

Research on Ideological Function of Chinese Ideological and Political Education Based on Work Process Orientation

Huang Yanjun^{1,2}

¹Shaoguan University, Shaoguan, 512000, China

²Studying in the University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur LembahPantai

Keywords: Ideological and political education; Ideology; Function

Abstract: Since the reform and opening up, various erroneous trends in western society have spread to China, bringing great challenges to our ideological and political education. Ideological and political education has prominent ideological, political and moral values and strong ideological orientation. From the historical practice of the Chinese Communist Party, ideological and political education plays an important ideological function in various periods of revolution, construction and reform. At present, the situation in the field of ideology in our country is more complex, and ideological and political education shows the trend of developing both ideological and non-ideological functions. Ideological and political education should clearly emphasize and deepen the ideological function, but at the same time, it should expand its non-ideological function in an all-round way to enhance the significance of individual development. Based on the guidance of work process, this paper makes innovative and exploratory research on the educational function of the ideology of Marxism.

1. Introduction

Under the new historical conditions, the ideological construction of colleges and universities in our country is in a complicated situation. Mainstream and non-mainstream coexist, and opportunities and challenges coexist. Ideological and political education is the carrier and way to inculcate ideology in order to serve the purpose of training successors to the socialist cause [1]. Ideological and political courses in colleges and universities shoulder the sacred mission of educating young students in Marxist ideology. The essence of ideological and political education is ideological education. Ideological education should run through the whole process of ideological and political education and become the eternal theme and soul of ideological and political education [2]. The content, form and name of ideological and political education vary from ancient to modern, from China to foreign countries, but ideology is a common attribute of all kinds of ideological and political education. Facing the powerful ideological offensive in the west, ideological education is not only related to the training of qualified personnel for socialist construction. More importantly, it is related to the future, fate and survival of the Chinese nation. What kind of social successors and how to train them should be put in the primary position of mainstream ideological education [3]. In contemporary China, we should adhere to the guiding position of Marxism in the ideological field and not diversify the guiding ideology. Only in this way can we ensure that our socialist orientation does not deviate and realize the great national rejuvenation [4].

Colleges and universities should put the spread of Marxist ideology in an important position, and always maintain the aim of running a socialist school [5]. As successors of the motherland's cause, college students' political psychology, political values, political beliefs and political ability are closely related to national security, social stability and the success or failure of the socialist cause [6]. Study the popularization education of the socialist mainstream ideology with Marxism as the guiding principle, and sum up its current situation, successes and failures and lessons [7]. It is of great value and significance to further promote the modernization, popularization and identification of Marxism. We must fully embody the spirit of the socialist era. That is to say, we should inherit and carry forward China's excellent cultural tradition and absorb the outstanding achievements of

world culture. Therefore, it is of positive significance to strengthen the educational research of Marxist ideology and to understand and comprehend the effective ways to construct the socialist mainstream ideology through ideological education, which also plays a positive role in maintaining the safety of ideology [8]. Under the guidance of Marxist ideological theory, this paper starts with the current status of college students' Marxist ideological identity. This paper makes an innovative and exploratory study on the issue of Marxist ideological education for college students.

2. The Urgency of Strengthening Ideological Function of Ideological and Political Education in China

Giving full play to the ideological function of ideological and political education is a necessary condition to promote the healthy development of the socialist market economy, is also a practical need to build a socialist harmonious society, and is also an internal requirement to strengthen the party's ruling ability. People-oriented is the value ideal of modern ideological and political education. Ideological and political education for college students is the product of their own development and improvement needs. With the development of modern western philosophy, ideology has gradually formed and developed into an important concept in philosophy and political science [9]. With the deepening of reform and opening up, the development of market economy and the commercial operation of culture. Western bourgeois ideology and values have poured in one after another. Individualism, egoism and bourgeois democracy have posed a great impact and challenge to the values of the general public, especially the youth. Lenin has made outstanding contributions to the development of ideology. On the one hand, he inherited the negation and criticism of bourgeois ideology, believing that these ideologies are distorted reflection of realistic social relations from his own narrow class interests. Emotional fluctuation directly weakens citizens'sense of loyalty to the country and their own cultural identity, making it more difficult to integrate social, political and cultural. Only by using historical materialism can we deeply analyze the social root of ideology and reveal its falsity. The economic base decides the superstructure, and the change of the economic base leads to the change of the superstructure.

The ideological understanding is liberated from the rigid, dogmatic and misunderstood understanding of Confucianism. Free from the shackles of metaphysics and subjectivism. Freed from the trap of blind worship and superstition of Western ideology. We should actively foster network culture websites with school characteristics, grasp the correct direction of public opinion, and be bold in making clear views on erroneous ideological trends such as non Confucianism. Especially for the young college students concerned about the major social hot spots, difficulties and other issues, it is necessary to dare to voice, and constantly enhance the influence, appeal and cohesion of the university network culture website. Ideological education is a strategic choice for the Chinese Communist Party to liberate and build a socialist society. The construction of propaganda and education work consists of design and implementation. In this design, the classifier is designed by using the limited input samples, and the implementation is to classify or make decisions on the input sample data. As shown in Fig. 1.

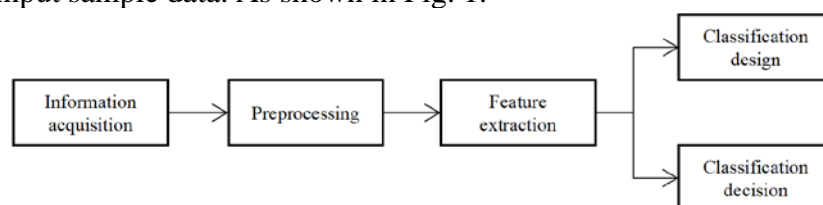


Fig. 1 Basic structure of the model identification system

The social value integration function of Chinese cultural forms such as ideology, values and political philosophy is facing challenges. The form of social consciousness has its own internal organization, internal laws and internal functions and is relatively independent. The understanding of ideology should go deep into the economic structure and class relations behind ideology. Ideology provides strong support for legitimacy. From the perspective of structuralism, ideology is

built around legitimacy from the framework to the core. In the ideological field of class society, the ideology of the ruling class plays a leading role [10]. Giving full play to the ideological function of ideological and political education and giving correct guidance to market value norms are the necessary conditions for promoting the healthy development of the socialist market economy. Ideological and political education essentially contains and determines the fundamental function of ideological and political education, that is, ideological function. The ideal value of ideological and political education for college students, which is based on their own development and perfection, requires not only to promote the cultivation of ideological and political quality, but also to pay more attention to the improvement of college students' personality cultivation. In contemporary China, we must adhere to the guiding position of Marxism in the ideological field instead of diversifying the guiding ideology. Only in this way can we ensure that our socialist orientation does not deviate and realize a great national rejuvenation.

3. Countermeasures for Exerting Ideological Function of Ideological and Political Education in Colleges and Universities

3.1 Exerting Optimization and Integration of Environmental System

Bringing the ideological function of ideological and political education into full play, integrating social public awareness and standardizing group relations are the practical needs for building a socialist harmonious society. Although the concept of ideology is indeed complex and historic in the development history of Marx's ideology, when we return to Marx, the meaning of ideology includes the dual dimensions of class criticism and human liberation. We cannot simply understand Marx's concept of ideology as pure "false consciousness". The ideological function of ideological and political education should not only take the mainstream ideology of the ruling class as the fundamental direction, but also reflect the interest orientation of the majority of the people. In order to do a good job in ideological and political work, resolve conflicts between different interest groups, and better play the function of ideology, it is necessary to dig deeply into the theoretical exposition of Marxist ideology theory and socialism with Chinese characteristics in the field of ideological function. The ideological function of ideological and political education should not only take the mainstream ideology of the ruling class as the fundamental direction, but also reflect the interest orientation of the majority of the people. The fundamental purpose of the party's ideological and political education is to serve the needs of armed seizure of the political power, and to train revolutionaries and supporters of the revolution as the main goal.

At present, in the teaching of philosophy and social sciences in some universities in China, there are great markets for social trends such as neoliberalism, democratic socialism, and historical nihilism. Marxism is often marginalized. False consciousness is the nature of a particular stage of ideology, not the ideological content that constitutes human history. In order to overthrow the feudal system, maintain the capitalist system and consolidate the bourgeoisie's dominance, the bourgeoisie must also serve this. On the one hand, the bourgeoisie used the humanitarian slogan of "freedom, equality, and fraternity" to oppose feudal rule and promote social progress. The reflection of social consciousness on social existence is not passive, but a dynamic reflection. That is, social awareness may hinder or promote the development of social existence. The influx of a large number of Western capitalist social thoughts has hindered and negatively affected the development of contemporary Chinese society and Marxist ideological education. The popularization of publicity and education is an important experience of the Chinese Communist Party. The work of propaganda, education and ideology is, in the final analysis, the work of being a human being and realizing the unity of party spirit and people. The number of movies in the film about Marxist ideology and party building propaganda and education is shown in Table 1.

Table 1 the number of propaganda and education films on Marxism and Party Building

Particular year	Documentary	Film
2015	13	415
2016	15	427
2017	18	411
2018	21	433

3.2 Cultivate Subjective Consciousness

Giving full play to the ideological function of ideological and political education and unswervingly insisting on the dominant position of socialist ideology are the internal requirements for strengthening the party's ruling ability. Countries with democracy as the dominant ideology declare the principle of people's sovereignty in their constitutions, all affirm the principles of freedom, equality and equality before the law, and all whitewash this ideology into the democratic consciousness of the whole people. Because it involves all aspects of morality and other social aspects, it is not only a moral standard that citizens must abide by, but also an important indicator to stipulate and evaluate citizens' moral behavior. Contemporary western ideology is based on private ownership and aims at ensuring the inviolability of private property. Its ideology is hypocritical and deceptive. Although the ideological education of the bourgeoisie played a progressive role in the early stage of its establishment, its role began to decline with the exposure of the essence of its exploitation. The emergence of Ideological and political education does not lie in cultivating people's minds. Its primary value is not to educate people to acquire knowledge such as truth. The specific function of Ideological and political education in real society is to realize people's ideology.

4. Conclusion

The development of any social ideology must ultimately be constrained by the development of social politics and economy. Ideological and political education is an important part of national political construction and ruling party construction. The implementation of Ideological and Political Education under the guidance of ideology plays a very special role in consolidating and expanding the class and mass foundation of the ruling party. From the perspective of modern and contemporary historical practice in China, the ideological function of Ideological and political education is its dominant function, and ideological and political education is the means to disseminate ideology. A series of changes in social economy and politics will inevitably be reflected in the field of ideology. Educators need to adjust their emotions and emotions from time to time. Adopt the path, angle and method that is most suitable for the educated to give guidance to the correct value orientation and attitude towards life. Improve the positive evaluation of ideology by the entire student body. On the basis of ensuring the stability of ideology, strengthening the non-ideology of ideological and political education and promoting the realization of individual values is also the progress of ideological and political education. In this way, it provides strong cultural support and spiritual motivation for the realization of a prosperous, democratic, civilized and harmonious socialist modern China.

References

- [1] Al-Najjar N I. A reputational model of authority[J]. Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization, 2001, 46(2):165-191.
- [2] Babík, Milan. Realism as Critical Theory: The International Thought of E. H. Carr[J]. International Studies Review, 2013, 15(4):491-514.
- [3] Kelly E. Book Review: Classical Music in the German Democratic Republic: Production and Reception. Ed. by Kyle Frackman and Larson Powell.[J]. German Studies Review, 2016, 40(2):364-366.

- [4] Cha, Hoon C. China\'s Search for Ideological Values in World Politics: Chinese Adaptation to Liberal Order Drawn from Political Reports of the Chinese Communist Party Congress since 1977[J]. *Pacific Focus*, 2017, 32(3):416-444.
- [5] Orlich I A. Subversive Stages: Theater in Pre- and Post-Communist in Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria[J]. *Scandinavian Political Studies*, 2017, volume 23(3):245-283(39).
- [6] Price E. Social media and democracy[J]. *Australian Journal of Political Science*, 2013, 48(4):519-527.
- [7] Hall S. STUART HALL INTERVIEW – 2 JUNE 2011[J]. *Cultural Studies*, 2013, 27(5):757-777.
- [8] Huang P C C. Misleading Chinese Legal and Statistical Categories: Labor, Individual Entities, and Private Enterprises[J]. *Modern China*, 2013, 39(4):347-379.
- [9] Barkan J. Corporate sovereignty: Law and government under capitalism[J]. *Economic Geography*, 2014, 90(3):págs. 345-346.
- [10] Roumani J. Libya: The Rise and Fall of Qaddafi (review)[J]. *Middle East Journal*, 2013, 67(1):148-150.