the relevance of their work. The network can also provide ideological and political workers with fast and accurate information, which enriches the minds of ideological and political workers in colleges and universities and opens up their Vision has improved the level of ideological and political work.

3.4. Broadening Integration Practice

Social practice, as an important part of college education, also plays an important role in college ideological and political education. Therefore, expanding the practical approach of integrating explicit and implicit education is an inevitable requirement for the further development of ideological and political education in colleges and universities. The integration of the two should be continuously developed and improved in a variety of practices, and deepen the hearts of students in practice so that Become a beacon on their way to growth[6]. On the one hand, ideological and political education in colleges and universities must grasp the campus itself, actively use resources such as "cultural construction" in the learning atmosphere, and introduce ideological and political education into learning and living areas such as "library" communities and cafeterias, so that students can also learn outside the classroom. Received the influence of ideological and political education; on the other hand, colleges and universities should guide students to carry out extra-curricular practical activities, improve their own practical experience through work experience "volunteer service," and improve the theoretical level of ideological and political education in practice.

4. Conclusion

In a word, Explicit education and recessive education are two aspects of ideological and political education. The two complement each other. In education practice, they are often intertwined to form an effective way of complementary advantages. In the practice of ideological and political education, explicit

education determines the content of implicit education, and implicit education affects the realization of explicit education goals. In the ideological and political education of colleges and universities, the party that cannot be too one-sided and affirmatively or negate explicit education and recessive education should organically integrate explicit education and recessive education to overcome its limitations and maximize Exploiting their educational effects, so that the ideological and political education in colleges and universities continue to give new vitality and vitality.

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