

Collaborative Innovation of Party Construction and Ideological and Political Education of Students

Qiang QIU

College of Science, Wuhan University of Technology, Wuhan, Hubei, China

ABSTRACT. Party members in colleges and universities are the main force of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Only by strengthening party building in universities and training better party members can we ensure better socialist development. In recent years, the party building work of college students has been very smooth, but there are also problems that cannot be ignored. This article conducts an in-depth study on the new problems and new situations of college student party construction projects, and explores some new countermeasures, which provides theoretical support for the new methods and trends of college student party construction projects. The full text is mainly based on the questionnaire survey of university party building and students' ideological and educational work, analyzes the spirit introduction of the new era and the requirements of university party building, closely combines the characteristics of party building in the new era, and compares the results of university party building with the defects of party building the study. Through the investigation and practice of various colleges and universities, to understand the general situation of college students' party construction, combined with the problems of students' ideological and political education, put forward the research countermeasures of college students' party construction in the new era.

KEYWORDS: College party building, Student ideological political education, Collaborative innovation, Questionnaire survey

1. Introduction

Nowadays, various cultures conflict with each other. As the pace of reform and opening up advances, universities reflect the development of the characteristics of various stages of society, and the ideology and actions of the group of college students have a wide impact. As a result, based on the construction of university and college student groups, the issues and higher requirements of university students' management work are prompted.

Analyze the relationship between the party and ideology and political education, establish the mutual construction of the education system, in the context of deepening the reform of higher education, with the cultivation of the party's ideology and political quality as the core, emphasize the student's subjectivity and party culture, provide The necessary realistic foundation plays an important role in the development of education for all colleges and universities.

In order to reform higher education and change the latest educational concepts [1-2]. The innovation of student education is regarded as the mutual integration of educational ideas and educational concepts to promote the formal development of higher education, allow students to learn and survive better, learn to seize opportunities, and gradually establish new mechanisms while paying attention to talents for party building System cultivation [3]. The purpose of education is to cultivate students' awareness, spirit and ability of party building [4-5]. Reform the talent training model, pay attention to the combination of education theory and practice, emphasize the adjustment of students' knowledge, ability and quality, and improve the quality of talent training [6]. The relationship between the ideology of party building and political education research is thoroughly explored under the system of "mutual construction", providing a sufficient knowledge structure, establishing a comprehensive practice platform, improving the comprehensive development of college students and imperceptible social responsibility, applying knowledge and practice Ability to solve problems [7-8]. Cultivate the understanding and ability of party organizations, enhance the talents of party organizations, enhance the practical effects of ideological and political education, and promote the basic tasks of university education [9-10].

This article introduces the theory of collaborative innovation of college party building and students' ideological and political education, conducts research on the coordinated development of multiple fields, combines the ideology of universities and universities with the theory and practice of political education, and analyzes and solves the problems . From the point of view of synergy theory. This is also an effective way to improve ideology and political education.

2. Method of Collaborative Innovation

2.1 Ideological and Theoretical Innovation

Collaborative innovation is the most representative socialist theoretical system with Chinese characteristics in the new era and the most representative in the process of university construction. In order to strengthen the ideal belief education, ideology and moral construction of party members, the masses of party members need to play a demonstrative role in the practice of the socialist core value system, actively promote social harmony, and strive to be honest self-knowledge practitioners. As an important theoretical achievement of Marxist socialization, the socialist core value system provides new theoretical guidance for the innovation and development of college students' ideology and political activities. Each component of the socialist core value system contains the characteristics of the development of Chinese realism. The independence of the socialist core value system is very novel compared with other value systems. This will neither arise from fixed patterns or old paradigms nor from abstract speculation. The product of the sublimation of creative spirit and the call of the times is a theoretical content full of ruling reality, surpassing openness, innovation and system. The new theoretical proposition and the practical countermeasures it advocates include innovations related to the development of college students' ideology and political education. The ideology and political work of college students is to extract the corresponding wisdom from the construction of the socialist core value system, and promote the theoretical innovation of the party building, ideology and political work of college students.

2.2 Innovation of Work Concept

Party organizations in colleges and universities do not understand the subjectivity of party members. In the process of educating party members in the party's spirit, university party organizations and university party organizations are common ordinary student party members among college students, disregarding party membership, and even passively being regarded as college student party organizations in some important party activities. Members of the school cannot allow student party members to actively participate in activities, nor set strict standards for university student party member actions. Therefore, in order to fully reflect the situation of college student party members participating in the party, play a subjective and active role, and become a manager of the daily work of students, and fully reflect the main position, we must strengthen the initiative and enthusiasm. At the same time, college student party members should get proper self-affirmation, improve their ownership, and realize the coordinated development of party member management and main positions.

3. Investigation and Experiment of Student Party Building Work

(1) Screening of experimental data. Data collection is conducted at ordinary double schools and junior colleges across the country. In addition, data collection samples include sophomores, juniors, and seniors who are about to graduate. The content of the survey includes the party building of school students and the ideological and political education of the school.

(2) Scope of questionnaire survey. The survey covered ordinary students and student party members. Among the students surveyed, 300 were party members, accounting for 60% of the surveyors. There are 200 general students, accounting for 40% of the survey. Of the party members surveyed, 80% of the party members usually perform well in party building work.

(3) The standards to be followed during the investigation. The process of the questionnaire survey is based on the principle of seeking truth from facts and is conducted in an anonymous form, devoted to the discovery of problems and the description of specific problems. In the survey project, extensively investigate the relationship with the party, the evaluation of party members, the motivation of the party members, the ideal value, environmental pressure, emotional attitudes, work and life, and party member education methods and practical effects related to the construction of university party members.

4. Discussion

4.1 Survey of Party Building in Universities

The total number of people surveyed is 1280. Focused on the investigation of college party building and students' ideological and political education related issues, the results are shown in Table 1. It can be seen from the table that the subjective factors during the survey are relatively comprehensive, and the level of the survey is also deeply related to

the influence of party building work on students' ideological and political education.

Table 1 Overall Survey Results

Project Composition	Party-mass relationship	Party member evaluation	Motivation to join the party	Ideal value	Emotional attitude	Working life	Education method
Key university	50	40	60	70	80	75	45
Ordinary university	60	40	60	70	80	75	45
Academy	60	40	60	70	80	75	45
Rate	13.28%	9.37%	14.1%	16.4%	18.75%	17.58%	10.55%

4.2 Analysis of Collaborative Innovation of College Party Building and Students' Ideological with Political Education

The survey of party spirit education is shown in Figure 1. The content and requirements of the party's spiritual education change with the development of the times. At present, the content and methods of party building education for college students are showing a diversified trend, but the results are not reasonable. In the questionnaire survey on "Party Construction Education and its related theoretical knowledge", 46.3% of party members said "learning through professional courses", 75.9% said "learning through ideological and political courses", and 49.6% said " Learning through new online media." At present, the content of party building spiritual education for college students is mainly learned through the school's theoretical courses, which cannot fully reflect the characteristics of individuals, which will affect the effect of party building spiritual education for a long time. Party building and the management of college students are mutually reinforcing. Party theory guides the directionality of ideological and political education for college students. Only by strengthening party building can the management of college students be more convincing, and the management of college students can be further strengthened and improved. The party building work of college students has pioneering, comprehensive and flexible characteristics in education. Therefore, it is necessary to clearly implement the purpose of student management, grasp the characteristics of student management, effectively promote student party building, and create opportunities for most students to display their talents.

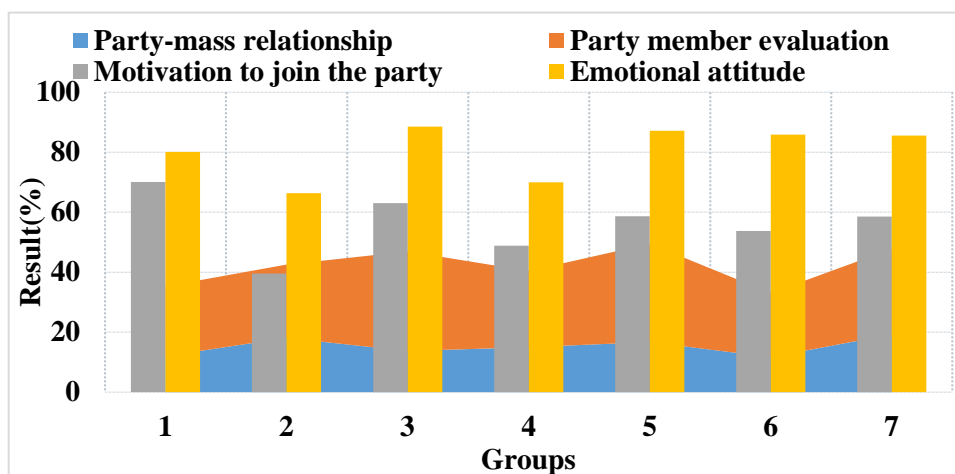


Fig.1 Survey of Party Sex Education

The ideological and political survey of college students is shown in Figure 2. A rolling survey of the ideological and political situation of college students indicates that 98% of college students have determined the socialist core value system and actively practiced it. 95% of college students understand the importance of young people to party organizations and the country, and 94% of students recognize that The dedication value of party members. Therefore, China's higher education should focus on cultivating innovative talents, introduce innovation consciousness, party building spirit, and party organization capabilities, meet the needs of various innovative talents for social development and scientific and technological progress, and activate the country through education and science and technology from a strategic perspective The importance of training innovative talents. The form of party building and political education is a systematic work, and it has played a role in all aspects of the university's ideological system and political education.

Students not only need to rely on constant mechanisms, but also need to adapt to social development. In universities, constructing and studying the innovation mechanism of party building morphology and political education is also very important in promoting the characteristics, effectiveness, and level of ideology and political education in universities in improving and long-term effects.

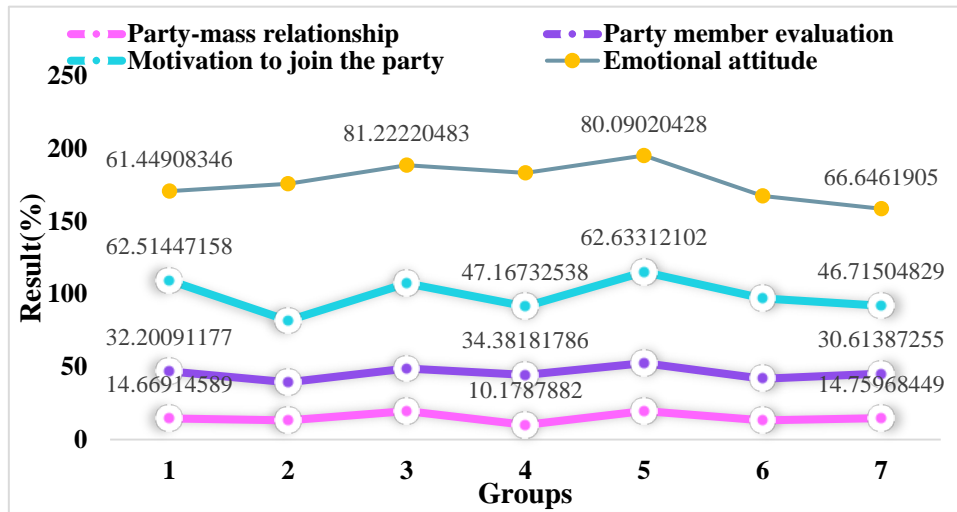


Fig.2 Ideological and Political Situation of College Students

4.3 Suggestions for Collaborative Innovation of College Party Building and Student Ideological with Political Education

College students can objectively conduct self-evaluation and social evaluation. The strong self-discipline and long-term education process reflect the independence of many aspects in the process of ideological and political education: independent thinking, independent value judgment, independent action, etc. As a result, most college students are reluctant to mechanically accept the teacher's ideological and political education content, but instead take their thoughts into the hearts of the people and speculate. They unconsciously accept the ideas implanted by teachers according to their personal hopes and values. This introspection process is spontaneous and cannot be predicted by other individuals. In order to achieve the goals of party building and political education, teachers should play a guiding and corrective role, pay more attention to the direction of self-education of college students, help adjust or correct bad behaviors, promote the party building life of college students, and morally self Norms and political ideology form the field of self-awareness, starting from the importance of party building to the influence of ideology and politics, from all aspects to achieve the self-behavior norms and management of college students.

5. Conclusions

With the development and application of the Internet and other electronic information technologies, the university's ideological and political education methods have undergone fundamental changes, from traditional education methods to interactive real-time education methods, the Chinese university student party building mechanism and ideological and political work Integration is also increasingly important.

The effects of college students' party building and political education directly reflect the improvement of students' comprehensive quality and their impact on society. With the rapid development of the socialist market economy, the scope and influence of college students' party building consciousness and political education have expanded. In order to improve social value, innovative methods with characteristics of the times must be adopted. This article is based on the study of the mutual penetration of university party building and political education, combining party building and political education theory, and analyzing the party building and political education in colleges and universities, and studying the feasibility of the collaborative innovation process of party building and political education .

References

[1] Teixeira M D P. Democratizing the access to college education: Brazilian race/color classification in affirmative action's debate. *Ensaio Avaliação E Políticas Públicas Em Educação*, Vol.26, No.100, pp.595-618, 2018.

- [2] Li L, Song J. An Investigation of the Status and Strategy of College Education Resources Sharing in the Big Data Environment and Countermeasures. *Open Journal of Social Sciences*, Vol.06, No.10, pp.524-532, 2018.
- [3] Xiao Y, Bian Y. The influence of hukou and college education in China's labour market. *Urban Studies*, Vol.55, No.7, pp.1504-1524, 2018.
- [4] Reidenbach M R. Is Free Four-Year College Education in the United States a Good Economic Idea? *Current Research and Trends in the 'Free College' Movement*. *Journal of business and economic perspectives*, Vol.45, No.2, pp.29-37, 2018.
- [5] Gan, Yang. The Big Picture and Specifics of College General Education. *Chinese Education & Society*, Vol.51, No.1, pp. 29-38, 2018.
- [6] Gil E G. Institutional model of university management: Santo Tomas university of Colombia. *Opcion*, Vol.34, No.86, pp. 259-285, 2018.
- [7] Pujiati E, Sonhaji A. The Effectiveness of Conflict Management in Private University Management Efforts. *IOP Conference Series Earth and Environmental Science*, Vol.175, No.1, pp.012073, 2018.
- [8] Pérez Martínez, A. Rodríguez Fernández, Aguilar S H D. University governance and values: The control function in university management. *Opcion*, Vol.34, No.86, pp. 176-200, 2018.
- [9] Reid J R, Baker R S. Designing and testing an educational innovation. *Pediatric Radiology*, Vol.48, No.10, pp. 1406-1409, 2018.
- [10] Habal M B. Neuroplastic Surgery: The New Innovation in the Educational Process of Craniofacial Surgery. *The Journal of craniofacial surgery*, Vol.29, No.1, pp.1-3, 2018.