

Research on the Influencing Factors of College Students' Satisfaction with Labor Education

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Abstract. Labor education is an indispensable link in the links of establishing morality and cultivating people, strengthening the country and enriching the people, and managing the country and government. Clarifying the factors affecting the satisfaction of college students on labor education is conducive to providing basic support for the further development of China's labor education. Through literature review, it is found that differences in school location, nature, level and other aspects have different degrees of impact on satisfaction.

Keywords: Labor Education; Satisfaction; Influence Factor.

1. Introduction

The history of the development of human society is a history of labor creation. Labor education is related to establishing morality and cultivating people, strengthening the country and enriching the people, and governing the country. In March 2020, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council issued the Opinions on Comprehensively Strengthening Labor Education in Universities, Middle Schools and Primary Schools in the New Era (hereinafter referred to as the Opinions), stressing that "labor education is an important part of the socialist education system with Chinese characteristics and directly determines the labor spirit, labor value orientation and labor skill level of socialist builders and successors".

In order to implement the spirit of the Opinions and respond to the new situation and new tasks of carrying out labor education, colleges and universities should interpret the logical context of labor education, and strive to build an education system that combines moral, intellectual, physical, aesthetic and labor "five education", so as to help train new people worthy of the task of national rejuvenation, accelerate the realization of education modernization, and build an educational power. College students are the fresh force to realize the Chinese dream. Encouraging and guiding young students to support the Chinese dream with labor, create the future with labor, and realize the dream by struggle requires labor education and ideological and political education to play a two-way synergy and synergy.

Fully utilize various social resources to provide necessary guarantees for labor education. Government departments at all levels should actively coordinate and guide enterprises, companies, factories, farms, and other organizations to fulfill their social responsibilities, open up practical venues, and support schools in organizing students to participate in production labor and new service labor within their capabilities, so that students can experience the labor process together with ordinary workers. Encourage enterprises to provide support for students to experience new forms and methods of labor practice under modern technological conditions. Trade unions, the Communist Youth League, women's federations and other mass organizations, as well as various public welfare foundations and social welfare organizations, should organize and mobilize relevant forces, build activity platforms, and jointly support students to go deep into urban and rural communities, welfare homes and public places to participate in voluntary services, carry out public welfare work, and participate in Community Governance.

This study conducts a survey on labor education in universities, analyzes the shortcomings in current labor education through measurement tools, and hopes to propose improvement suggestions to help

the country's labor education develop towards scale, institutionalization, scientificity, and modernization.

2. Value

2.1. Innovation Points

The innovation of this study is mainly reflected in the following aspects:

Firstly, the current research on labor education in the domestic academic community focuses on theoretical construction and policy implementation, lacking measurement of labor education in universities and objective evaluation of labor education. This article can appropriately fill this gap.

Secondly, there is a lack of research on the influencing factors of labor education in the academic community. This study investigates the satisfaction and influencing factors of labor education among college students through community awareness, and the results may have a positive impact on exploring new paths for labor education in Chinese universities.

2.2. Theoretical Significance

Against the backdrop of China's high emphasis on labor education, universities, as the core units of national education, are increasingly important for labor education in China. College students are the main body of labor education in universities, and their satisfaction and views on labor education are of crucial theoretical significance for the comprehensive development of labor education. Only by studying and drawing conclusions to further improve the level of college students' participation in labor education can we encourage them to transform their active participation consciousness into participation action, thus further enriching policy theories and providing further theoretical support for the promotion of urban and rural Community Governance, which our government attaches great importance to at present.

2.3. Practical Significance

Labor education in universities actually refers to the provision of labor education services to university students through the joint efforts of university teachers, social organizations, families, and students. At present, in China's labor education, the mainstream education model is dominated by universities. There are many problems such as low student participation, imbalanced participation subjects, insufficient sense of participation, and poor participation effectiveness. This study aims to identify the logical connection between the subjective satisfaction of college students and the implementation of labor education in universities. It aims to propose practical and feasible policies to strengthen the participation of college students in labor education, which is beneficial for improving the participation of college students in labor education and enhancing their personal comprehensive quality. This has practical significance for the government and universities to formulate targeted labor education policies and better play the policy role.

3. Influencing Factors of Satisfaction

3.1. Research on the Types of College Students' Participation in Labor Education.

Due to the differences in the location, nature and other aspects of the school, the types of labor education in different colleges and universities are different, and the core of which can be found that the colleges and universities continue to integrate labor education in the first class and the second class, so as to achieve the full coverage, the whole process, diversification and evaluation of labor education. Colleges and universities carry out the first-class labor education for students in the way of relying on, mixing, adding and setting up labor education curriculum groups and other compulsory courses, and at the same time, infiltrate the labor education related content in some main courses, so that the labor education theory can penetrate into students. In the second classroom, we carried out

practical training, professional services, social practice, and work-study. Through the establishment of the labor list system, and the holding of labor month, labor week and other related activities, we planned the scope of work, including sorting out the dormitory interior, cleaning the campus sanitation, planting trees in the campus, cleaning the teaching and experimental sites, maintaining public facilities, managing and maintaining the teaching and experimental equipment, and preventing and controlling the school epidemic.

3.2. Research on the Influencing Factors of College Students' Labor Education Satisfaction.

Since the overall education mode and management measures of different levels and types of colleges and universities are different, the evaluation of labor education should take into account the characteristics of different colleges and universities. The majors of science and engineering, economics and management, grammar, art, education and other majors in colleges and universities need to train talents' labor skills based on theoretical background and professional knowledge to provide knowledge and skills support for students' future study and work. The labor scene, curriculum system and teaching staff affect the satisfaction evaluation of labor education to a certain extent. The design of the labor scene should meet the basic requirements of labor, conform to the characteristics of the major, and reflect the characteristics of the times.

3.3. Research on Labor Education Satisfaction.

The essence of labor education in colleges and universities is public service. The public satisfaction of public service is the result of many factors. Some studies have shown that the demographic characteristics of individuals, such as age, gender, income, education level, occupation, etc., will affect the public satisfaction of public service. In addition, some scholars found through research that the public's living environment will also affect the public's satisfaction evaluation of public services. At the same time, the differences in production mode, distribution mode and funding mode of public services will have an impact on public satisfaction. After research, Brown and Van Ryzin and other scholars found that the public's overall attitude towards public service institutions, previous expectations and public praise also affect public satisfaction. However, the academic community has not reached a consensus on the extent, direction and path of these factors on the formation of public satisfaction. According to the research scope of scholars, the academic community generally divides the formation mechanism of public satisfaction into two types: macro model and micro model. Macro models include traditional customer satisfaction macro model, customer value transmission and customer satisfaction model, customer satisfaction and value correlation model, etc. Micro models include expected consistent/inconsistent models, etc. For the evaluation of public satisfaction, many countries have developed relevant evaluation models and methods to evaluate public satisfaction in the public sector, such as the Swedish customer satisfaction barometer index (SCSB) evaluation model, the German DK evaluation model, and the European ESCI evaluation model, but the ASC evaluation model proposed by American scholars is the most widely used. China started the evaluation of customer satisfaction index in 1999. In recent years, domestic scholars have also put forward the Tsinghua model and put it into practice. The above model can be used to evaluate the satisfaction of college students' labor education in China.

4. Journals Reviewed

Against the backdrop of China's high emphasis on labor education, universities, as the core units of national education, have become increasingly important for labor education in China. The development of labor education in universities is not only closely related to the comprehensive development of college students, but also an indispensable part of ideal and belief education.

College students are the main body of labor education in universities, and their satisfaction and views on labor education have important theoretical significance for the comprehensive development of labor education. Only by studying and understanding the influencing factors and drawing conclusions, combined with the personality traits of contemporary college students, can practical and feasible

measures for improving labor education in universities be proposed to improve the quality of labor education for college students. Only in this way can they transform their active participation consciousness into participation actions, further enrich policy theory, and provide theoretical support for promoting the current ideological rectification education work of college students that China attaches great importance to.

Incorporate labor literacy into the comprehensive quality evaluation system of students, establish evaluation standards, establish incentive mechanisms, organize activities such as labor skills and labor achievements display, labor competitions, comprehensively and objectively record the labor process and results inside and outside of class, and strengthen the assessment of actual labor skills and value recognition. Establish a system of publicity and review to ensure the authenticity and reliability of records. Take the evaluation results of labor literacy as an important content to measure the comprehensive development of students, as an important reference and graduation basis for excellence evaluation, and as an important reference or basis for admission to higher-level schools.

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