Teaching Reform of Ideological and Political Courses Based on “Internet +”

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Abstract. In the “Internet +” era, with the development of the network technology, new types of teaching models, especially the Massive Open Online Course (MOOC), have extensively emerged. The teachers of ideological and political course are facing unprecedented opportunities to carry out the reform of the teaching model as well as many challenges at the same time. The majority of teachers in the ideological and political education should seize the opportunity offered by this era, and actively act as a guide to speed up the reform of the ideological and political education and promote the in-depth integration of the network information technology with the education and teaching, thereby improving the teaching effect of the ideological and political courses.

Keywords: Internet +, Teaching Reform, Challenge

1. Introduction
As is known to all, ideological and political education is in the central position of communicating Marxism, which is directly related to what type of talents to be cultivated by colleges and universities, how to cultivate them and for whom to cultivate talents. In recent years, the state attaches great importance to ideological and political education in Colleges and universities [1-2], and has organized many well-known experts to prepare and revise teaching materials. At the end of 2016, a national conference on Ideological and political work in colleges and universities was held, all of which are important for improving ideological and political education effectiveness and pertinence of the course have produced certain effects [3]. However, it is undeniable that currently, the ideological and political theory teaching in Colleges and universities still faces some problems that need to be solved urgently, especially the reform and innovation of teaching content and teaching methods aiming at the characteristics of contemporary college students are not enough. Although some teachers pay attention to increasing the interaction between teachers and students and pay attention to the use of modern multimedia teaching methods, students are not interested in the ideological and political course. Many students choose to sit in a place far away from the platform, chatting in class, playing with mobile...
phones and sleeping. Their enthusiasm for participating in the interaction is not high, and the classroom atmosphere is dull and tedious. The normal practice of teachers is to strengthen attendance management [4-5], increase the proportion of usual scores in the general evaluation, but ultimately only improve the “class attendance”, while the problems of “Heads-up rate” and “Engagement” issues have not been fundamentally solved. Teachers often lament that they are clowns who talk to themselves and sing “monologues”. In the long run, the enthusiasm of teachers in preparing lessons and teaching will be greatly affected [6]. Many teachers have complained privately that it is better to concentrate on scientific research after completing the necessary teaching workload than suffering from this kind of torture.

Ideological and political education is the main channel of ideological and political work in Colleges and universities, and classroom teaching is the main channel of Ideological and political education. Therefore, how to reform the traditional teaching model and fully leverage the main channel of classroom teaching is the most urgent problem to be solved by ideological and political teachers in Colleges and universities.

2. Opportunities Faced in the Reform of Ideological and Political Education in Colleges and Universities

To improve the effectiveness of Ideological and political education, teachers are the key. To make ideological and political teachers truly love ideological and political education. To strengthen the ideological and political work of college students and improve the level of moral education in Colleges and universities, some local governments also give great financial support to ideological and political education. Taking Tianjin as an example, based on the “13th Five-Year Plan” comprehensive investment of 40 million yuan in special funds for ideological and political education, Tianjin will add no more funds every year. More than 60% of the special funds for ideological and political work less than 100 million yuan are used to support the construction of Ideological and political courses in Colleges and universities, including the special allowance for teachers and counselors of Ideological and political courses, the establishment of Tianjin Key Marxist college according to the amount of 3 million yuan, and the listing of three famous teachers’ studios of Ideological and political courses according to the amount of 300,000 yuan. To solve the problem of insufficient teachers, Tianjin also once We have increased the number of special programs in 16 municipal colleges and universities by 1,300 and equipped with full-time ideological and political staff. These measures have greatly encouraged and mobilized ideological and political courses.

With Tsinghua University, Wuhan University and other well-known universities successively launching MOOC, large-scale Internet teaching platforms such as school online, EDX, Udacity, and Coursera are springing up, and various high-quality education resources can be quickly shared. The openness and infinity of the Internet, which matches the personality characteristics of college students after 95, also provides convenience for them to share various teaching resources. For some college students whose teaching resources are relatively weak, they can enjoy more high-end online education with the help of learning resources provided by various teaching platforms and WeChat public platforms, with more in-depth and thorough learning. At the same time, they have greater freedom of learning and can choose their own learning time and content, which have effectively broken through the time and space restrictions. Also, with the help of Internet platforms, WeChat, mini blogging...
(Weibo), and other various kinds of learning resources, they can enjoy more advanced online education and learn more thoroughly. New media, communication and interaction between teachers and students can also be greatly enhanced.

3. New Challenges Faced by Ideological and Political Teachers in Colleges and Universities

Currently, the biggest challenge for teachers of Ideological and political courses is to enrich teaching contents and strive for accurate content and Internet plus. In the era of “Internet plus”, teachers of Ideological and political courses must deal with the relationship between teaching forms and teaching contents. All teaching forms are innovative in teaching content. The situation of “content” is that what impresses students is content rather than form. Good content is the key to a good ideological and political course. Therefore, teachers should pay more attention to the improvement of teaching content, rather than the opposite. Otherwise, it will deviate from the original intention of teaching reform.

In short, in the face of all kinds of opportunities and challenges in the new era, every teacher of ideological and political courses should free their minds, explore boldly, and contribute to improving the teaching effect of ideological and political courses. The teaching reform of ideological and political course is a hefty system project, and the teaching departments in charge of colleges and universities need to establish corresponding incentive mechanisms to guide teachers to actively participate in the teaching reform so that they can become teachers Beneficiaries and promoters of reform.

4. Research and Analysis

On November 19, 2015, the second National Conference on educational informatization was put forward “four promotion and four expansion”: “enhancing the supply of digital educational resources and providing services” and “extending the learning from serving classroom learning to support the network-based ubiquitous learning” are more awesome.

![Diagram](image)

**Figure 1.** Main ways for college students to go online (%)

Given the sample data set:

\[ D = \{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n\}, \quad x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d, i = 1, \ldots, n. \]

Presupposed \(l\) samples are labeled as \(\mathcal{E} = (x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_l)\), the corresponding label \(\eta = \{y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_l\}\).
Consider the problem of classification, and note the following symbols:

The significance of each feature dimension in the classification issue is different. Survey data can overcome the shortcoming that survey data treat each feature dimension equally to some extent. Its definition is as follows:

The survey data between samples $x_i$ and $x_j$ are defined as follows

$$d_A(x_i, x_j) = \sqrt{(x_i - x_j)^T A(x_i - x_j)},$$  \hspace{1cm} (1)

$x_i \in R^d, \ A \in R^{d\times d}$ It is a symmetric positive semidefinite matrix.

According to the properties of the positive semidefinite matrix, $A$ is broken down into $A = L^T L$, and the above equation can be expressed as follows:

$$d_A(x_i, x_j) = \sqrt{(x_i - x_j)^T A(x_i - x_j)} = \sqrt{(x_i - x_j)^T L^T L(x_i - x_j)}$$

$$= \sqrt{(Lx_i - Lx_j)^T (Lx_i - Lx_j)}. \hspace{1cm} (2)$$

It is equivalent to the matrix as a mapping, mapping the data of the original space to the new space, and converting the survey data of the unique space to the survey data of the new space.

In the diversified society today, the formation of values of some college students is not stable enough, their rational judgment ability is weak, and they cannot wholly distinguish some bad information when they are exposed to massive information. Especially when education is internationalized, the ideology and values of Western capitalist countries will follow some famous western teachers, occupying our education market, our hearts, and minds, and infiltrating the decadent bourgeois values of the West. Students often receive some information in the network. Such information of Internet tycoons and some western scholars question the leadership of the Communist Party and the socialist system and reform and opening up. In this case, as the ideological and political teachers in colleges and universities, they should make a positive and powerful response.

**Table 1. Resolution of good buckwheat information on the Internet**

|                          | Able to distinguish | Have doubts and be affected | Disgust with extreme information | Unclear |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|
| Number                   | 465                 | 340                         | 280                              | 37      |
| Proportion               | 41.4%               | 30.3                        | 25.0%                            | 3.3%    |

Table 1 shows that 41.4% of the students can distinguish whether Internet confidence is malicious attack and Internet rumor, but 30% of the students will still have doubts and be affected, and 25% will be disgusted with extreme information but will not act. In this form, we must seize the leading position, strive to improve the teaching quality of Ideological and political course and comprehensively push the ideological and political course to a new teaching model in a way that students have fun listening and learning. Meanwhile, the content of Ideological and political theory is to let the masses master the theoretical content, which is a kind of power that can realize the Chinese dream. Only in this way can mobile Internet not lose the inculcation of bourgeois ideology in the historical trend of educational reform. In other words, in the traditional education model, the
infiltration of western bourgeois values is mainly exported through cultural products, small-scale education, etc. However, regarding its scale and influence, it is not sufficient to occupy the core market and main position. However, with the coming of mobile internet education mode, the struggle between capitalist values and socialist values has been pushed to the front stage from behind, from recessive mode to dominant mode. Given the situation, we cannot afford it, let alone a negative attitude. However, we should treat it positively and strive to make improvement.

Dragons and fishes jumbled together in the collision and communication of different countries. There is also some dross, and there are also vulgar cultures in the elegant culture. There will be various conflicts and collisions in the exchange. It is the necessity of the development of modern culture. Under such circumstances, the teaching of Ideological and political theory in Colleges and universities is bound to shoulder this responsibility, and teach the students to distinguish the essence and dross, elegant culture and vulgar culture, to enhance their discernibility and ultimately develop a scientific, national and mass socialist culture.

5. Conclusions
The extensive application of network technology in the teaching field also brings the opportunity for ideological and political teachers to explore the reform of teaching model, promote the transformation of their role, and improve the effectiveness of ideological and political teaching. Based on the high-quality Internet teaching platforms, ideological and political teachers in colleges and universities can understand various doubts of students and topics they care about timely and conveniently to carry out teaching, answering their questions and clearing the doubts in a targeted manner based on the problems. Teachers can also organize class discussion effectively based on the large-class system. Meanwhile, new teaching forms such as MOOC, mini-class, mini-video can be used by teachers to avoid the mechanical repetition of some basic knowledge points, so that they can invest more energy to thematic teaching and interactive communication with the students, thereby enhancing the teaching effect more effectively. In addition, the exchange and learning among ideological and political teachers in colleges and universities will be smoother, so that everyone can share their good experiences and best practices anytime, anywhere and timely apply them to teaching practice. In particular, for massive young teachers of ideological and political courses, the establishment of these platforms will accelerate their understanding of the textbook system and basic knowledge points, so that they can master the teaching rules and accumulate teaching experience as quickly as possible.

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