

# Comparative Study of the Ideological and Political Education Models in Chinese and Western Universities Under the Influence of Different Values

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**Abstract**—With the rapid development of globalization in the world, countries are interdependent and infiltrated in many aspects, such as politics, economy and culture. How to strengthen the centripetal force of the people, especially the national identity and sense of belonging of the college students group is an urgent problem to be solved. This paper compares the ideological and political education models of Chinese and Western universities under the influence of different values, and focuses on the comparative study of curriculum content and practical forms which leads to the thinking of the development of ideological and political education in Chinese colleges and universities, and proposes some suggestions for relevant improvement and innovation.

**Keywords**—Chinese and western universities; value; ideological and political education

## I. INTRODUCTION

Ideological and political education is a social, social group that uses certain ideological concepts, political views, and moral norms to exert its purposeful, planned, and organized influence on its members, so that they can form social practice activities that meet the ideological and moral requirements required by certain societies. With the further development of globalization in today's world, countries are interdependent and infiltrated in many aspects, such as politics, economy and culture. Globalization is a double-edged sword for China's native ideology and culture. On the one hand, globalization has promoted the innovation and development of local ideology and culture, on the other hand, the connotation and inheritance of local ideology and culture have gradually blurred and lost. Its influence has also had a major impact on ideology, especially on the country's core value system. How to strengthen the centripetal force of the people, especially the national identity and sense of belonging of the college students group is an urgent problem to be solved. Although Western developed countries are very different from China in their systems and many aspects, they have their own mature and effective systems in ideological and political education. This paper focuses on the comparison between Chinese and Western universities in the development of ideological and political education courses,

which leads to the thinking of the development of ideological and political education in China, and proposes suggestions for improvement and innovation.

## II. DIFFERENCES IN THE CONTENTS OF IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION COURSES BETWEEN CHINESE AND WESTERN UNIVERSITIES IN THE IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT VALUES

### A. Different Philosophical Ideas Correspond to Their Different Core Values

Chinese traditional philosophical thought is "harmony between man and nature", which refers to the obedience and awe of nature. The Chinese thought of "harmony between man and nature" leads to collectivism being superior to everything, while paying attention to the spirit of dedication, we should "first worry about the world, then enjoy the world." The ancient philosophy of the West has always been the opposition between man and nature, that is, the separation between man and nature, emphasizing the power of man and nature to fight. Westerners' "divine and man" will inevitably lead to the formation of individualism in their society: extreme worship of individualism, advocating individuality and self-development. Therefore, what is often seen in Chinese film and television works is collectivism, dedication, conformity to nature, and the idea of harmony between man and nature. In the Western Hollywood blockbuster, it is the adoration of individual heroism and the thrill of overcoming nature.

### B. Differences in Curriculum Contents Between Ideological and Political Education in Chinese and Western Universities

China's Education Law stipulates that patriotism, collectivism and socialism should be educated among the educatees, and ideals, morality, discipline, legal system, national defense, and national unity should be educated. Education should inherit and carry forward the excellent historical and cultural traditions of the Chinese nation and absorb all the outstanding achievements of the development

of human civilization. These are the main contents of Ideological and political education, and each of them can be divided into many aspects. In terms of Ideological and political education, China has always adhered to the banner of Marxism-Leninism, combined with the actual situation of China, and formed a series of Chinese ideological theories. The current "two courses" in Colleges and universities in China mainly refer to: "Principles of Marxist Philosophy", "Principles of Marx's Political Economy", "Introduction to Mao Zedong Thought", "Introduction to Deng Xiaoping Theory", "Ideological and moral cultivation", "Legal basis", "Situation and Policy". In December 2016, Xi Jinping made an important speech at the National Conference on Ideological and Political Work in Colleges and Universities. He pointed out that the ideological and political work in colleges and universities is fundamentally a work of human beings. It is necessary to focus on students, care for students, and serve students to continuously improve students' ideological level and politics. Enlightenment, moral quality, and cultural accomplishment make students become talents with both ability and political integrity.

In contrast, Western developed countries practiced a capitalist system, and Western society advocated free development and individualism. Therefore, many Western countries mistakenly believe that "free" and "democratic" Western developed countries have no specific ideological and political education courses. In fact, ideological and political education is an eternal subject. The maintenance of any political system requires the education and inculcation of citizens' ideological and theoretical. Capitalist societies also need to cultivate their "qualified citizens" to maintain. The nature and role of ideological and political education in different countries and educational goals are also different. For example, democratic countries such as Britain and France advocate "cooperation, loyalty, tolerance, courtesy", while Germany tends to "obedience, courage, cruelty, determination and perseverance." Although Western developed countries do not have a clear definition of "Ideological and Political Education" and there is no requirement for political theory compulsory courses, but in both private schools and public schools, a series of political courses with capitalist characteristics, such as the West, have been established. Economics, the history of Western philosophy, etc., also open moral courses, such as citizenship and law, professional ethics. The opening of these courses has played a certain role in promoting the stability of the Western political power and the establishment of national character.

### III. COMPARISON OF THE PRACTICE FORM OF IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION BETWEEN CHINESE AND WESTERN UNIVERSITIES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT VALUES

Education, especially ideological and political education, as an ideology has a distinct class-specific nature. The practice forms of ideological and political education in Chinese and Western universities under the influence of different values are also very different. In his book "Comparative Ideological and Political Education", Wang Ruiqi pointed out: "First, China focuses on positive

education; second, Western countries focus on potential impact; third, Western countries are more focused on the creation of cultural atmosphere." On the practical issue of ideological and political education, the most important difference between China and Western countries is that one is explicit education and the other is recessive education.

#### A. *The Explicit Practice of Ideological and Political Education in Chinese Universities*

Explicit education refers to the tangible ideological and political education that makes the college students consciously affected through conscious, direct and explicit educational activities. According to the action dynamic division, it mainly includes theoretical education law and practical education law, criticism and self-criticism education law. For example, many compulsory subjects and community and social practice courses in university ideological and political education are the embodiment of education law and practical education law.

#### B. *The Implicit Practice of Ideological and Political Education in Western Universities*

Recessive education refers to the process of unconsciously educating college students through seemingly unplanned, indirect and implicit social activities under the macro-guidance. Western developed countries pay more attention to indirect methods for the practice of Ideological and political education, and use induction methods to focus on inspiration. The West is more inclined to integrate the process and purpose of education into daily life, penetrate into leisure and entertainment, and exert far-reaching influence on college student's ideas, moral values, emotional attitudes and so on in the way of "subtle influence" and "silent moistening". In the developed countries of the West, not only the various cultural activities of colleges and universities, but also the social family plays a decisive role in the political and ideological education of the college students. There are many types of social practice, similar to community practice and volunteer service. At the same time, many areas are prevalent in religious activities. Religious beliefs are inseparable from the ideological education of Western universities. They form a complete system of education. Many universities offer courses such as the Bible. It can be said that religious beliefs are qualified in Western capitalist countries. The influence of ideological education, such as the politicization concept and value orientation of citizens, is far-reaching.

### IV. REFLECTIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN CHINA AND SUGGESTIONS FOR RELEVANT IMPROVEMENT AND INNOVATION

In summary, although there are many differences between China and the West in terms of their social systems and historical and cultural backgrounds, there are still many Western developed countries that are worth learning from in the implementation of ideological and political education. We should carry forward the essence of "bringing in", remove its dross, extract its essence, and draw lessons from the advanced theories and methods of the west, combined

with China's actual conditions, to promote the rapid and steady development of Ideological and political education in Colleges and universities on the basis of criticism.

*A. Changing the Traditional Education Mode: from "Cramming" Teaching Mode to "Active Learning" Teaching Mode*

As far as the exam-oriented theory teaching method is concerned, most of the ideological education courses in Colleges and universities in our country follow the texts, either read the spirit of documentation or listen to lecture reports. The classroom atmosphere is not active enough, and there is no follow-up after class to consolidate. As a teacher of Ideological and political moral education in Colleges and universities, we should try our best to change "to learn by students" and "to remember by students" into "to learn by themselves" and "to remember flexibly". The classroom of political theory in the new era should adopt free discussion, classroom debate or impromptu speech. At the same time, we should pay attention to the consolidation of interactive teaching after class. Ideological educators in Colleges and universities should always keep in mind that the ideological and political work emphasized by the General Secretary of Learning is essentially the work of being a person. They must focus on students, take care of students and serve students. Only by taking students as the main body, can we fundamentally improve students' ideological level, political consciousness, moral quality and cultural accomplishment, and make them all-round talents with both moral and talent.

*B. Relying on Internet Multimedia Platform, Flexible Network Teaching Is Inserted into the Traditional Teaching Process of Large Courses*

In most colleges and universities in China, ideological and political education courses are mostly large courses, that is, a staircase classroom that can accommodate more than 200 students, filled with students from different departments of the same grade, who are taught by the same professor. Although such an arrangement can promote multi-disciplinary exchanges among students, for teaching, it lacks pertinence to different disciplines and majors. Therefore, while adhering to the unified teaching requirements and achieving the goals set by the teaching regulations, we should formulate targeted teaching expansion content according to students of different grades and majors. This highlights the importance of inserting flexible and mobile network small classes into the traditional large-scale teaching process. At present, the popular bullet curtain teaching using Internet multimedia platform is very popular among students.

*C. Drawing on the Hidden Teaching Mode in the West, and Infiltrating Ideological and Political Education in Many Aspects and Directions in Chinese Education*

The ideological and political education in Colleges and universities in our country can draw lessons from the comprehensive and diversified invisible education methods of western colleges and universities, and exert a subtle influence on the teaching of college students in a roundabout way. College League committees and counselors should actively infiltrate ideological and political education into students' daily life. Through community activities,

community service and volunteer action, college students' groups are unconsciously nurtured, which is a more extensive and diversified carrier of education.

## V. CONCLUSION

Through comparison, we realize that education, especially ideological and political education, as an ideology, has a distinct class nature. Ideological and political education is a social or social group that exerts a purposeful, planned and organized influence on its members with certain ideological concepts, political views and moral norms, so that they can form social practice activities that conform to the ideological and moral requirements of a certain society. Under the guidance of different values, there are some differences in Ideological and political education between Chinese and Western universities. Western universities advocate that curriculum education should be combined with other education, that school education and equal and democratic family education should be supplemented, and that rich and varied social practice and public service should be the platform. At present, ideological and political education in Chinese universities is mainly through curriculum education and school community activities. Western ideological education has a strong religious color, while Chinese ideological education has more scientific characteristics and Chinese characteristics. In the process of education, we should learn from the advanced experience of recessive education in the West, learn from the advanced theories and methods of the West on the basis of criticism, and combine the actual situation of China to promote the rapid and steady development of Ideological and political education in our universities.

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