

The Enlightenment of Tao Xingzhi's Moral Education Thought on Ideological and Political Education of Vocational College Students from The Perspective of Human Resources Quality

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Abstract. As an important part of human resources quality, ideological and political quality is increasingly valued by the society. From the perspective of human resources quality, this paper, based on Tao Xingzhi's theory of moral education and considering the objective shortcomings of the ideological and political education of vocational college students, actively seeks for coping strategies in order to develop new ideas of ideological and political education of vocational college students and to improve the scientific level of the ideological and political education of vocational college students.

1. Introduction

Internet+, big data, block chain and sharing economic have emerged as hot social topics in China and are causing all-dimensional changes in business, life and education. School education is now more customized, open, networked and clustered, which has far-reaching influence on educational goals, goal-realization directions and educational measures of higher vocational schools [1].

In "Education 2030 Framework for Action" UNESCO issued in 2015, it says that it aims to "ensure that all individuals acquire a solid foundation of knowledge, develop creative and critical thinking and collaborative skills, and build curiosity, courage and resilience". This means the focus of education is going to shift from "teaching" to "cultivation". Future education will shift from knowledge-centered training to education with key qualities and capacities as the focus [2]. Among the qualities and capacities, political ideology is the first and foremost quality as it provides the spiritual support and motivation for individuals and decides the individuals' future development.

2. Human resources quality and ideological and political quality

2.1 The meaning of human resources quality

The quality of human resources refers to all factors that are beneficial to economic output, including political quality, cultural quality, technical proficiency, professional quality level, ideological maturity and all the factors that are conducive to economic output.

The practice of social and economic development shows that the three main factors of productive forces, means of production and relations of production are the key to promote the development of social economy, among which human resource is the leading factor of productive forces. Human resource quality and economic development are closely linked, especially in the leading role of regional economic competitiveness is gradually increasing, is an important condition for the development of regional economy and national strength. It is also an important capital to participate in international competition.

2.2 The important position of ideological and political quality in human resource quality

In the 21st century, economic globalization and rapid development of new and high-tech have become more prominent. Human resources, especially high-quality talents, have become the focus

of comprehensive competition and competition among countries, nations and enterprises. Among them, excellent ideological and political quality is the first quality, which provides spiritual support and power guarantee for individuals and determines the development direction of individuals in the future.

2.3 The strategic significance of strengthening ideological and political education of higher vocational school students

2.3.1 The inevitable requirements of China's education reform

In 2004, the CPC central committee and the state council issued the 16th document "opinions on further strengthening and improving ideological and political education of college students", which stressed that college students are very valuable human resources, the hope of the nation and the future of the motherland. To strengthen and improve ideological and political education, improve their ideological and political quality, and cultivate them into builders and successors to the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics, the science and education to fully implement and the strategy of reinvigorating China through human resource development, to ensure that in the fierce international competition in China is always in an impregnable position, ensure the comprehensive construction well-off society and accelerating socialist modernization goals, to ensure that the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics to thrive, has great and far-reaching strategic significance.

In order to realize the higher requirements of our higher education on students' ideological and political education, higher vocational colleges must fully realize the practical significance of strengthening the ideological and political education of higher vocational students, and put "what kind of students to train? ", "how to train? These major issues in an important position, continue to explore higher vocational students ideological and political education work of new ideas.

2.3.2 Power and source to realize the goal of quality education for higher vocational students

Through ideological and political education, the thought and behavior of vocational college students can be guided, their potential can be fully developed, their enthusiasm and creativity can be brought into full play, and they can adapt to the needs of social reform, innovation and development.

2.3.3 Conducive to promoting the employment of higher vocational students

The grim employment situation of higher vocational students has long been the focus of social attention. The low employment quality of higher vocational students is the key factor leading to their employment difficulties. The employment quality especially emphasizes the view of choosing business, the view of starting a business, the good faith quality and so on. Through ideological and political education, higher vocational colleges should help vocational students to form relatively stable psychological and behavioral characteristics conducive to their employment.

3. Challenges in ideological education among higher vocational school students

China is now entering a new era of social transformation: the market economy is prospering, the nation is more open to the outside world and Internet has become more and more prevalent. Against this backdrop, the ideology and ethical values of higher vocational school students are facing many problems, posing new challenges to ideological education.

3.1 Lack of "Student-Centered" Idea in Education

In recent years, some teachers in higher vocational schools have recognized the importance of respect truth and students, but few of the recognition is shown in education, leading ideological education of higher vocational school students to a morass.

3.2 Failure of higher vocational school students to shift their roles after graduation

Enterprises and higher vocational schools are different in nature and have distinct culture, so some higher vocational school students are confronted with psychological problems when joining the workforce after graduation. They cannot identify their roles and shows dichotomy in moral choices and ethical evaluation standards. At work, they lack responsibility and are utilitarian; they also feel

nervous and anxious because of HR problems; some even shows agitation and hops job frequently because of the gap between reality and their dreams.

3.3 Negative Influence from the Internet

Fast development of Internet technology provides a new development path for higher vocational school students and meanwhile generates some constraints. Taking advantage of the rich and active nature of information transmission channels, they express their opinions at their own will. Most of the higher vocational school students now are born after 2000. They are immature and impulsive, and are very likely to go to extremes when making decisions.

4. Measures to improve ideological education for higher vocational school students [3]

Tao Xingzhi ideological education system consists of several aspects including moral education goal, moral education content, moral education methods and moral education practice measures. These aspects are closely connected and mutually restricted. The length of schooling for higher vocational school students is short, the curriculum is of practical significance and emphasizes hands-on skills. Because of these characteristics, ideological and moral education in higher vocational schools should copy that of universities. According to the main content of the Tao Xingzhi ideological and moral education system, this paper will analyze the problems in ideological and moral education in higher vocational schools and find solutions.

4.1 To uphold the leading role of mainstream socialist values in the ideology and political realm

As pointed out by Tao Xingzhi: “The purpose of education is to develop people of truth, goodness and beauty”. To pursue truth, goodness and beauty is the essence of Tao Xingzhi’s ideological education. The education purpose is to create “genuine people”, i.e. people who pursue truth, uphold truth, transmit truth and act according to truth.

Due to the influence of globalization and establishment of market economy in China, negative ideologies like materialism and hedonism have been prevalent in the country in these years. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the ideological education environment for higher vocational school students and alleviate or even eradicate the impact of negative ideologies, and uphold the dominating role of the mainstream socialist values in the realm ideology and politics.

4.2 To give full play to the leading role of advanced and typical education

As Tao Xingzhi said: “What we pursue is truth of actions and actions of truth”, and “the truth of action may be pursued in actions of truth”. He opposes chalk and talk, and upholds that group practical activities can cultivate the students’ virtues. Ideological and political education among higher vocational school students is a people-based social educational activity. We can use the typical demonstration education in collective practical activities to improve the effectiveness of ideological and education among higher vocational school students, to guide them with positive examples, to encourage them to learn from examples of noble virtues and good morals, and to develop positive thinking and good ethics.

4.3 To expand the channels of ideological and political education

Tao Xingzhi emphasizes that to carry out ideological education through different channels can achieve good effect, so we should change the traditional way of education that relies on the monotonous channel of “two classes”, and carry out ideological and political education during internship, solve both the ideological problems of higher vocational school students and objective social problems, and improve their recognition.

Internships provide higher vocational school students a more open social environment than the campus. Various kinds of social ideas, ideological concepts, behavioral habits and human relations will inevitably have positive or negative influence on the students’ ideology, psychology and behaviors. Internship advisors can guide the students according to these actual problems, help them

understand corporate culture, increase their resolution to overcome difficulties, and improve their psychological resilience at work in the future.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, ideological and political education is an important part of all-round education for individuals, and the premise and guarantee of an individual's all-round development. It, to a great extent, decides the quality of human resources of a country or a region. Higher vocational school students are high-caliber talents that have received higher education. They are not only more superior than vocational school graduates in terms of knowledge, understanding capacity and learning capacity, and they are also better than most undergraduate students in terms of practical abilities and hands-on skills. Therefore, under the guidance of Tao Xingzhi's ideological and moral education ideas, we can strengthen ideological education for higher vocational school students in a scientific manner to lay a solid ideological and moral foundation for them to become professionals in enterprises. [4]

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