

Research on Improving the Quality of Ideological and Political Work in Xinjiang Colleges and Universities from the Perspective of “Great Thoughts and Politics”

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Abstract: General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized at the National Conference on Ideological and Political Work in Colleges and Universities: “We must take Lideshu people as the central link, and carry out ideological and political work throughout the whole process of education and teaching, realize the education of all employees, educate people in the whole process, and strive to create China. The new situation of the development of higher education is based on the pattern of “big thoughts and politics”. This paper analyzes the dilemma faced by ideological work in Xinjiang universities, summarizes the characteristics of ideological and political work in Xinjiang universities, and proposes countermeasures for further development of ideological and political work in Xinjiang universities.

1. Introduction

In recent years, Xinjiang colleges and universities have paid special attention to ideological and political work, including all departments and units of the school into the scope of ideological and political work, forming a multi-party synergy, and putting moral education throughout the work of the university, so that every university worker shoulders standing. Deshu people's responsibilities, and then build a “three full education” big political structure. At present, the ideological and political work of colleges and universities in Xinjiang is generally improving, and it is developing in the direction of specialization, regularization and long-term efficiency. At the same time, as an ideological and political worker in colleges and universities, the dilemma facing the ideological and political work of colleges and universities in Xinjiang should be examined in the perspective of seeking truth from facts. Put forward the pertinent countermeasures and improve the ideological and political work of colleges and universities in Xinjiang.

2. The new dilemma faced by ideological and political work in colleges and universities in Xinjiang

Xinjiang is not only a multi-ethnic area, but also a frontier for the anti-terrorism and stability of the motherland. This determines that the ideological and political work of the university shoulders the dual mission of the struggle between Liede and the ideology in the anti-separatist struggle, and also determines the ideological and political work of colleges and universities in Xinjiang. The educated are bound to be complicated, and then pose new challenges to the ideological and political work methods of college students.

2.1 Monotonous and old-fashioned ideological and political work methods

At present, the ideological and political work of Xinjiang universities and even the education system shows that the activities are loud and the students have less gains; more theoretical studies, less discussion and interaction; more talks and more practical help. In view of the numerous ethnic students and complex social relations in Xinjiang, the Xinjiang education system has successively implemented major measures such as national unity, family, three-in-one, one-way friends,

intensive Chinese language education, and vocal swords. One “multi-to-one” helps to help teach, remove bad ideas as soon as possible, let go of psychological burdens, and devote all of their heart to learning and life. However, schools, teachers, and students lack the thinking of keeping up with the times to innovate their working methods. According to observations and research, when conducting the work of three-in-two-one-one-one-friends, the vast majority of teachers only help students by talking in a single way, and the content of the conversation is monotonous, and it is impossible to take measures to help each other precisely. The ideological problems, learning dilemmas and life difficulties faced by most students have not been resolved, which has made this work a powerful task with limited results.

It can be seen that the ideological and political work methods of colleges and universities in Xinjiang are still relatively old-fashioned, trying to reverse the long-formed misconceptions of students through simple preaching. The result is often counterproductive and makes the ideological and political work fall into a dead end. “You can trust your teacher to believe in the Tao and believe in the way you want to be taught.” To open up a new situation in the ideological and political work of colleges and universities, ideological and political workers must change their teachings into interactions, change conversations as help, and act as emotional men and convinced people, and strive to be good teachers and friends of students. At the same time, on the basis of understanding the students, according to the personality characteristics, growth experience and problems faced by different students, we will take measures to help them, and win the trust of students with tangible actions, so as to further improve the students. The foundation of ideological work.

2.2 The special social environment poses new challenges to the ideological and political work of colleges and universities in Xinjiang

Xinjiang is a concentrated area of ethnic minorities. Due to the particularity and complexity of its history, ethnicity and social environment, it has determined that the education of national unity and the struggle against separatism in the field of ideology is a new theme of ideological and political work. First of all, Xinjiang is still in the historical stage of “three-phase superposition”. The three forces have always been infiltrating into the ideological field. In particular, the education system has gradually become the hardest hit area for its infiltration and destruction. Second, the characteristics of ethnic minorities in Xinjiang are quite obvious. In addition, the level of national languages of ethnic minorities is generally not high, which makes the exchanges between Han and ethnic minorities, especially the ideological and cultural exchanges, limited in breadth and depth. A considerable number of minority students (mainly Uighurs) have lived in the cultural environment of their own people for a long time. Their ideological concepts are conservative and closed compared with Han students. It is difficult to accept new ideas and new ideas and form a natural psychological obstacle to ideological and political work. Third, some minority students are influenced by religion, which has produced ideological concepts that contradict the mainstream trend of thought, which has greatly reduced the effectiveness of ideological and political work. According to statistics, as of 2016, there were 24,800 religious venues such as mosques, churches, and monasteries in Xinjiang, and religious believers (mainly Islamic believers) accounted for 56.3% of Xinjiang's population. It can be seen that the social and religious atmosphere in Xinjiang is relatively strong. College students, especially those with relatively conservative ideas and closed living environments, are susceptible to religion and even have an extreme outlook on life, world outlook and values. This part of the students has a strong resistance to the education of national unity and the anti-separatist struggle in the field of ideology. They often do not participate in the ideological work, which makes the ideological and political work difficult.

2.3 There is a lack of educational function in the “curriculious thinking of politics” in Xinjiang universities

“Course Ideological and Political Affairs” is the Shanghai education community in response to General Secretary Xi Jinping's lectures at the National College Ideological and Political Work Conference. “All other courses must be well-maintained, and a good responsibility field should be established to make various courses and ideological and political theory courses. A peer-to-peer,

forming a synergistic effect. This is a new concept of educating people in line with the important discussion of the law of moral education. The core of “Course Ideological Management” is to teach and educate people, that is, while teaching professional knowledge and improving students' professional skills, pay more attention to the penetration of moral education, especially the students' socialist core values; the basic viewpoint of “curriculuous thinking” It is the same direction as the ideological and political theory course, and the common position of moral education. The fundamental method of “curriculuous thinking and politics” is to make overall plans, that is, all the teachers must achieve the undergraduate teaching objectives, systematically impart professional knowledge, and be good at mining. The ideological value connotation of the courses taught, and integrated into the teaching process, play the moral education function of each course, and truly realize the whole process of ideological and political work throughout the education and teaching.

According to the survey, Xinjiang colleges and universities have begun to pay attention to and organize the implementation of “curriculuous thinking”, but most of them are superficial and formal activities. At present, Xinjiang universities have basically carried out 3-5 minutes of political theory before class, aiming to strengthen the latest policy measures of the party and the state, and understand the current political trends. Although this kind of activity puts political theory study on the platform of professional courses in form, it fails to combine ideological and political education with professional knowledge learning. Its essence is the ideological and political education of non-Ideological courses. Because ideological and political education has not penetrated into the teaching of professional knowledge, the teaching of professional courses and the ideological and political work of college students are still separated from each other. The curriculum ideological and political affairs has in fact become a rigid stereotype of thought and theory, and its educational function has been greatly reduced.

3. Characteristics of ideological and political work in colleges and universities in Xinjiang

Because the ideological and political work of colleges and universities in Xinjiang shoulders the dual mission of the struggle between Liede and the ideology in the anti-separatist struggle, especially the national unity is the main theme of ideological and political work, which makes the ideological and political work of Xinjiang colleges and universities have the general characteristics of ideological and political education. With a strong ideological color and distinctive Xinjiang characteristics.

3.1 The content of ideological and political work has a strong regional character

Xinjiang is not only a concentrated area for ethnic minorities, but also at the forefront of the motherland's anti-terrorism and stability. Social stability and long-term stability are the overall goals of Xinjiang's work. The ideological and political work of colleges and universities in Xinjiang will be based on the unique customs, districts and academic conditions of Xinjiang, obeying and serving the overall situation of maintaining stability. In ideological and political education, Xinjiang colleges and universities pay special attention to the management and guidance of educators, paying attention to the social functions of ideological and political education, and aiming to unify young students into the Party Central Committee's strategy through ideological and political work. Due to historical factors, some ethnic minority college students in Xinjiang (mainly folk students) have relatively low levels of Mandarin, which is not conducive to cultural exchanges and professional learning. Therefore, popularizing the national common language and writing has become a major part of the ideological and political work of colleges and universities in Xinjiang. Colleges and universities often adopt a series of measures such as propaganda and education, supervision and guidance, and require minority students whose national language level is not up to standard to learn Mandarin, speak Mandarin, and use Mandarin. On this basis, Xinjiang colleges and universities focus on promoting the “four history” education in Xinjiang, advocating the “three inseparable” ideas, while continuing to deepen the study of Xi Jinping's new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics and the spirit of the party's 19th National Congress, closely surrounding the society. The overall goal of stability and long-term stability, further unifying thoughts, building consensus,

focusing on the overall goal, and making positive contributions to Xinjiang's work.

3.2 Ideological and political education objects with outstanding complexity

Xinjiang is a concentrated area of ethnic minorities, and ethnic minority students are an important part of Xinjiang college students. Because Xinjiang minority students have certain differences with Han students in terms of growth environment, language, cultural traditions and living habits, they often have to pay more for their ideological and political education. In addition, there are quite a few key students (mainly Uighurs) in Xinjiang universities. These students often have to bear more pressure from life and heavy burdens of thought for their family reasons. Therefore, for the ideological and political education of key students, it is necessary not only to use the class as the carrier for propaganda education, but more importantly, to carry out “one-on-one” and “many-to-one” assistance for different ideological problems and psychological obstacles faced by them. This puts higher demands on ideological and political workers.

3.3 The theme of ideological and political work has a distinct ideology

The anti-separatist struggle education in the field of ideology is the main component of the ideological and political work of colleges and universities in Xinjiang, especially to strengthen the moral sentiments of students who love the motherland. To this end, Xinjiang colleges and universities are paying attention to the ideological and political theory class as the main channel of moral education, especially paying attention to political theory learning and national unity education, organizing political counselors to preach the principles of the party and the state, and promoting a series of anti-terrorism measures taken by the autonomous region. Stabilize the initiative and carry out legal preaching. Some Xinjiang colleges and universities not only intensify publicity and education at the level of learning, but also pay more attention to infiltrating the concept of national unity into all aspects of college students' life, and successively implement measures such as sharing the people and the people and sharing the food at the same Table to promote the integration of Han and ethnic minorities. Cultivate the emotions of college students, especially minority students, who love the motherland.

4. Improvement Strategies of Ideological and Political Work in Colleges and Universities in Xinjiang

4.1 Theory and practice, improve the overall quality of ideological and political workers in colleges and universities in Xinjiang

College ideological and political workers should strengthen theoretical study, especially to further develop the basic principles of Marxism and the principles of ideological and political education, learn to understand the spirit of the 19th National Congress, the spirit of the national and regional ideological and political work conferences, and the spirit of the National Education Conference. The spirit of the major conferences on the ideological and political work of colleges and universities, the spirit of the National School Ideological and Political Theory Teachers' Symposium, and the in-depth study of General Secretary Xi Jinping's important expositions on ideological and political work, and constantly improve their theoretical level.

In addition, college ideological and political workers should be good at summing up work experience, organically combining Marxist principles with current work, and transforming the process of work into a process of learning and thinking, so that they can continue to make progress. At the same time, counselors and teachers should be good at applying the established working methods to ideological and political work, dare to dare to try, find problems and rectify them in time, and form a unique method system applicable to ideological and political work in Xinjiang universities. Improve your ability to practice.

4.2 Based on the situation of Xinjiang colleges and universities, improve the ideological and political work methods

The first is theoretical learning and interactive discussion. The ideological and political teachers

should avoid the phenomenon of “full house filling”, design discussion topics according to the academic situation, mobilize the enthusiasm of students to participate in the discussion, enable students to think about what they have learned, form their own opinions, realize teacher-student interaction, interaction between students and students, and guide students in a subtle way in interaction. Correctly understand the history and reality of Xinjiang and strengthen the common ideal of Marxist belief and socialism with Chinese characteristics. Through interactive discussions, students expound different opinions, teachers effectively guide them, make the truth more eloquent, let the rumors break, and make political learning a lecture that promotes the main theme and spreads positive energy.

The second is to talk and help to help. Solving ideological problems requires not only language exchange but also practical action. How to make students “know their teachers”, on the one hand, teachers must have strong cultural literacy and education and teaching ability, on the other hand, teachers need to use practical actions to give students the help they can to make them feel the warmth from teachers and schools. Let the students see that the teacher is not only a theorist who is full of economics, but also a do-it-yourself. Through true love and sincerity, we have become the mentor and friend of the students, and the students are willing to cooperate with the teachers to do ideological and political work.

4.3 Deepen the construction of “syllabus ideological and political”, improve the overall ideological and political situation of the three full education

On the basis of imparting professional knowledge, realizing knowledge goals and cultivating students' ability, college teachers should fully explore the ideological value connotation of different disciplines and different courses according to different professional characteristics, pay attention to refining the scientific spirit contained in the curriculum and majors, and regard college students' thoughts. Political education permeates all aspects and aspects of the curriculum, and subtly influences the students' thinking. In addition, the construction of “curriculous ideological and political affairs” in Xinjiang universities should focus on the overall goal of social stability and long-term stability, and combine the regional conditions, the public sentiment and school conditions with the actual ideological and political work of different universities to construct a school-based curriculum suiTable for the students of the school. “Course Ideological and Political Affairs” serves the national unity and the development of Xinjiang.

4.4 Using modern educational technology to innovate the teaching method of ideological and political theory courses

General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized in the school ideological and political theory class teacher symposium that to promote the reform and innovation of ideological and political theory courses, we must constantly enhance the ideological, theoretical, affinity and pertinence of ideological and political courses. The theory and practice of teaching media show that: “On the one hand, different teaching methods can be used to compile corresponding teaching media; on the other hand, the emergence of a new type of media often produces a more effective teaching method.” With multimedia in For the popularization of colleges and universities in Xinjiang, teachers of ideological and political theory courses should broaden their horizons, improve their ability to find, collect and organize materials, select appropriate materials according to the content of teaching, design corresponding research topics, and enable students to use their brains to participate in classroom teaching. Learn knowledge through independent inquiry. In addition, in order to mobilize students' enthusiasm for learning, it is necessary for ideological and political teachers to introduce debates, knowledge contests, etc., which is conducive to consolidating the content of the students, and can effectively improve the participation of students in the classroom, thereby improving the efficiency of classroom teaching.

5. Conclusion

Young people are the future of the motherland and the hope of the nation. Under the correct

leadership of the party, under the correct leadership of the party, the ideological and political work of the party should closely focus on the fundamental tasks of the Lide Shuren, and train generations and generations to support the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the socialist system of our country. A useful talent for the socialist cause to struggle for life.

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