Discussion on Marxist Theory and Innovation of Ideological and Political Education Teaching Research

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Abstract:Innovation is the inherent requirement of the ideological and political education in colleges and universities, and it is an inevitable choice for ideological and political education to effectively respond to changes in external time and space conditions. Under the premise of the comprehensive coverage of the Internet and the gradual strengthening of the information construction in colleges and universities, all kinds of trace information, such as the teaching behavior of educators, the scope of the education process, the behavior characteristics and the state of mind reflected by educators. This paper gives the novel ideas under the discussions on the Marxist theory, in the future, we will consider the different applications.

Keywords: Ideological and Political Education; Teaching Research; Marxist Theory; Discussion; Innovation

1. INTRODUCTION

The content of ideological and political education has become increasingly rich, and it has become a comprehensive system. It is an important task of the basic theoretical research of the ideological and political education to classify and summarize these rich and diverse contents and make them appear as an organic structure, and considerable achievements have been achieved through everyone's efforts.

The content of general ideological and political education is "information such as ideology, values and moral norms" that the educators select and design to transmit to the educational objects. Content is the key element of ideological and political education, mainly refers to the ideological and political ideas that need to be transmitted to the object of education in educational activities [1-5].

It has the decisive position in the ideological and political education system, and is the concentrated embodiment of the political nature of ideological and political education, with advanced nature and scientific nature. For the analysis, we should consider the following aspects.

(1) Ideal and belief education is the fundamental content. Noble scientific beliefs and firm ideals and beliefs are the fundamental content of the people's ideological and political quality, and ideological and political education in the new era should take ideals and beliefs as the core. Ideological and also political education in the core new era inevitably requires strengthening the education of ideals and beliefs, and guiding the educatees to deeply understand the scientificity of Marxist theory and the superiority of socialist system.

(2) In the national carnival of digital participation in culture, it is of great practical significance to give full play to the function of ideological and political education, and to promote national strategic processes such as maintaining cultural security, improving the level of the social governance, and building morality.

College teachers and students, as the typical group of the "Internet generation", the use of the Internet has been deeply integrated into all aspects of their study, work and also life, providing fertile soil for the digitization of ideological and political education practices in colleges and universities, and

further digitizing the evaluation of ideological and political education, transformation becomes possible.

Under the premise of the comprehensive coverage of the Internet and the gradual strengthening of the information construction in colleges and universities, all kinds of trace information, such as the teaching behavior of educators, the scope of the education process, the behavior characteristics and the state of mind reflected by educators, are recorded by the network in the form of various structured or unstructured data. In the following sections, the ideas will be integrated and to begin with, the figure 1 shows the theory model.
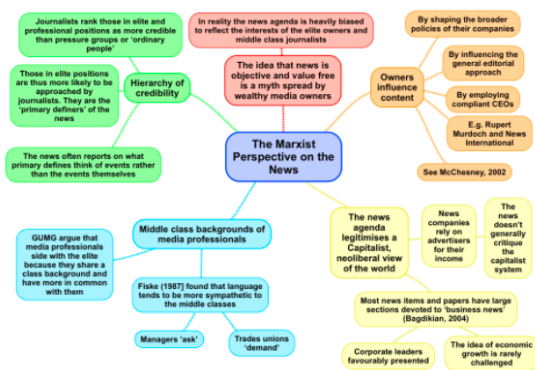

Figure. 1 The Marxist Theory
(https://revisesociology.com/2019/08/12/the-marxist-perspective-on-the-news/)

2. THE PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

2.1 The Discussion on Marxist Theory

For the characteristics of the Marxist theory, from the generalization of science and revolution, to the generalization of science, people, practice and openness, to generalization of science and truth, people and practice, openness and times The generalization is the sublimation of the understanding of the historical development and theoretical system of Marxism, the condensing of the historical vision and ideological essence of the Sinicization of Marxism, especially the Sinicization of Marxism in the 70 years of New China, and the wisdom and the theory of Marxism in the 21st century as the display of the

glamour. Different from the empirical common sense, as a conceptual system to explain, guide, and regulate human thought and behavior, theory, a special way of grasping the world, has a distinct logic and systemicity [6-10].

Theoretical innovation is, in the certain sense, discourse innovation. However, why a general theoretical discourse is innovative, and why it becomes a theoretical innovation with a certain discourse power, is not the "magic" of the theory itself. To explore from the dimension of Marxist epistemology, and its deep root root is that the creator of this theoretical discourse has a deep understanding of the basic issues of the philosophy. Of course, this does not mean that understanding the totality of Marxist theory does not require the support of specific disciplines, nor does it mean that the scientific nature of specific disciplines can be excluded from Marxism, but that the disclosure of the totality of Marxist theory can be specific Disciplinary research provides a basic perspective, avoiding the subsidence and loss of the principled positions in detailed research. The academic development of the Marxism and the Western bourgeois tradition has been taken two completely different paths: the dualism of knowledge and belief, limiting science to the empirical knowledge and leaving belief to mysticism, which is the basic trend of the Western philosophy and social sciences. Western philosophy and social sciences simply copy the standards of the natural sciences, advertise value neutrality and non-ideology, and take the road of the positivization. Because this overall social history has become the research object of Marxist theory, Marxism is different from traditional metaphysics and modern positive science in the research object.

2.2 The Innovation of Ideological and Political Education Teaching Research

At present, we are standing at the historical intersection of the "two centenary goals", with unprecedented opportunities and unprecedented challenges. The ideological and also political education in colleges and universities should justly strengthen positive guidance, so that students can truly understand why the Communist Party of China can, why Marxism works, and why socialism with Chinese characteristics is good, inherit the glorious tradition in growth, and actively learn, recognize, comprehend, practice and carry forward mainstream values.

The ideological guidance of the students should prevent the educational method of simply preaching, but should examine and study the ideological characteristics of college students with Internet thinking. Here, we consider the following aspects.

(1) Different from some traditional ideological and political education, which mainly analyzes and also summarizes phenomena, problems and laws in ideological and political education through experience summarization and logical deduction, intelligent media provides ideological and political education with ways to explore and solve problems from the perspective of data analysis and quantitative evaluation.

(2) The content elements of political education evaluation are a complex network system. From the perspective of horizontal content elements, it mainly includes the evaluation of the educational subjects, educational environment, educational mediators, and educated ideological conditions.

(3) In the field of the ideological and political education in colleges and universities, we should not only pay attention to the needs of students and understand what they think, but also pay attention to the "education supply" and provide high-

quality "ideological and political education products". At present, whether it is the main channel of ideological and political theory courses or main position of daily ideological and political education, the ideological and political education products provided by ideological and political education for students are still in the offline explicit products excess of offline explicit products and also insufficient online implicit products.

3. CONCLUSION

At present, ideological and political education in colleges and universities still emphasizes offline and online education, and emphasizes tangible and intangible aspects. Traditional ideological and political education methods include theoretical indoctrination, example demonstration, practical research, etc. In the context of the new era, sticking to traditional methods will face great challenges. Through the study, the novel suggestions are proposed. In the future, we will consider the applications under different scenarios.

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