

Research on the Life-Oriented Path of Ideological and Management Education

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Abstract

Humanistic theory care is the cornerstone of political and ideological education, which is the lifeblood of all labour. The core of China's coal companies is its mining workforce. This essay focuses on the features of immersive multimedia technology as well as the benefits, drawbacks, and remedies associated with using it to enhance the efficacy of political theory and ideology instruction in higher education. These days, a person's Mobile Phone (MP) and internet are necessities in their everyday life. Although individuals find smartphones to be convenient, there are potential and problems for Ideological and Politics Education (IPE) at Colleges and Universities (CU) using these devices. The primary positions for growth in China's communist university system are held by CU. Consequently, it is especially important to improve College Students' (CS) intellectual and moral education and direction. This research explores novel instructional strategies and approaches for the development of IPE in CU by employing questionnaires and data analysis techniques to better comprehend the Particular Condition of CS using cell phones. The majority of respondents use cell phones more often and conventional information medium less frequently, according to the study findings. However, even if they lag substantially behind gadgets, the web, and social media, TVs and newspapers may still be useful for learning new knowledge. This essay will address the connection between the concept of ideology and political training and student management before drawing a conclusion.

Keywords: Ideological and Political Education, History Study, Media Technology, China's Coal Enterprises, Sensory Stimulation, Mobile Phone (MP), Current Development, Smartphones (SP), Emotional Experience, Emotional Experience, Colleges and Universities.

I. INTRODUCTION

The shared network idea is very significant as a guiding principle for enhancing and fortifying politically and ideological education [1]. Following the sharing idea may enhance the relevance and affinity of online learning, as well as fulfil the goal of political and ideological work and provide students with a greater sense of success [1]. This will open up a new era of Internet education for universities and colleges and successfully address the primary issue of the uneven and insufficient growth of political philosophy education [1, 2].

Political engagement is essential in democracies because it gives citizens a voice in national governance and the ability to hold their elected officials responsible [2, 3]. Participation in politics has traditionally been shown by voting, becoming a member of political parties, going to elections, and getting in touch with elected officials [3, 4].

Since they allow individuals to participate in important decision-making, [4, 5], these kinds of political involvement are seen to be crucial to the operation of democratic institutions. But in numerous countries, conventional means of political engagement have lost popularity lately, particularly among youth [6]. Several

causes, including a loss of faith in political parties and institutions and a sense of disconnection from the political process, have been cited as explaining this tendency [7, 8].

Social Media (SM) have been praised in this regard as a fresh and creative instrument for inspiring young people to become involved in politics and to engage in action [8]. Young people may now converse with others who share their opinions and express her opinions on political matters thanks to Social Media Platforms (SMPs) [8, 9].

These days, SPs are a vital tool for individuals to interact, work, and learn. It gives folks a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity [10]. However, CU IPE is also up against a lot of obstacles as a result of the effect of social advancement, economic growth, and the strengthening of cultural soft power. Therefore, in order to more effectively carry out ideological or political activities in CU, carriers like smartphones must be utilised for sending out IPE or new concepts for propaganda or learning, to conform to mainstream social values, and to adjust to the emerging trend of intercultural interaction in the era of the cell phone Internet.

Additionally, they have given young people a forum to voice their opinions and take part in public discussions—often in methods that were not conceivable before to the emergence of SM. Furthermore, SM has the ability to dismantle conventional obstacles to engagement with politics. For example, young people who might feel left out of traditional political activities can use social media to voice their opinions and take advantage of political conversations in their own unique ways. Additionally, SM has been used to encourage youth participation in rallies and talks, demonstrations, particularly those coordinated by SMPs [11, 12].

Though SM has been praised as a novel technique for increasing political engagement, there are some concerns that it might have the opposite effect. According to some academics, young people may believe that their only option for political participation is to share political information on social media rather than engaging in meaningful action to bring about meaningful change, which might lead to a feeling of political apathy.

According to others, SM might lead to a polarisation of public debate since it allows young people to connect and interact with people who share their beliefs instead of having conversations with those who disagree with them [10, 12].

People's opinions on politics and worldviews are focused in their ideals and ideas, which impact their aspirations. They have the ability to shape people's destiny and mental states since they are strong spiritual forces. High aspirations and convictions will drive someone to pursue struggles and self-improvement constantly, have a defined objective, and possess an intense sense of enterprise. Students at college represent the nation's future, its hope, its pillar of prosperity, & its bridge [12].

1.1 The current state of political and ideological instruction at colleges and institutions

People's perspectives on their lives, their beliefs, and the world have changed in tandem with China's growing market economy, [13], which presents new challenges for political and ideological education. Improving the success rate of political and ideological education in line with current trends is essential for conducting ideological education efficiently.

1.1.1 Recent alterations to the learning environment

In colleges and universities, changes in the educational environment have a significant impact on the political and ideological education offered [13, 14]. Therefore, the first step towards improving the efficacy of political and ideological education is to comprehend the educational setting in light of the contemporary world. Two different viewpoints may be used to view these recent changes: First, as a result of the strong impetus behind the integration of the world's economies, college students are influenced by the concepts and traditions of the western world while also absorbing cultural goods from antiquity to the present.

Unknowingly, this kind of cultural appropriation on college campuses has shaped the moral and intellectual development of an entire generation of college students. Conversely, a fresh wave of emancipation is occurring within the intellectual sphere, [14, 15], strengthening students' convictions and creative thinking. But it's important to acknowledge the drawbacks of this freedom, such hubris and negative feelings. Both good and bad impacts result from the changes in the educational setting, which makes political & ideological teaching more challenging.

1.2 Immersion Media Technology: An Overview and Characteristics

1.2.1 Immersive Technology in Media

The American psychologist Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi's immersion theory was where the idea of immersion first emerged [15, 16]. This idea defines immersion as the joy individuals might feel when they give their whole attention and dedication to current circumstances and activities. People are in an emotional state of higher concentration when they are involved in an activity which can capture their full focus, particularly if the challenge associated with it matches their capacity. They will be able to handle the activity effortlessly and effectively, filtering out irrelevant perceptions and making time stand still for them as well [16, 17].

The absorption state is this mental experience. When we apply the previously mentioned principle to human-computer interactive media, we get immersive media. The term "immersion" is defined in Universal Principle of Design as a state of intense focus and complete forgetting of the surrounding natural environment [17]. This helps individuals stay focused on the intended scenario that the designer has built, leading to feelings of happiness and satisfaction. There are two requirements in order to fully appreciate the state of immersion [18].

Immersion media refers to any audiovisual device that allows users to fully immerse themselves. For instance, a video call may provide the caller with the same expertise as speaking with a distant reality in person. Watching a motion picture on a high-definition television is another example. Even while scenes from the film may make the audience feel as though they are really there, the immersion these sequences might provide is not full and complete.

The degree of isolation in the immersion environment and the degree to which one may remain unaffected by external influences are crucial factors in achieving deeper immersion. Virtual Reality (VR) helmets and other specialist immersive technology for terminals will provide an intense visual experience. Using the input unity of human visual senses, virtual reality technology creates an immersive experience that blocks out other unnecessary external visual inputs, allowing users to get fully submerged in the world of virtual reality and forget about the outside world.

Content design is another element that influences how deeply an experience is submerged. One of the prerequisites for someone to really feel immerse is the capacity to balance challenge with ability. It is only until a work is completed that one can really determine if the problems and one's current skill set align. Immersion experience are easiest to get when a person knows exactly what they want to do and is aware of their degree of ability [18, 19].

1.3 Significant studies on the effectiveness of political and ideological instruction in higher education

Innovative education plays a major role in all college and university teaching activities, making it one of the key components of contemporary societal development. The efficacy can only be guaranteed by pleading with the new forms & channels that perform the vital task. Thus, the vitality of political and ideological education has been reinforced, and the subject's ability to develop competent skill will become evident at the objective level [19, 20].

1.3.1 Develop novel procedures for political and ideological instruction

The significance of the process mechanism is equivalent to that of the leadership mechanism. In the life cycle of political and ideological education, it acts as the framework of organisation and activity structure. Teachers should respect the independence of pupils in their political and ideological learning and support their capacity for self-improvement and self-education. Additionally, [21], the next two techniques provide instructions on how to utilise the process mechanism: Given that information transmission occurs in both directions, universities and higher education institutions should, on the one hand, improve communication in the classroom. As soon as students understand what their instructors have taught them, they should promptly provide teachers with feedback.

1.4 Research on When Educational Institutions Construct Ideological and Political Education Using Smartphone Carriers

IPE at CU is designed to help students develop a healthy perspective on life, values, & the wider world. It is founded on Marxist principles and is integrated with particular school settings. As one of the primary establishments for developing top-notch talent, CU is in charge of introducing and spreading the fundamental theories of Marxism, enhancing the findings of Marxist studies conducted in China, [21, 22], and enhancing the legal foundation, moral character, and ideology of a large number of young students. IPE at CU has grown to be a crucial component of the nation's efforts to develop new talent. Its primary contents include moral, political, and physiological instruction as well as ideologies.

IPE at CU works on a challenging, methodical project. Middle school students' subjective roles and initiative must be properly taken into account in IPE. One is to improve the capacity for self-control and self-management of pupils. As a target demographic, they are more likely to embrace the dissemination of cutting-edge knowledge and culture; as for the second goal, it is to create and enhance the legal, [23, 24], regulatory, and associated frameworks that govern CU's behaviour, and as for the third goal, it is to reinforce the fundamental orientation of uniting moral restraint politics with public opinion. We must follow the people-oriented approach in IPE work and fully support students' subjective initiative.

The following piece of schooling work can only be completed by completing this. Conversely, higher education institutions need to strengthen their capacity for self-learning. The application of knowledge to pupils is what gives it significance. When pupils join society, they should innovate on the basis of the previous foundation if they do not provide feedback to their lecturers [24]. However, political and ideological understanding has a significant impact. Higher education institutions must thus improve their capacity for self-teaching. Fundamental political & ideological beliefs have an effect on students' whole lives, preparing them to retain healthy viewpoints in order to support China's wise growth.

In order to successfully increase the efficacy and pertinence of IPE, relevant departments must strengthen the relationship and cooperation between MP bearers and IPE [24, 25]. In addition to offering direct communication, mobile media can additionally offer nonlinear on-demand and downloading capabilities, allowing real-time and heterogeneous communications to coexist. Individuals are able to comprehend not just the political and ideological ideas that are now in print, but also the beliefs that have been communicated in the past. In addition, a smartphone is a mobile media device that may be used to see and listen to political and ideological content at any time and from any location. In contrast to other forms of media that need information to be received in stationary locations like a living room, bedroom, workplace, or vehicle, their ideology and political views are released and received more quickly, almost instantaneously.

1.5 Objectives of the study

- Examining how life-oriented ideological and political education can contribute to the development of civic awareness and engagement.
- Investigating the role of life-oriented ideological and political education in enhancing media literacy skills.
- Exploring how education can contribute to the development of resilience in the face of political challenges or uncertainties.
- Assessing the long-term impact of life-oriented ideological and political education on individuals' political awareness and participation throughout their lives.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

[Wang, T. L. A. 2021] [26] Within colleges and universities, postgraduate political and ideological coursework plays a significant role in the provision of such instruction. In order to fully improve education, execute the party's educational programme, which consisted and establish a contemporary socialist education power, this is essential. Using intelligent search, symbol manufacturing, and combined planning systems to strengthen the communication links between graduate political and ideological education initiatives, and as well as deep learning and neural network-based algorithms to reconstruct the graduate ideological as well as political educational assessment criteria, are key engines for advancing the intelligent, modern, and diverse growth of graduate ideological or political education in my nation. In the age of artificial intelligence, innovative classroom instruction for graduate students in ideological or political education involves employing intelligent network systems and knowledge analysing systems.

[Wang, Y. 2023] [27] The 18th National Congress introduced the "Four Confidences" development model, which focuses on four fundamental areas of confidence in the course of Chinese socialism: theoretical, institutionalised, and cultural confidence. In China, vocational colleges serve as a vital foundation for the

development of talent, which is tied to the nurturing of the nation's potential, the nation's future, and the advancement of society. The "Four Confidences" curriculum's pervasiveness among technical college students has a big influence on how abilities are developed. To be more precise, the penetration of the "Four Confidentiality" curriculum aims to install in pupils' strong principles and convictions as well as a proper perspective on life, the outside world, and values.

[Yin, L. 2019] [28] People's ideas and beliefs are fundamentally strengthened by the key principles of socialism. ideological & political education serves a crucial purpose, and students in college are a vital conduit for fostering and putting the fundamental principles of socialism into practice. Building socialist ideology involves promoting the incorporation of socialist fundamental ideals into political and intellectual endeavours. This background serves as the basis for this paper's analysis of the historical context and the importance of fostering socialist basic principles. This document presents a plan for carrying out ideology and political activity at higher education institutions in conjunction with the secretary of state Xi Jinping's several expositions on the subject.

[Wu, C. 2019] [29] Chinese traditional cultivation of oneself culture has philosophical overtones that are related to both ancient and current China and the West. The rich connotation of Chinese traditional cultivating oneself culture can be used to strengthen and improve college students' ideological and political education. To do this, one must uphold the integration principle and fully utilise the functions of Chinese traditional cultivating oneself culture, which include the unity of goodness along with benevolence, moral self-discipline, spiritual pursuit, inner cultivation, and well-informed will. This will enrich college students' political and ideological education.

[Xiao, C., Cao, Z., 2021] [30] Concerns over the advancement of life education are growing in mainland China. Though many educational organisations have contributed to life education from many angles—moral education, civic education, and security education, for example—it is crucial to provide a path for the theoretical and practical consolidation of life education. The authors provide three perspectives on the value of life education in this chapter, combining philosophic and Chinese cultural viewpoints, along with explicitly provide implementation methodologies in mainland China.

[Pan, Y. 2019] [31] The social environment has been shifting due to the rapid economic growth, which has a significant effect on active and thoughtful college students. College students need to get a political and ideological education in order to build the right understanding of society and to be able to adapt to the changing times and satisfy development demands. Ideological & political instruction is no exception. With the reform in educational concepts, conventional teaching ideas have been unable to satisfy the demands of social progress and must be blended into creative teaching techniques. It is possible to compensate for the deficiencies of political and ideological education, which is too theoretical, by using a life-oriented educational approach.

[Wang, X. 2020] [32] The three elements of "political literacy," "ideological ethics," and the "health of the mind" are combined into a questionnaire in this article. According to the poll, there are significant individual inequalities in political literacy, moral and ideological shortcomings, and poor mental health among university students. The author suggests that in terms of theories, college students should receive more intense instruction during the crucial period of ideological as well as political education; in terms of methods,

the educational function for ideological as well as political courses as well as the teaching of ideological or political concepts in all courses should be integrated; in regards of content, the author suggests promoting the life and context of political and ideological content; and in terms for methods, a diverse system of experiential, verifiable, and productive ideological as well as political education should be adopted.

[Tang, Y. 2022] [33] This research, which focuses on Morality and Law, investigates an innovative method for assembling moral textbooks for Chinese primary schools that are relevant to everyday life. This paper analyses and demonstrates the mimetic technique used in the compilation of the life-oriented ethical education textbooks, Morality and Law, using Aristotle's Poetics as the theoretical basis. The mimetic technique uses textbooks to mimic children's actual behaviours, emotions, and ideas. Three strategies make up the mimetic approach to creating life-oriented moral textbooks: using children's life events as the foundation for the textbook, creating a complex textual device that reveals the entirety of the children's actions, and creating inward educational experiences that lead to the the children's inner worlds.

[Lin, W. 2020] [34] WeChat is the Chinese APP with the most users, with over 1.1 billion activities every month. For college ideological & political educators, figuring out how to effectively employ information technology in the modern era—that is, how to integrate it more deeply into students' lives and help them realise a particular, integrated path—has become a pressing issue. Using an online survey and practical impact analysis, research is conducted with students enrolled in higher vocational programmes as the study subjects. In order to understand how vocational students use WeChat, how college's WeChat publicly account is seen and used, 846 questionnaires were given as part of the study, and 820 sample data were evaluated.

[Huang, T., & Liu, X. 2021] [35] Attaining gender equality in education is a major way of attaining gender equality in China and one of the main objectives of China's educational modernization and democratic change. The sociology of knowledge is used in this paper for analysing and reflecting on the history of gender awareness education across China since the latter half of the 1800s. It does this by examining how and why institutions, concepts, and knowledge related to the teaching of gender equality have developed and evolved, as well as how these factors have interacted in subtle and complex ways with various cultural and social contexts. This analysis is essential to understanding the present situation of gender equality education.

III. METHOD

A total of 320 students from Colleges A, B, C, and D were selected as the participants of the questionnaire survey, which focused on computer science [36]. The information gathered and quantitative examination of the user-filled questionnaires—either paper or online—is done in order to derive the questionnaire's findings. The percentage of responses in every level of education is shown in Table 1. Clear themes, generating questions from the real world, a clear goal for each question, a strong emphasis, and the absence of unnecessary questions are among the design concepts of the questionnaire. The questions should be arranged in a logical sequence that corresponds with the respondents thought process, and the structure is acceptable and logical. In general, tangible comes before abstract, easy comes before difficult, and simple comes before complicated. The responders must be willing to provide honest answers, be able to interpret the questionnaire quickly, [36, 37], and be straightforward in their responses. The questionnaire's tone should be informal, in line with the respondents' comprehension and cognitive capacity, and free of technical

terminology. Limit the questionnaire's duration. The allotted time for completing the questionnaire is set at 20 minutes. It is practical for statistics, sorting, and data verification.

Table 1 Percentage of Responders for Every Grade Level.

Project	Fresh man	Sophomore	Junior student's	Senior student's
College A grade	0.56	0.49	0.37	0.69
College B grade	0.49	0.26	0.96	0.15
College C grade	0.67	0.14	0.59	0.68
College D grade	0.36	0.67	0.46	0.48

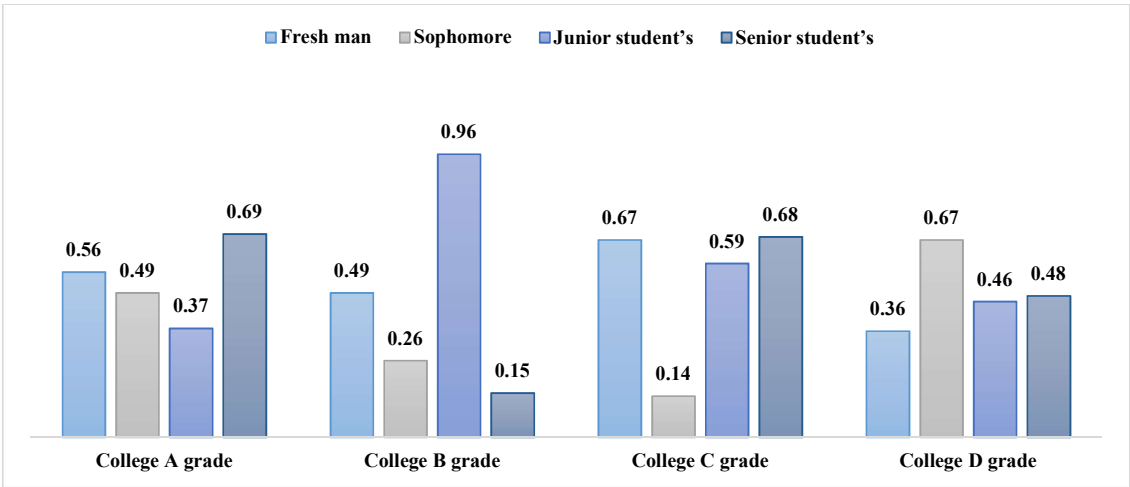


Fig. 1 Percentage of Responders for Every Grade Level.

3.1 The Questionnaire Survey's Calculation Techniques

There are legitimate and incorrect surveys amongst the surveys that were returned from the questionnaire survey [38]. Subsequently, statistical analysis must be conducted on every questionnaire response. In the first doubt, for instance, there are three possible answers: A, B, and C. Next, [39], determine what percentage of the questionnaire's responses are marked as A. After deciding to take into account each answer, determine which options B and C should have. Compute the percentages of each answer, then contrast the results.

$$Q = \frac{M}{U}, \dots\dots\dots 1$$

$$P = \min \left\{ \frac{L_1}{L}, \frac{L_2}{L}, \dots \dots \frac{L_n}{L} \right\} \dots\dots\dots 2$$

$$k = \max \left\{ \frac{L_1}{L}, \frac{L_2}{L}, \dots \dots \frac{L_n}{L} \right\} \dots\dots\dots 3$$

3.2 Content of the Questionnaire Survey

The selection of students from Colleges A, B, C, and D is the initial step [40]. There are 320 pupils in all. Examine the primary sources of knowledge the interviewees used, as well as the approaches or avenues via which learning issues are resolved [41, 42].

The second phase is to organise the data gathered from the questionnaire to comprehend the knowledge sources that 320 respondents used and the avenues or means by which learning challenges may be resolved. The following are some of the questionnaire's survey results.

IV. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

This survey looked at the source of the knowledge that CS collected, and Table 2 displays the survey's findings.

Table 2 Informational source.

Project	College A grade	College B grade	College C grade	College D grade
Newspaper	6	19	25	26
Television	11	26	66	44
Internet	26	29	15	16
Smartphone	69	34	21	12

Figure 3 illustrates that out of the CS polled, 139 believe cell phones to be the best source for information searches, [43], next to the internet, with just 35 choosing to read newspapers. It is evident that the majority of the respondents utilise the SP greater number of times and conventional information medium less frequently [44]. However, even if they lag far behind computers, the Internet, & social media, newspapers and TVs may still be useful for learning new information.

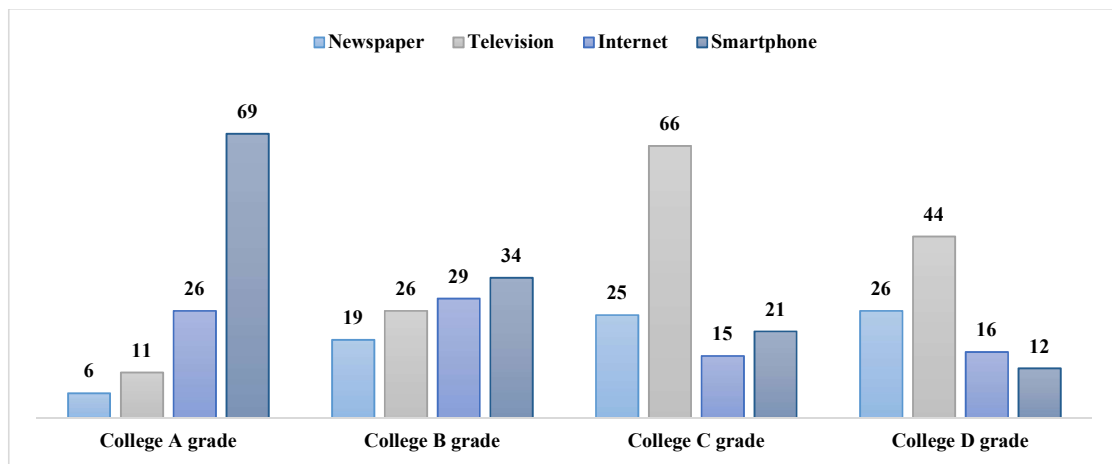


Fig. 2 Informational source.

The methods or channels of CS to address learning challenges were examined in this survey. Table 3 displays the survey's findings.

Table 3 Methods or avenues for resolving issues with learning.

Project	College A grade	College B grade	College C grade	College D grade
Ask teacher or class mate	12	25	14	49
Read books or literature	31	16	36	56
Use the mobile phone	16	26	89	16
Use the personal computer	69	98	26	79

Figure 4 illustrates that, of the CS respondents, 108 opted to use cell phones to resolve issues that arose all through the learning process, whereas 90 used computer more often. It is evident that the instruments used in the process of learning are proliferating in modern computer science [45, 46]. Among these, SPs and PCs are often used by students as learning aids, but other approaches are equally crucial.

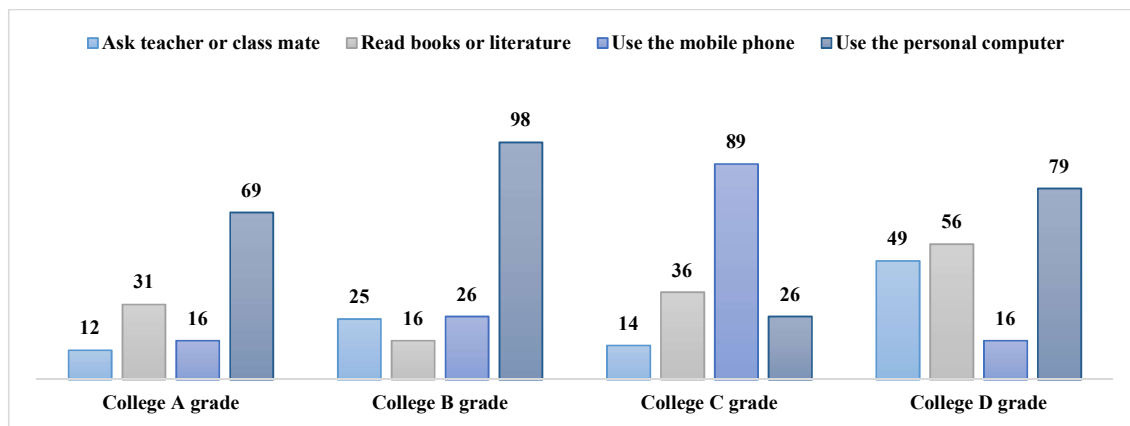


Fig. 3 Methods or avenues for resolving issues with learning.

V. CONCLUSION

Modern technologies from disciplines like computer science, acoustics, optics, and psychology are combined with immersive multimedia technology. When used in conjunction with creative teaching strategies, it may enhance the efficacy of instruction in courses on political and ideological theory in higher education institutions. Teachers of these types of classes using immersive media technology-assisted education should take into account not only the instructional materials and strategies but also the psychological characteristics and demands of college students. They should also use innovative teaching technologies including augmented reality, virtual environment replication, and human-computer interaction in light of these factors. Because of their efficiency and simplicity, SPs are a popular means of accessing vast volumes of information in the information years of age, as information technology advances constantly. They have also developed into one of their most vital resources for learning and working. In addition, IPE in CU has a large place in the new media period because to the quick spread of mobile terminals. Thus, the question of how to conduct IPE in CU using modern technology and methodologies has to be investigated. As a result,

this study investigates the building of IPE in CU using SP carriers, which complies with current development trends and has significant historical relevance as well as research value. This research has demonstrated that if the benefits of immersive multimedia technology are fully used to enhance attention restoration, ability to apply knowledge, emotional and cognitive expertise, and moral integrity, the courses' goals of developing talents of virtues and moral integrity will be more successfully attained. In addition, the application.

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