

Educational Confidence of College Ideological and Political Theory Teachers

Lili Zhang, Wangdao Liu

Haikou School of Economics, Haikou, Hainan, 571127, China

Email: wangdaoliu@126.com

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Abstract: In the “four self-confidences”, road confidence, theoretical confidence, institutional confidence and cultural confidence, the last put forward is cultural confidence, which has abundant connotation. The ideological and political teachers are at the forefront of the moral education of college students, whose major work is to strengthen morality education, so the educational confidence is very important. This paper starts from three aspects, educational confidence is the embodiment of cultural confidence, the main problems in the educational confidence of ideological and political teachers in colleges and universities, the enhancement of educational confidence of colleges and universities ideological and political teachers. In the “four self-confidences”, road confidence, theoretical confidence, institutional confidence and cultural confidence, although the last put forward is cultural confidence, it has many abundant connotations. Strengthening morality education is the basis of education of ideological and political theories. The ideological and political teachers are at the forefront of the moral education of college students, so the educational confidence is very important. This paper starts from three aspects, the relationship between ideological and political theory educational confidence and cultural confidence, the main problems in the confidence of teachers in ideological and political theory courses in colleges and universities, how to strengthen the education self-confidence of college ideological and political theory courses.

1. Introduction

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, in the “four self-confidences” put forward by General Secretary Xi Jinping, although cultural confidence is the last proposed, it has a broad foundation and deep connotation. The educational confidence and cultural confidence have the closest relationship and both are important components of Xi Jinping's socialist thought with Chinese characteristics in the new era. Educational confidence is affirmation and conviction of China's educational development path, theory, achievements and future direction. The confidence of socialism education with Chinese characteristics in the new era has a profound practical foundation, which is manifested in its deep roots in the path of socialist education with Chinese characteristics, reflected in the tremendous achievements in education and the rising international influence and competitiveness, containing the origins of China's excellent traditional educational thoughts, and benefiting from the guarantee of national education priority development strategy.

There is a close connection between educational confidence and cultural confidence. Education, a part of culture, have an important responsibility for heritage culture. Education confidence is especially important because Chinese education must inherit excellent national culture, learn from foreign successful culture, and create world advanced culture. When some places are studying and implementing the spirit of the important speech of General Secretary Xi Jinping, they have proposed to practice Marxism, that is speaking and words are heartfelt, proposed to trust and use Marxism. Many people have the surname “Ma”, but it is difficult to believe Marxism. It also expresses the cultural confidence of trust Marxism and the educational confidence of using Marxism.

Recalling the National Science Conference held by the Central Committee of the Communist

Party of China in March 1978, the important speech delivered by the Vice Chairman of the CPC Central Committee and Vice Premier of the State Council Deng Xiaoping on the importance of science and technology. At the time, Guo Moruo, the president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, delivered a written speech entitled “Spring of Science - Speech at the Closing Ceremony of the National Science Conference”. The scientific and technological workers had been greatly encouraged and cheered, giving people the feeling that the spring of science was coming. In the “Commemoration of Bethune”, Comrade Mao Zedong gave high praise to the medical technology of Comrade Bethune, and criticized the people who ignored the technical work, for this, people raised their understanding of the status of science and technology. Nowadays, the seeds of spring have been sown, and a deep return has been coming.

40 years later, on March 18, 2018, hosted by General Secretary Xi Jinping, the Party Central Committee convened the first school ideological and political theory class teacher symposium. General Secretary Xi Jinping delivered an important speech, just like a spring breeze. The majority of ideological and political theory teachers have smelled the spring, which has an irreplaceable important position for the education of ideological and political theory. The masses have raised their awareness of the fundamental tasks of the strength of morality education and the major responsibilities of the teaching staff, and they are full of confidence in the rationalization of the ideological and political course.

The majority of science and technology workers have felt spring of science and the majority of ideological and political theory teachers have felt their spring. Although the “two springs” point to different points, the goal is the same. Things have changed. Will it be an excellent lesson for those who despise social science, especially those who despise Marxism and think that it has no way out? The buzzword of “learning, rationalizing, and arranging, not afraid of going all over the world” and the virginity of “growing up to be a scientist” make the natural sciences such as mathematics, physics, and chemistry are sciences that has long been the consensus of people; But not everyone thinks that the social sciences such as politics, economics, law, and the humanities, such as Chinese, history, and philosophy, are scientific understandings. For the social sciences and the humanities, we must pay equal attention to the natural sciences. This is the proper meaning of educational confidence.

Second, the outstanding problems of teachers' confidence in the ideological and political education in colleges and universities.

Teachers of ideological and political theory courses in colleges and universities are in the front line of teaching. The impact is most direct to guide students to believe in the role and influence of Marxism. Relevant statistics show that there are more than 70,000 teachers of various ideological and political theory classes across the country. Among the nearly 3,000 higher education institutions in the country, if there are only 15 teachers per school, there are more than 40,000 teachers in the ideological and political theory class. Counting the number of researchers involved, and the number is even more. Over the years, the national college teachers have made unremitting efforts to carry out the “05 program” of ideological and political education and to strengthen and improve the spirit of the series of documents on ideological and political education in colleges and universities with fruitful results achieved. At the same time, compared with the new requirements of the ideological and political theory education in colleges and universities in the new era, there are still some problems and deficiencies in the educational confidence of the ideological and political theory teachers in colleges and universities. Mainly are from the following two aspects:

First, some teachers are not satisfied with Marx's main faith. Relevant research shows that some college young teachers have cognitive biases in Marxist beliefs. Among the young teachers of colleges and universities related to Marxism, there are not many teachers who know Marxism very well. Most teachers have some understanding, but not comprehensive. Even the majority of young teachers, in the ideological and political education theory class, related to the Marxist discipline, will not easily say that they have a good understanding of Marxism; The contact and understanding of Marxism for these teachers, whose courses are not related to Marxist theory, may be limited to the only words obtained during the reading period. [1] This involves the level of cultivation of

Marxist theory. To believe in Marxism, we must first understand Marxism. Teachers of the ideological and political education theory class, whether full-time or part-time, must study and concentrate on the basic principles of Marxism, feel the logical power of truth, and pass it on to the hearts of students.

Second, some teachers have a lack of teaching skills. For Marxist theory, the teachers of the ideological and political education theory class cannot impart them well to students. This is a problem of “a skill scare,” Comrade Mao Zedong raised it as early as the Yanan period. The wind and clouds have changed for decades, and the time has changed. After entering a new era, should we still have a sense of crisis of “a skill scare”? Absolutely yes. The a skill scare exists in the party for a long time. This is an objective reality. The danger of insufficient capacity is linked to the “a skill scare” and is one of the “four dangers” faced by the ruling party.

Teachers of the ideological and political education theory class should have the consciousness of “a skill scare” and the sense of crisis, which is the requirement for the development of the situation in the new era. If not, ignoring the danger of insufficient ability will not be conducive to the benign development of the ideological and political education theory class education, nor to the growth and progress of the teacher's own career.

Three thoughts on enhancing the self-confidence of teachers in ideological and political education in colleges and universities.

At the symposium of the teachers of the school ideological and political theory class, General Secretary Xi Jinping delivered an important speech, put “six hopes” to the teachers of the ideological and political class such as “political strong”, proposed to adhere to the “eight-phase unity” requirement of the unity of political and academic rationality to reform and innovation of ideological and political courses. In accordance with the hopes and requirements of General Secretary Xi Jinping, the teachers of ideological and political theory courses in colleges and universities must enhance their self-confidence and strive to improve their comprehensive quality and self-cultivation level, and nurture better people.

2. Believing in Marxism-Leninism

First of all, having faith in Marxism is the premise of the educational confidence of the ideological and political theory teachers in colleges and universities. The teacher of ideological and political theory in colleges and universities is surnamed “Ma”, but to believe in Marxism, it requires unremitting efforts. The surname “Ma” and the faith “Ma”, although there is only one different character, to shorten the distance, there is a long way to go. We must conscientiously study the strong belief of the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries in Marxism. It is very commendable that the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries Xu Teli, Peng Dehuai, He Long, etc., resolutely joined the Communist Party of China in the white terror after the defeat of the Great Revolution, and struggled for the cause of the party and the people for life. Comrade Liu Shaoqi pointed out in “On the Cultivation of Communists” that many party members who participated in the Long March together had very different influences and results. The reason for this comes down to the subjective efforts and cultivation of revolutionaries in the revolutionary struggle, and the cultivation of Marxist beliefs and communist ideals is the most important. Deng Xiao, the daughter of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, once asked his father how to walk through the Long March Road? He only answered three words: follow it! These three words are meaningful!

After the great change of Collapse of the former Soviet Union and East Europe, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that Socialism would inevitably replace capitalism after a long process of development. This is an irreversible general trend in the development of social history. Some countries have experienced serious twists and turns, and socialism seems to have been weakened. However, the people undergoing exercise and absorbing lessons from them will promote socialism in a more healthy direction. Some countries have experienced serious twists and turns, and socialism seems to have been weakened. However, the people undergoing exercise and absorbing lessons from them will promote socialism in a more healthy direction. Therefore, don't panic, don't think that Marxism has disappeared, been useless and failed, it's groundless.

It is necessary to follow the example of the perseverance of believers in the belief, dissemination and study of Marxism. Professor Fang Yonggang of Dalian Naval Academy is a model in this respect. He said “the theoretical communication is particular over honesty and straightforward and to let others believe what you are saying, you must first believe in everything you say in your heart.”[2] Among the top ten figures of “Touching Hainan” in 2016, Hainan University professors Zhou Weimin and Tang Lingling have been obsessing with Hainan history and culture for decades. Using “Nanhai Tianshu - Hainan fishermen's “ Geng Lu Bu” cultural interpretation” they are announcing to the world that although the South China Sea is far away, we do not allow it to be encroached! Their national complexes, which have been sustained by years of research and painstaking research, are admirable.

We must wage a resolute struggle against the tendency and trend of thinking against Marxism. In recent years, due to the diversification of the ideological and cultural culture of the international community, a variety of social trends have been continually confronted, and the impact on the guiding position of Marxism in China cannot be ignored, for example, using a certain gap between theory and reality, advocating Marxist “outdated theory”, “failure theory”, “unsuitability theory” and so on. In these irrational and non-objective views, if there is confusion and doubts, and there are ulterior motives, they need to be thoroughly clarified.

3. Increase our Ability

Secondly, the education self-confidence of the teachers of ideological and political theory courses in colleges and universities must focus on solving the problem of coaching “ a skill scare”. Using the same textbooks and teaching the same students, why are some teachers working well and achieving good results, and some teachers are at a loss? This has a lot to do with the teacher's teaching ability and the energy and time spent. Teachers of the ideological and political theory class should increase their teaching skills. First, they must correct their career and professional attitudes. Ideological and political theory education is a profession and a career. There are not many ideological and political theory teachers who really regard it as a profession or a career. It is undeniable that in the primary stage of socialism, occupation is a means of earning a living, but if the attitude is only at the level of a profession, it is not enough. The education of ideological and political theory is a major undertaking, a major event related to cultivating the successors of the socialist cause with Chinese characteristics in the future, and a major event that affects the great cause of the party and the people. If this attitude is adopted, the pursuit of the work of ideological and political theory teachers will have a higher realm. Just as Xu Jiawen, moved by General Secretary Xi Jinping's 2017 New Year message, wrote, composed and sang the song “Pick up the sleeves and cheer”. Second, we should increase our Marxism knowledge by continue studying. Learning has no ends, continuing study until our death. Zhuangzi, one of representatives of Taoist, wrote “ my life has ends, while knowledge has no ends.”Using our limited life to persue the unlimited knowledge is a satisfying. Modern learning organization theories require learners to study with their whole life, learn how to study, learn actively, put study into use and work in learning. When treating life as a pursuit, learners can reach the realm of selflessness. General secretary Xi Jinping ever focused on the first version of Communist Manifesto translated by Mr. Chen Wangdao so that he ate ink as a brown sugar mistakenly. For this, I associated a story of Chen Jingrun that he hit a tree and even said sorry to it for he was trapped in the “Goldbach Conjecture”. We are supposed to learn from these learners who forget themselves for their concentration and pursuit of learning.

By webcast group learning of weekend theory lecture hall of teachers of national ideological and political theory courses, we can increase our knowledge theories. Learning from the study platform and App of “Learning Power “ on-line on January 1, 2019 is an ideal way to know the newest current political policies, to make learning ways more various, more intelligent, more individual and more convenient. Spreading Marxism in teaching needs knowledge. Ideological and political theory teachers need to make unremitting efforts, enhancing students' acceptance and satisfaction with ideological and political theory education. The third is to enhance the vividness and

attractiveness of ideological and political theory education through innovative methods and means.

In the practice of teaching, many teachers of ideological and political theory have painstakingly tried their best to make a valuable exploration. For example, the analysis of the main points of the theory, the description of the ins and outs, this is to use the power of logic to impress students. The courseware is made into a series of clips such as movies and pictures, which is an intuitive impression to attract students' attention. Using music, crossing talk, Allegro and other literary techniques can express the teaching content, infecting students with art. It should be said that these are good attempts and a display of individual style.

4. Guide Students

The education self-confidence of the ideological and political theory course teachers in colleges and universities must be tested by the students' acceptance status. In school education, teachers are the dominant and students are the subjects. Teachers must not only insist on their own belief in Marxism, but also guide students to accept the baptism of Marxism. In the face of the phenomenon that contemporary college students are generally lacking in the social sciences and humanities sciences involved in Marxism, especially in the humanities, teachers of ideological and political theory courses in colleges and universities cannot ignore, cannot avoid, and cannot detour. It is not only the tasks of teachers of the ideological and political theory class, but also the teachers of other professional courses.

According to relevant research, in some of the reasons why some college students are not interested in ideological and political theory courses, some feel that the teaching content is out of touch with social reality, some feel the content of the course is boring, the teaching method is not suitable for their own taste, and the teaching is not very attractive and unideal, other think it is not useful for them to find a job in the future, and so on. Therefore, in the practice of learning, some college students only listen to it when they are in class without thinking, and they are in a state of coping, and do other things that are not related to learning. As for the level of attention to the content of ideological and political theory outside the classroom, it is not optimistic. The reasons for these situations are more complicated and many factors are intertwined. In this regard, teachers of the ideological and political theory class cannot solve all these problems, yet they can enhance students' interest in learning and learning through solid and effective work, scientific and rational guidance, and emotional sensation.

In the first classroom teaching instilled in tradition, it is necessary to rely on the logical power of Marxist truth itself to conquer students. For the practical teaching of the second classroom, it is necessary to implement the function linkage with the first classroom theory teaching. For the online teaching of the third class, it is necessary to implement the class linkage with the first class and the second class, and fully occupy the new highland in the network field. Through the linkage of third parties, the interaction between teachers and students and the teaching and learning are combined to form the overall effect of ideological and political theory education.

When teaching ideological and political theory courses, teachers should deliver traditional knowledge but students thinking cannot be restricted. Visualized, popularized, and story-based Marxism is easy for college students to accept. At the same time, when using a variety of methods and a variety of means in teaching, it can be different for public and private colleges, undergraduate and specialist students, depending on the situation.

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