Retraction

Retraction: Problems of Ideological and Political Education of College Students in the Era of Big Data (J. Phys.: Conf. Ser. 1852 032037)

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The authors of the article have been given opportunity to present evidence that they were the original and genuine creators of the work, however at the time of publication of this notice, IOP Publishing has not received any response. IOP Publishing has analysed the article and agrees there are enough indicators to cause serious doubts over the legitimacy of the work and agree this article should be retracted. The authors are encouraged to contact IOP Publishing Limited if they have any comments on this retraction.

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Problems of Ideological and Political Education of College Students in the Era of Big Data

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Abstract. The ever-changing rules and regulations, teaching systems and teaching methods of world education ensure great changes in the education system. In view of the practical problems existing in the construction of the rule of law culture in colleges and universities, it is necessary to realize the multi-disciplinary, dimensional and multi-word collaborative innovation of integrating the rule of law culture into the ideological and political education of college students, break the original boundaries and constraints, truly achieve coordinated operation of departmental functions, integrated development of multi-disciplines, and effective participation of social resources, and comprehensively promote the new development of ideological and political education of college students. Under the guidance of collaborative innovation, we should grasp the concrete working logic in the practical construction, and make it clear that the construction of legal culture in colleges and universities is to adhere to the fundamental educational idea of "cultivating people by virtue", integrate the concept of legal culture into ideological and political education, pursue the value orientation of legal culture, take socialist core values as the logical starting point, realize the main position of education from theoretical level to practical level, and make every effort to build a new pattern of ideological and political education for college students. The results show that: the number of students returning to the dormitory is the highest when the entrance guard is 20:50-21:10, and the lowest when the entrance guard is 17:50-18:20. The percentage of the students returning to the dormitory during the period of 13:40-13:55 is higher than that of the students in the period of 11:50-12:20.

Keywords: Big Data, Ideological and Political Education, College Students, Innovation

1. Introduction
At present, a new round of scientific and technological revolution, represented by artificial intelligence, has rapidly promoted the new wave of development of the times, and the rapid iterative updating of science and technology is triggering new changes in educational concepts and ways of thinking. Only by deeply understanding the reshaping of educational forms such as educational outlook, teaching outlook and learning outlook by the new generation of scientific and technological revolution, as well
as the great opportunities and challenges brought to education, can we understand the development direction of ideological and political education for college students in the future.

With the continuous development of Internet technology, many experts have studied big data technology. For example, some teams in China have studied the construction of information management system of Ideological and political education in Colleges and universities, and discussed how to use modern information technology to improve the level of information management of Ideological and political education. Focusing on some problems in the construction of Ideological and political education information management system in Colleges and universities, this paper expounds the connotation, classification and characteristics of Ideological and political education information in Colleges and universities. This paper analyzes the new concept of precise internalization, the new form of intelligent teaching and evaluation, the new mode of intelligent learning and the new path of intelligent linkage among subject, object and mediator brought by artificial intelligence to college students' Ideological and political education. This paper analyzes and expounds the three subsystems of the ideological and political education information management system and some problems in its function realization. This paper discusses the guarantee conditions for the construction of Ideological and political education information management system in Colleges and universities. Through the analysis of the current situation of Ideological and political education in Colleges and universities, based on the phased characteristics of the system construction, it is clear that the content direction of the information management system needs to be constantly improved, so that the system construction can truly reflect the essential requirements of moral education in Colleges and universities[1]. Some experts have studied the methods of network ideological and political education for college students, created a set of network ideological and political education methods to adapt to the new situation, and discussed its principles, methods and operation methods. The basic theoretical basis of this method has been established: Marx's humanistic theory, network communication theory and network power strategy. Optimize the application conditions of existing network ideological and political education methods, enrich the application methods of network ideological and political education methods, improve the feedback mechanism of method evaluation, and improve the effectiveness of method application[2]. There are also some experts on the ideological information analysis methods of college students, analysis of the ideological nature of the education object, analysis of the ideological state of college students need scientific and effective methods and rigorous procedures. This paper focuses on the analysis of the ideological information analysis method of college students in the ideological information acquisition method and ideological information analysis method in the practical application of the problems and reasons. Standardize the expression of analysis results, pay attention to the application of analysis results in the practice of Ideological and political education, so as to enhance its value, abstract and refine analysis methods, and constantly deepen the research on methodology of Ideological and Political Education[3]. Although the research results of big data technology are quite fruitful, there are still some deficiencies in the research of Ideological and political education of college students in the era of big data.

In order to study the problems faced by college students' Ideological and political education in the era of big data, this paper studies big data and finds the principle of a priori algorithm. The results show that big data technology can be applied to ideological and political education of college students.

2. Method

2.1. Big Data

(1) Big data

Because of its wide sources, big data is not only generated from the data of an application system, but also benefits from the rapid development of mobile devices such as tablet computers. Different from traditional media such as newspapers, radio and television in the past, big data is transmitted through the Internet, cloud computing and other ways, which is more convenient and faster than the traditional way of data transmission. In addition to the large scale of data capacity, big data has quite
strict requirements on the response speed of data processing, and pays more attention to real-time data analysis rather than batch analysis \[4\], because it includes different types of presentation forms such as pictures, videos, texts, and voice. Compared with traditional media, the value of big data lies in exploring the correlation among them through a large number of various types of data, mining the rules of data and future development trend for prediction and analysis. Through deep mining and analysis of data, new knowledge and new rules can be found and applied to practice, and ultimately improving social production and social living conditions \[5\].

(2) The value of big data

The basic value of big data lies in the ability to count its development trend. Technologies such as cloud computing and computer technology are used to process and analyze the correlation of large amounts of data, so as to predict the possible results of things in the future. The computer can self-correct and constantly improve the results, and even predict natural disasters such as typhoons and earthquakes. Big data has affected almost all industries, and how each industry can benefit from the impact of such information will be a question worth considering \[6\].

(3) New characteristics of Ideological and political education of college students from the perspective of big data

The application of big data technology in Ideological and political education is to extract the research content and scope from different places and methods, and transform it into a quantitative form that is easy to analyze. Full data mode, sample = population is one of the significant characteristics of big data. Compared with the traditional way of ideological and political education, through big data technology, the samples involved in Ideological and political education of college students are more extensive and comprehensive \[7\]. Educators no longer need to rely on that small part of data, but all the data that can be used, samples are no longer random sampling, but all students; the relevant information of students is no longer a single scattered information, but all the data of students. Through the sharing of data information, we can also expand the sample range to the national college students, break through the limitations of single college samples, and make the source of data more scientific. The information of educational objects is no longer a single random access method, but all data information of all educational objects \[8\]. The mass of big data provides rich data samples for ideological and political educators, and the high-speed information processing also makes it possible for educators to timely understand the ideological and behavioral dynamics of the educated. In the past, due to the limited ways to obtain samples of educational objects, according to the cause and effect of things, It is difficult for ideological and political educators to carry out targeted ideological and political education for each student in time \[9\].

2.2. Principle of a Priori Algorithm

A priori algorithm is a frequent item set algorithm for mining association rules \[10\]. When the iterative method of layer by layer search is used to set the association rules of \(a \rightarrow B\), the support degree represents the probability that \(a\) and \(B\) occur at the same time:

\[
S(a \rightarrow B) = P(A \cap B)
\]  \hspace{1cm} (1)

The confidence degree represents the probability that \(a\) occurs and \(B\) occurs at the same time:

\[
O(a \rightarrow B) = \frac{P(B | A) = P(AB) | P(A)}{P(A)} \quad (2)
\]

\[
E = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{k=1}^{M} E_k \quad (3)
\]

\[
E_k = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{K} (\tilde{Y}_j - Y_j^k) \quad (4)
\]

3. Experience

3.1. Experimental Object Extraction
Structural equation modeling (SEM) is a statistical method that can be used to establish, estimate and test causality [11]. Structural equation model includes measurement model and structural model, in which measurement model represents the relationship between explicit variables and latent variables, and structural model represents the relationship between latent variables. It is often used in confirmatory factor analysis, path and causality analysis, high-order factor analysis and so on.

3.2. Experimental Analysis
First of all, give full play to the role of family in the ideological and political education of college students, and form the educational synergy between colleges and families. On the one hand, the linkage mechanism with parents is formed through new media application technology, which is convenient for parents to better care about their children's ideological trends through We-chat, Weirdo and other channels; On the other hand, we should use new media to build a communication platform for close communication between schools and families, so as to realize the effective cooperation between school education and family education. Secondly, the establishment of university alliance, the formation of educational synergy between universities. Through the establishment of educational resource library, we can share high-quality educational resources and excellent courses, enhance complementary advantages and improve teaching quality; Cross-school interactive teaching with live video by using new media provides a better "immersive" teaching environment for college students; Construct an information-based teaching exchange platform, popularize advanced educational concepts and teaching experiences, and form a joint force for the promotion of educational resources. Finally, we should integrate all social forces to form the joint force of education between universities and society. On the basis of combining the characteristics of ideological and political education of college students, colleges and universities should fully integrate the favorable resources of all sectors of society and actively introduce them into the education and training plan of college students to create a good educational environment for them. The analysis of structural equation model can be roughly divided into four main steps: model construction, model fitting, and modeling Type evaluation and model modification: 1) Model building: determine the relationship between explicit variables and implicit variables, and determine the relationship between implicit variables. The relationship between variables can be represented by path graph. 2) Model fitting: the model parameters are estimated, and the fitting degree between the sample data and the model is judged by certain fitting indexes. 3) Model evaluation: evaluate whether the estimated value of each parameter in the model is reasonable, and whether there is serious conflict between each parameter and the proposed hypothesis.

4. Discussion
4.1. Dormitory Access Control Data: Standardizing Students' Work and Rest Time and Paying Attention to Students' Dynamic in Real Time
The peak time of dormitory access control is mainly concentrated in half an hour before class and one hour after class. Students' dormitory entrance guard peak coincides with the class time. Most students start half an hour before class. Because the dinner time is only one hour, the rate of returning to bed of students who have classes in the evening is not high. Most students will choose to eat in the school canteen. The access control time of dormitories on weekends is scattered. The access control data of all-in-one card dormitory is an important way to master the life track of students, which can reflect the work and rest rules of students. The real-time understanding of access control data by counselors is helpful to master the situation of students' dormitory return to bed and students' attendance in class, and standardize the work and rest rules of students. As shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Dormitory access peak time

| time slot | 7:30-7:50 | 11:50-12:20 | 13:40-13:55 | 17:50-18:20 | 20:50-21:10 |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Percentage of people | 21% | 19% | 24% | 8% | 28% |

It can be seen from the above that the percentage of students returning to the dormitory during the period of 7:30-7:50 is 21%; the percentage of students returning to the dormitory during the period of
11:50-12:20 is 19%; the percentage of students returning to the dormitory during the period of 13:40-13:55 is 24%; the percentage of students returning to the dormitory during the period of 17:50-18:20 is 8%; and the percentage of students returning to the dormitory during the period of 17:50-18:20 is 20:50 -The percentage of people returning to the dormitory at 21:10 was 28%. The results are shown in Figure 1.

![Figure 1. Dormitory access peak time](image)

It can be seen from the above that the number of students returning to their dormitories during the period of 20:50-21:10 is the highest, and the number of students returning to the dormitory during the period of 17:50-18:20 is the lowest. The percentage of students returning to the dormitory during the period of 13:40-13:55 is higher than that of the students who return to the dormitory when the entrance guard is 11:50-12:20.

4.2. Book Borrowing Data: Understanding Students' Reading Preferences and Matching Book Needs

Through the data of borrowing books, we can understand students' reading preferences and the subject areas concerned, whether their reading interests are consistent with their majors, whether the books in related fields can meet the needs of students, which can provide a real basis for the school to purchase books and materials. As shown in Table 2.

| Categories of borrowed books | Military | Agricultural science | Historical geography | Political law | Environmental science |
|-----------------------------|---------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| data statistics             | 56435   | 51636                | 55683                | 54783         | 49634                 |

It can be seen from the above that the borrowing amount of books of military discipline is 56435, that of agricultural science is 51636, that of historical geography is 55683, that of political law is 54783, and that of environmental science is 49634. The results are shown in Figure 2.
It can be seen from the above that the borrowing amount of military discipline books is the highest, that of environmental science books is the lowest, and that of historical geography books is higher than that of political and legal books.

5. Conclusion
The ideological and political educators in Colleges and universities are the direct undertakers of moral education in Colleges and universities, and bear the heavy responsibility of the overall development of College Students' morality, intelligence and physique. By using the method of open questionnaire survey, this paper investigates the problems of "College Students' understanding of the ideological and political functions of educators", "the qualities that educators should possess" and "behaviors that educators should not have". In order to meet the needs of the new situation and new tasks, colleges and universities implementing quality education should pay more attention to ideological and political quality education and politics. At present, ideological and political quality education is a kind of spiritual quality education. We should use patriotism, collectivism and socialism education, especially the education of subject spirit, philosophy spirit, innovation spirit, etc. This paper expounds the value of strengthening traditional culture education in Colleges and universities.

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