Analysis of the Factors Influencing the Development of Commercial Health Insurance in China

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Keywords: Higher Vocational School; Ideological and Political Education; Educational Effect

Abstract: For higher vocational schools, ideological and political education is extremely important. In the new era of rapidly changing domestic and foreign situations, talent education in higher vocational schools also has new requirements. The ideological education of students can lay a good foundation for the cultivation of high-quality talents. Therefore, higher vocational schools should attach great importance to the ideological and political affairs of students education. At this stage, there are many problems in the ideological and political education of higher vocational schools in China. This article will analyze and integrate these problems to propose targeted improvement strategies. The author's research work and conclusions are hoped to serve as a reference for higher vocational ideological and political educators.

Ideological and political education can not only affect students' values and ideology to a great extent, but also effectively promote the social and economic development of our country. Therefore, we can see that ideological and political education is very important. Throughout the current ideological and political education work in higher vocational colleges in China, there are still many problems, and the effectiveness of education is low. In order to improve the effectiveness of ideological and political education in higher vocational education, promote the social and economic development of the country, and strengthen ideological and political education in higher vocational colleges It is imperative to explore the effects of education. Investigations into this issue are provided below.

1. Existing Problems of Ideological and Political Education in Higher Vocational Schools

The development of ideological and political education in higher vocational colleges is conducive to the establishment of correct "three views". Only by continuously improving the effect of ideological and political education can more and more high-quality talents be cultivated. However, in the process of actual ideological and political education in China's higher vocational colleges, due to the following problems, the actual education effect is still far from the expected effect. Only by comprehensively solving these problems can we ensure that the actual teaching effect is effectively improved.

1. Not attaching great importance to students' ideological and political education. Higher vocational colleges have always taken the training of practical talents based on theoretical knowledge as an important educational concept. In addition, in recent years, vocational colleges have become more and more fierce in student competition. Most colleges use admissions, professional teaching and employment as The focus of work and the lack of attention to ideological and political education lead to too much emphasis on skills in the specific teaching process and neglect of humanities teaching. As a result, students' ideological and political education lags behind.

2. The quality of ideological and political education teams is generally low. Higher vocational colleges arrange ideological and political teachers, counselors, and school party and political cadres as members of the ideological and political education team. Looking at the existing problems of the ideological and political education team in higher vocational colleges, there are mainly problems such as unscientific structure, small number of people, and large mobility of personnel. It is precisely because of these problems that it is difficult for vocational students to obtain good results
in ideological and political education. It is mainly reflected in the following two aspects: on the one hand, some ideological and political educators are relatively low in their own qualities, which is the inability to make full use of professional knowledge to carry out effective education in the teaching process; On the other hand, the traditional indoctrination-based teaching method has been adopted, which is relatively simple. It cannot combine the actual characteristics of students to carry out multi-level teaching. It does not effectively link ideological and political education with daily life, so it is difficult for students to feel ideological and political education actually comes from life and is closely related to life.

3. Deep-rooted traditional thinking. The new generation of higher vocational students are basically cared for by their parents from an early age, and their life experience is seriously lacking. In the context of increasingly diverse values, people and things around them can easily affect students' thinking. At the same time, students' thoughts are also showing increasingly changing characteristics, so they cannot be accurately grasped, which makes the ideological and political education of higher vocational students more difficult. Deep-rooted traditional ideas, because traditional ideas have a great influence on students, make students think that studying in higher vocational colleges is "faceless", which is shorter than undergraduates, thus causing students to feel inferiority. According to relevant surveys, freshmen in higher vocational colleges have a stronger sense of inferiority. They think that in higher vocational colleges is equivalent to losing their future. It is no longer important to learn, so they all have mixed thoughts, and I don't care if I can learn the real knowledge and skills, but only for the sole purpose of getting a diploma. However, some students often have low-handedness and high-handedness in actual employment, and are unable to effectively grasp employment opportunities. The most critical reason for this phenomenon is that students are too conceited and feel that they are a new generation of thought and dynamism. The ideological and political teachers cannot understand them at all, and they are inconsistent with the ideological and political teachers.

4. The negative impact of the Internet on values. In the context of the increasingly advanced information technology, people have entered the information age, and information in society is getting more and more. The quality of various information is uneven, which has brought about huge impact on people. Higher vocational students who are in a state of high curiosity, due to the extremely wide range of information sources in the information age, excess curiosity and energy make them inexplicably familiar with the Internet, so some students are extremely vulnerable to bad information. From the perspective of objective analysis, the impact of Internet information on vocational students is two-sided. Negative network ideas will inevitably affect the values of vocational students. Some vocational students are trapped in the quagmire of bad information. Embarked on the road of crime. It is undeniable that the doctrines of worship, heroes, and extreme enjoyment in the Internet will have a negative impact on the physical and mental health of higher vocational students, resulting in higher vocational colleges increasing the difficulty of ideological and political education.

2. Research on Countermeasures to Strengthen the Effect of Ideological and Political Education in Higher Vocational Colleges

1. Strengthen the importance of ideological and political education and increase education. According to the actual situation, if we want to strengthen the ideological and political education in higher vocational colleges, we must first increase its attention. Raising the level of attention should start from all aspects of the college, teachers, students, etc. The importance of ideological and political work can be conveyed through lectures to ensure that all school personnel have a correct understanding of ideological and political education and are highly cooperative Carry out. At the same time, education methods should be continuously innovated. The first thing to do is to allow schools to formulate rules and systems related to ideological and political education, confirm the responsibilities of educators, and use evaluation forms to encourage ideological and political teachers. Reward, give a certain punishment for poor performance, use this to improve the motivation of teachers. In addition, ideological and political education in higher vocational colleges
must be based on the educational principle of linking with the reality of life, so that students can realize that ideological and political origin comes from life and is inseparable from life. Based on this, innovative educational methods are introduced, and interactive, case-based, and heuristic methods are introduced to stimulate students' interest, thereby guiding students to better participate in classroom learning.

2. Strengthen the construction of ideological and political education team in higher vocational colleges. To ensure that the ideological and political education in higher vocational colleges achieves good results, it is necessary to have a good education team as a guarantee, so it is imperative to strengthen the construction of the education team. For an educator, he must have a clear understanding of his importance in education and his influence on students, and continuously learn during the teaching process, continuously improve his self-worth, and strive to provide students with better education.

3. Develop psychological counseling for students. Due to the increasing enrollment of colleges and universities in recent years, which has led to the formation of hierarchical characteristics of students, the overall quality of students has been declining, especially the moral quality has plummeted. Most vocational students in adolescence are very rebellious. Because many families are too doting, students lack self-management skills. Although they are very active in thinking and have a strong desire for knowledge, they are seriously lacking in willpower, can’t bear hardships, and are unwilling to invest too much energy. In learning. Although higher vocational students have ideals, they generally have no fixed ideals and change frequently. Although vocational students have many hobbies, many of them are bad hobbies. Therefore, in terms of student psychological counseling, higher vocational colleges should start with the following two aspects: On the one hand, we should help students eliminate inferiority and improve self-confidence. Higher vocational students generally feel frustrated because they have not entered the ideal university, thus feeling inferior and disagreeing with themselves. Therefore, colleges and universities should seize this important point, so that they can truly understand wherever gold is shining, so that they can truly feel that no one will despise him because he is a vocational student. On the other hand, because freshmen are more likely to have inferiority complexes, they should be more psychologically guided. They can conduct psychological censuses and psychological tests after entering school to let them feel the care from the school and teachers. A psychological counseling room is set up to provide students Timely psychological counseling

4. Mining the environmental education function of the network. The Internet is a double-edged sword, so we should fully demonstrate its educational advantages and avoid its disadvantages. Information technology is closely related to students' learning, and the network can easily affect students' thinking. Therefore, teachers should take a series of measures to turn the disadvantages of the network into advantages, actively explore the network's environmental education function, and carry out comprehensive ideological and political education for students.

Conclusion

Higher vocational colleges are the key personnel training places in China, and it is imperative to strengthen the research on the improvement of the effect of ideological and political education. It is helpful to guide students to establish a correct "three views" and lay a good foundation for students in future social life. To comprehensively improve the comprehensive literacy of higher vocational students, the goal of cultivating more high-quality talents must be achieved through ideological and political education and the cooperation of multiple parties.

References


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