

Reflection on the Mechanism Path of Teaching Reform in the Course of “Basic Principles of Marxism”

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ABSTRACT

"Basic Principles of Marxism" undertakes the task of teaching the basic principles, positions, and viewpoints of Marxism, and is an important guide for students to form a scientific worldview and value. By accurately grasping the course positioning and teaching requirements, corresponding improvement measures are proposed to continuously improve the effectiveness of ideological and political courses.

Keywords: *The course of "Basic Principles of Marxism", Course positioning, Teaching requirements, Reform measures.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The course "Basic Principles of Marxism" is different from the course of "Outline of Chinese Modern History" in that it summarizes the development laws of modern Chinese history and helps students understand national history and conditions. "Basic Principles of Marxism" undertakes the task of teaching the basic principles of Marxism and its positions, viewpoints, and methods, and is an important guide for students to form a scientific worldview and value. Given the different teaching tasks, it is necessary to have an accurate positioning for this course first.

2. THE POSITIONING OF THE COURSE "BASIC PRINCIPLES OF MARXISM"

Only by scientifically grasping the course positioning of "Basic Principles of Marxism" can the spiritual essence and theoretical characteristics of Marxist theory be accurately expounded. The basic principles of Marxism include three components: Marxist philosophy, political economy, and science and society. In the past, undergraduate courses focused on Marxist philosophy and political economy, while master's and doctoral courses focused on "Socialism and the Contemporary World". The long-standing teaching

mode has led people to either focus on political lectures, academic rationality research, or value research, neglecting the unity of political, academic rationality, and value in principle courses. Therefore, the course "Basic Principles of Marxism" should first recognize the political, academic, and value orientation of the course.

Politics is the primary attribute of the principles course, which aims to clarify the political stance of Marxism. Marxism is a theory about the liberation of the proletariat and all mankind, emphasizing that the proletariat has no interests different from its own class interests, and clearly expressing the political stance of Marxism. Ideological and political courses should adhere to the Marxist standpoint, take root in the land of China, stand at the height of cultivating builders and successors for the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics, adhere to education serving the people, consolidating and developing the socialist system with Chinese characteristics, and serving reform, opening up, and socialist modernization construction.

Learning rationality is a disciplinary characteristic of ideological and political courses, and it is necessary to clarify the theoretical logic contained in Marxism. Marx pointed out: "As long as theory persuades people, it can grasp the masses; and as long as theory is thorough, it can persuade

people." This includes two meanings of reasoning in ideological and political courses: "thorough theory" and "persuasion". "Thorough theory" emphasizes that the content of the reasoning is scientific, which is a prerequisite for thoroughly theoretical understanding; "Persuasion" emphasizes the scientific nature of ideological and political education through the process and form of reasoning, in order to persuade students. This is the result of reasoning. Marxism is a scientific theory that summarizes the essence and laws of the development of nature, society, and human thinking. Based on the scientific worldview and methodology of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, it scientifically reveals the development trends of human society. Marx used the two knives of historical materialism and surplus value to criticize the political system of the Prussian censorship system, the religious liberation of the Jewish people, and the political economy of the relationship between the state and civil society. Especially in his rigorous demonstration of the laws of capital movement, he gradually revealed the exploitation of workers by capitalists and the irreconcilable class contradictions between the two, ultimately proposing the conclusion that capitalism must be replaced by socialism and that human beings must develop comprehensively and freely.

Value is the educational goal of ideological and political courses, emphasizing that principle courses should play a key role in cultivating students' moral character through ideological and political courses. Napoleon believed that there are two weapons in the world, the mind and the sword, and in the long run, the sword is always defeated by the mind. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union seized power and established the country when it had 20,000 party members, won the Great Patriotic War against Nazi Germany and consolidated its power when it had 2 million party members, and collapsed when it lost popular support when it had 15 million party members. There are many lessons from the failure of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which are the result of the interweaving of various factors, such as the transformation of the governing purpose, the transformation of party members' concepts, and the emergence of privileged thinking. However, it cannot be denied that the ideological degeneration of party members and the failure of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union's ideological work are important reasons. Therefore, there is a must to learn from the lessons of the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the loss of the ruling position of

the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and focus on ideological work from the perspective of the security of the Party and the country. Taking the materialist conception of history as an example, while explaining the laws of historical development of human society, students are guided to clarify the historical inevitability of choosing the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics. By comparing China's international situation in ancient, modern, and contemporary times, students are guided to find their own position in the new era coordinates, clarify their responsibilities, and firmly uphold their ideal beliefs in striving for the motherland.

3. THE TEACHING REQUIREMENTS OF THE COURSE "BASIC PRINCIPLES OF MARXISM"

The first is to clarify the specific connotations and logical relationships of the basic principles of Marxism. First of all, teachers need to have an accurate grasp of the three major components of the principle, which undoubtedly poses challenges and requirements for teachers from different disciplinary backgrounds. To break through the limitations of the original knowledge background, it is necessary to break down the barriers between the three components, and comprehensively grasp the connotation of the basic principles of Marxism. Secondly, the teacher is required to clearly explain the logical relationship between the three sections, highlighting the characteristics of Marxism as a whole. This not only requires the teacher to master the internal logical relationship of a specific part, but also to master the logical relationship between the three major sections. Corresponding considerations should be made in classroom teaching and the logical arrangement of teaching content.

The second is to adhere to the integration of theory with reality and respond to the problems of the times. In the past, when students raised questions about the connection between theory and practice, they often avoided answering them because the question was not related to the theory covered in this course, or suggested that students seek advice from teachers of other related professional courses. Principles are not just about imparting knowledge, but also about cultivating students' critical thinking abilities and guiding their values. This requires teachers not only to have a broader knowledge base and broaden their theoretical and practical perspectives, but also to

pay attention to current events and the requirements of the times, interpret real problems, and improve the ability of young college students to analyze and solve real problems. Only in this way can they convey the sense of the times and the power of Marxism's basic principles.

The third is to adhere to the unity of the principles of truth and values, and provide spiritual guidance for students' worldview, outlook on life, and values throughout the teaching process. The principle of truth and the principle of value are the two major scales of practical activities. The former requires people to respect objective laws, reflect and understand the world according to its true nature, and transform the world; The latter emphasizes that the practical activities of human transformation of the world should be based on meeting and ensuring the needs of the subject. To teach principles courses accurately and deeply, there is a must to follow the principle of truth. Teachers should deeply cultivate in relevant theoretical research fields, continuously improve their teaching and research abilities, and teach principles courses well. What corresponds to the reasoning in the principles course is the penetrating power of its ideas and the guiding power of its values. During the period of the New Democratic Revolution, ideological and political work played a vital role, and the vast number of young people understood the principles of "who carries the gun" and "why people live", as well as the revolutionary principle that "only the Communist Party can save China". In the process of socialist revolution and construction today, it also plays an important lifeline role and is related to the future development of socialist construction. Overall, the teaching of principles courses should not only respect laws and seek truth, but also aim to serve socialist construction and the interests of the people. Therefore, overall, the cultivation of students' worldview, outlook on life, and values in principle courses fundamentally follows the value orientation principle of human subject progress as the core.

4. REFORM MEASURES FOR THE COURSE "BASIC PRINCIPLES OF MARXISM"

Firstly, it is to innovate teaching concepts and improve teaching methods. Most of the college students in the Basic Principles of Marxism are post-00s. Under the background of the information age, they are quite skilled in using various network media and information tools, which can be said to

be the indigenous people in the Internet age. Compared with college students in other eras before, they have more pursuit of freedom and equality, personalized learning requirements for courses, and less tolerance for theoretical indoctrination and ivory tower learning methods that are detached from reality. Therefore, principle based teaching should adapt to the multimedia era and incorporate intelligent teaching methods. The use of intelligent teaching tools has achieved significant results in the classroom attendance, course assessment, and course testing methods for principle courses compared to before, helping teachers to free themselves from the tedious tasks of attendance, classroom recording, grade statistics, stage testing, and other administrative labor. At the same time, leveraging the data statistical analysis capabilities of intelligent tools can provide a more intuitive understanding of students' knowledge mastery, interests, and specific weaknesses, enabling more targeted improvements in teaching.

Secondly, curriculum construction and teaching and scientific research rely on each other. The construction of the course "Basic Principles of Marxism" should be closely integrated with the construction of the discipline of Marxism, and rely on teaching and scientific research. The current situation of "Marxist Academy Construction" and "Marxist Discipline Construction" is excellent. The construction of teaching content and teaching system must be combined with discipline construction, so that the teaching process can be continuously transformed into the achievements of discipline construction, and strive to reflect the teaching and scientific research level of Marxist basic principles teachers through the unity of the two. Teachers must put effort into scientific research. On the one hand, they must review the research status of Marxist theory in the subject, strive to be at the forefront of relevant theoretical research, and thus improve the level of teaching and research in principle courses; On the other hand, they should pay attention to the trend of the times, the interests of college students, and their actual needs for growth to enhance the teaching tension and attractiveness of the curriculum.

Thirdly, it is the integration of theoretical teaching and practical teaching. The course "Basic Principles of Marxism" should achieve the integration of teaching and practice, and truly implement the theory in practice. Teachers should organize practical activities carefully, as social practice is an indispensable teaching component of Marxist theory. Compared with highly curriculum

based theoretical teaching, there is still great room for improvement in the standardization of content, operability of processes, and monitoring of quality in practical teaching of principles courses. The course "Basic Principles of Marxism" proposes a set of practical teaching plans that are matched with theoretical teaching, based on the school, and aimed at all students, centered around three themes: "classroom micro training", "campus micro activities", and "social micro experiences". This plan includes seven types of practical activities: social investigation, learning reflection, character interviews, work design, story sharing, action guidance, and situational simulation. Most types of practical activities are simple, easy to implement, quickly initiated, and have good adaptability and replicability. For students, practical text achievements (research reports, observations, action plans, etc.) and Internet achievements (short videos, micro films, speeches, PPT, etc.) record their growth process and encourage students to form a recycling of "practice understanding". For teachers, it provides a teaching method that promotes students' cognitive upgrading, ability improvement, emotional life and other changes, enhances teaching effectiveness, and can also be accumulated as teaching achievements for teachers, providing materials for teaching research and various project and achievement applications.

Finally, interdisciplinary collaboration leads towards prosperity. "Basic Principles of Marxism" should be integrated with numerous courses in schools, especially interdisciplinary subjects such as literature, history, and philosophy, and work together to educate students through literature. The course "Basic Principles of Marxism" is not rigid and isolated, but uses excellent traditional Chinese culture, revolutionary culture, and advanced socialist culture to "build the soul, establish the roots, and lay the foundation" for teachers and students. The course "Basic Principles of Marxism" should make good use of these three cultural resources and organically integrate them into the curriculum, activities, and campus environment, as well as into the daily lives of teachers and students.

5. CONCLUSION

The reform of the course "Basic Principles of Marxism" is the trend of the times. Reform will bring revitalization, otherwise the education will be trapped in a quagmire, stagnant and rigid. The effectiveness of principle course teaching can be truly improved by innovating teaching concepts and

methods, enriching practical teaching forms, and relying on multiple disciplines such as scientific research and humanities and philosophy to form a chorus resonance.

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