

# The Path of Integrating Xi Jinping's Socialism Thought with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era into the Teaching of "Principle" Course based on the Holistic Perspective

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## Abstract

Integrating Xi Jinping's new socialist thoughts with Chinese characteristics into teaching materials, integrating into classroom and integrating his mind is one of the important tasks of Ideological and political theory teaching in China's colleges and universities in the coming and future period. As one of the courses of ideological and political theory in colleges and universities, the course of Introduction to the Basic Principles of Marxism ("Principle" for short) should undertake the task of "Three into". The holistic teaching mode that integrates teaching, testing, and learning is an important way to realize the integration of the socialist thought with Chinese characteristics in the new era of Xi Jinping into the teaching objectives of the "principles" course. This teaching model regards teaching, testing, and learning as an organic whole, and they play different roles in mutual coordination. Firstly, give full play to the leading role of teachers in "teaching". Teachers accurately grasp the key points and difficulties of integration, find suitable points in a timely manner, and adopt flexible and diverse integration methods to enhance the integration effect. Secondly, focus on exerting the central control role of "testing". Adopt multiple forms of assessment methods to integrate Xi Jinping's new thought into the assessment process, realize the role of "testing" in regulating "teaching" and "learning", and test and consolidate the effect of integration. Finally, mobilize the initiative of "learning". This requires teachers to enhance the integration of art, stimulate students' curiosity; innovate integration paths, cultivate interest in learning; enhance integration into the sense of mission, and cultivate students' patriotism. The application of this holistic teaching model has important theoretical significance and practical value for realizing the teaching goal of integrating Xi Jinping's new thought into the "principle" course, and accomplishing the important mission of "building morality and cultivating people" in colleges and universities.

## Keywords

Holistic Perspective; Xi Jinping's New Thought; Integrating Into; The "Principle " Course Teaching.

## 1. Introduction

Xi Jinping's Socialism thought with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era (here in after referred to as "Xi Jinping's New Thought") is the latest theoretical achievement of the Sinicization of Marxism, an important part of the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and an important guide for the smooth progress of the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics thought. As the successors and builders of the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics, college students should learn and master. "Our country's higher education

shoulders the major task of cultivating socialist builders and successors with comprehensive development of morality, intelligence, physical fitness, and beauty. It must adhere to the correct political direction. The foundation of higher education institutions lies in establishing morality and fostering people." "Our higher education institutions are the leadership of the party. The colleges and universities below are socialist colleges with Chinese characteristics. To run our colleges and universities well, we must adhere to the guidance of Marxism and fully implement the party's educational policy." [1] The key to accomplishing the fundamental task of "cultivating morality" in colleges and universities lies in grasping the correct political direction. "University period is in the 'joint booting period'. If the political direction is not firm, they will be disturbed by Western values, which will cause the ideological ideals and beliefs of college students to be blurred and their value orientation will be distorted." [2] Focusing on the important task of "into the teaching materials", "into the class" and "into the mind" of Xi Jinping's new thought, the academic circles have launched enthusiastic theoretical discussions. The research viewpoints on how to integrate Xi Jinping's new thought into the teaching of "principles" are focused on the following.

The first, emphasizes that teachers need to grasp the combination between Xi Jinping's new thought and the basic principles of Marxism. Wang Yan (2018) believes that "it is necessary to fully understand the course attributes of the 'Introduction to the Basic Principles of Marxism' course, master and apply the basic views and methods of Marxist principles, and organically integrate the spirit of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China with the basic principles of Marxism. Highlight the key points, and grasp the key." [3] The second focus is to explore the path of Xi Jinping's new era of socialism economic thought with Chinese characteristics into the "principles" course. Yu Jing (2021) believes that "centering on the fusion of the two contents, we will promote the integration of Xi Jinping's new era socialism economic thought with Chinese characteristics into the teaching of "Introduction to the Basic Principles of Marxism", and achieve the same frequency of theoretical teaching and practical teaching. Online teaching and offline teaching are deeply integrated, and ideological and political courses and courses of ideological and political are in the same direction." [4] The third explores and promotes the integrated teaching experience. Liu Yang and Shen Peixiang (2018) believe that "we must work hard on teaching content, teaching methods and specific teaching design to explore integrated teaching experience, so as to promote the application of other ideological and political theory courses." [5] The fourth focus is on discussion the comprehensive factors affecting teaching in Xi Jinping's new thought "into the class". Wang Yongxiang (2021) believes that "to effectively promote Xi Jinping's new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics into the class, it is necessary to start with the basis of entering the class, the method of entering the class, the grasp of entering the class, and the guarantee of entering the class, by grasping the entry point, establish correlation points, clarify novel points, common strength points, etc." [6] The fifth explains the significance of integration, the premise of integration, and the path of integration. Zha Shaogang (2021) believes that "the holistic study of Xi Jinping's thought on socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era is the basic prerequisite for achieving organic integration. Incorporating Xi Jinping's thought on socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era into the 'principles' course should be intensively cultivated in the content of the textbooks. Determine the focus of integration, design integration methods, optimize integration paths, and help students deeply understand its ideological connotation and spiritual essence." [7]

The above research results mainly focus on teachers' "teaching" to conduct a more comprehensive research on the focus, fit and relevance of the content of the integration, as well as the methods and strategies of integration. However, there is not enough research on how to mobilize students' main initiative of "learning" and the detection, consolidation and regulation of "test". In particular, there is a lack of exploring how to integrate Xi Jinping's new thought into

the teaching of "principles" from the holistic perspective of the organic unity of "teaching", "testing" and "learning". Based on the above-mentioned research results, this article proposes that a holistic teaching model that integrates teaching, testing, and learning is an important way to improve the effectiveness of Xi Jinping's new thought in the teaching of "principles". The so-called holistic teaching mode is to give full play to the leading role of "teaching", the central control role of "testing" and the initiative of "learning" as an holistic linkage relationship that restricts each other. This holistic teaching model integrates Xi Jinping's new thought into the entire teaching process of the "principles" course, which helps college students to deeply understand the inheritance and innovation relationship between Xi Jinping's new thought and the basic principles of Marxism, and consciously use the latest achievements of the Sinicization of Marxism. Arm your mind and guide your own behavior. Therefore, this article intends to give full play to the role played by the three aspects of "teaching", "testing" and "learning" in the integration of Xi Jinping's new thought into the teaching of "principles" course.

## **2. Give Full Play to the Leading Role of Teachers "Teaching"**

The contradiction between "teaching" and "learning" always runs through the whole process of "principle" education and teaching. The two are opposed and unified, interact and restrict each other, and jointly promote the development of the teaching process. But the status of the two in the holistic teaching model is different, and their roles are different. "Teaching" belongs to the main aspect of contradiction, and plays a dominant role in the holistic teaching model. The leading role of the so-called "teaching" mainly means that teachers play the role of preaching, solving puzzles, guiding, and navigating in the holistic teaching model, which directly affects and determines the quality of the teaching effect. Xi Jinping emphasized: "The key to running the ideological and political theory course is teachers, and the key is to give full play to the enthusiasm, initiative and creativity of teachers." [8] Therefore, if you want to truly realize the integration of Xi Jinping's new thought into the teaching of "principles", it will be satisfactory. The effect of teachers' "teaching" must be brought into full play.

### **2.1. Teachers Must Accurately Grasp the Key Points and Difficulties of Integration**

Teachers of the "Principles" course must understand that the teaching integration of the "Principles" course is to combine the three major elements of Marxist philosophy, Marxist political economy and scientific socialism, and clarify the theoretical basis of the "Xi Jinping's New Thought". The application and development of the basic positions, viewpoints and methods of socialism." [9] This requires teachers to study the new content in each chapter in depth, carefully understand, and understand the integration points between the new content and the original content. The difficulties are well known and well understood. This is the prerequisite foundation for teachers to accurately interpret new content, effectively use Xi Jinping's new thought to guide students' conception and ability training, and to better complete the integration task.

The key content of Xi Jinping's new thought in the "Principles" course is mainly reflected in the content of each chapter of the textbook. The content on the development of Marxism in China in the introduction adds the content of "Xi Jinping's thought on socialism with Chinese characteristics in a new era is the latest theoretical achievement of the Sinicization of Marxism". Teachers teach this part of the content mainly from the application and development of Marxism in China, and based on solving the three practical problems of how to stand up, get rich, and strengthen China, and realize the theoretical innovation of Marxism in China.

Chapter One The important practical significance of the principle of material unity in the world embodies the biggest reality in Xi Jinping's new thought about China at this stage is that my country is in the primary stage of socialism. The general feature of teaching dialectics is to

incorporate Xi Jinping's new thoughts on building a community with a shared future for mankind, new development concepts, and new development patterns when they are universally connected and change and develop. The three laws of materialist dialectics can be integrated into Xi Jinping's new thought on the main contradictions of Chinese society, the new type of relations between major powers, the conclusions of major changes that have not been seen in a century, and the ideas of high-quality development. The second chapter Marxism epistemology needs to be integrated into Xi Jinping's thesis on the absolute and relative dialectical relationship between Marxist truth, the interactive relationship between practical innovation and theoretical innovation, and Xi Jinping's thought that the needs and interests of the people are the fundamental standard of value judgment. Chapter III Marxism historical materialism focuses on integrating Xi Jinping's important thesis of socialist reform, the transformation of the main contradictions of socialism with Chinese characteristics and its role in historical development. Xi Jinping's thought on the strategic layout of China's social development structure. Xi Jinping's "people-centered" thought. The fourth chapter is the nature and laws of capitalism. This part should be integrated into Xi Jinping's thought on socialism political economy with Chinese characteristics, focusing on clearly explaining the essential characteristics and operating laws of the socialism market economy system. The fifth chapter is the development and trend of capitalism. This part focuses on the integration of Xi Jinping's thought on major changes unseen in a century and the thoughts on China's new development pattern. The sixth chapter is the development of socialism and its laws. Efforts to integrate Xi Jinping's thought on 500 years of socialism development and the society's vitality and vitality in China. China is exploring the law of development of realistic socialism in practice. The seventh chapter is The lofty ideals of communism and the common ideals of socialism with Chinese characteristics. This part mainly incorporates Xi Jinping's thought on building a community with a shared future for mankind and on strengthening communist ideals and beliefs.

The above-listed content is considered by the author to be the unavoidable focus and difficulty of integrating Xi Jinping's new thought into the "principles" class. As for how to integrate and what method to adopt, it is often more difficult. Therefore, after knowing the key points and difficulties of integration, the methods of integration should also attract teachers' attention.

## **2.2. Teachers should Find a Suitable Point in Time, Adopt Flexible and Diverse Integration Methods**

In the process of transforming the "textbook system" to the "teaching system", the teacher of the "principle" course should be ingeniously integrated into the lecture content according to the actual situation of the new content of the chapters from different angles. Because of the different content added to the chapters, the methods of integration are also different. The author believes that there are mainly the following three integration methods.

### **2.2.1. Positive Interpretation Method**

The so-called positive interpretation method refers to the newly-added basic theory with universal and general characteristics, directly explaining the theoretical basis, basic connotation, innovation and development and important theoretical value. And combined with the changes in social practice in our country, clarify the realistic basis and practical value of the new content. This method is mainly suitable for content that contains principles. For example, the content about the development of Marxism in China in the introduction adds the content "Xi Jinping's thought on socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era is the latest theoretical achievement of the Sinicization of Marxism." The explanation of this content requires a positive exposition of the practical basis and theoretical source of Xi Jinping's new thought.

Chapter Two adds "Xi Jinping's thought about the needs and interests of the people as the fundamental standard to the fundamental criteria of value evaluation. This part can positively explain the evolution of the ideas of "serving the people wholeheartedly", "conducive to the improvement of people's living standards", "people-oriented", and "people-centered" put forward by several generations of the party leadership collective since the Chinese Communist Party came to power. History, and enumerate the glorious achievements in politics, economy, and culture that the Chinese Communist Party has led the Chinese people to build socialism since the founding of New China. Especially since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Party Central Committee and the State Council have issued a series of policies to benefit the people, and the implementation of major livelihood projects has significantly improved the people's living standards, and the people's need for a better life has become increasingly reality. In particular, the Communist Party of China has always adhered to the concept of "people's interests above all else" in the fight against the new coronavirus and poverty alleviation, and has achieved a decisive victory that has attracted worldwide attention. The content of the role of the main social contradictions added in the third chapter in historical development mainly elaborates the basic principles that the main social contradictions are in a dominant position in social development, play a leading role, and continue to transform with social development. It also highlights that socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era. The main social contradiction in our country has changed from the contradiction between the people's growing material and cultural needs and the backward social production to the people's growing needs for a better life and the imbalance and insufficiency. The contradiction between development. The third chapter on the decisive role of the people in the process of creating history has added "The Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at the core proposes to adhere to the people-centered thought" and other new content such as positive interpretation. The new content of this chapter is mainly combined with the outstanding achievements in the social development process of the Chinese Communist Party since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of my country. At the same time, there are between urban and rural areas, between regions, between industrial structures, and between industries. The unbalanced and inadequate development is a real problem that seriously affects and restricts the realization of the people's ever-growing needs for a better life. It can inspire students to cite examples to prove it. It is precisely because of the existence of these practical problems that the focus and fundamental tasks of our country's future development are determined, so as to promote our country's development to a higher stage. And explain clearly to the students that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of my country with Xi Jinping as the core judges the transformation of the main contradictions in our country. It is not only a response to my country's actual development problems, but also an important manifestation of "the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping as the core proposes to adhere to the people-centered thought".

### **2.2.2. Indirect Reference Method**

The so-called indirect reference method is to guide the basic viewpoints, positions and methods of explaining the basic principles of Marxism in a more specific way using the theoretical viewpoints in Xi Jinping's new thought. Promote the integration of the basic principles of Marxism with the development of China's current era, and realize the sinicization. The indirect mentioning method is mainly aimed at the theoretical viewpoints that did not significantly increase Xi Jinping's new thought in the textbooks. Teachers need to use the indirect mentioning method to integrate into the "principle" content explanation in a timely manner. There are still many chapters with this characteristic in the textbook. For example, when teaching the first chapter, the teacher should be good at using indirect reference, that is, in the positive On the basis of expounding the basic principles, part of the content of Xi Jinping's new thought is indirectly integrated. For example, when talking about the practical significance of

the principle of material unity of the world is that everything starts from reality and objective existence, it can be indirectly integrated into Xi Jinping's exposition on the greatest reality of our country, and how we transcend "actual reality" (the primary stage of socialism, development China) is running towards the idea of "what it should be" (realizing two centenary goals and becoming a modern power). When describing how to correctly handle the relationship between objective laws and conscious initiative, Xi Jinping's green development thought about respecting and protecting nature can also be told indirectly.

The dialectical movement of practice and knowledge and its laws in the second chapter did not significantly add new content. It only added the important thesis that "Xi Jinping's practice promotes continuous theoretical innovation" in the practice is the driving force of the development of knowledge. This argument can be used to clarify the propositions that Xi Jinping discussed in the report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, such as "there is no end to practice and no end to theoretical innovation", "the era is the mother of thought, and practice is the source of theory". [10] In addition, when the dialectical relationship between the absolute and the relativity of truth instructs us on how to treat Marxism theory correctly, Xi Jinping emphasized: "Marxism is the 'Truth' of our Communists. The 'Truth' is not well thought out. Thinking of 'learning from the West from the sky' is a big mistake! Without understanding and unfamiliar with the basic principles of Marxism, it is impossible to truly understand and master the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics." [11] Here, students can be reminded to think deeply about Xi Jinping's talk about this. What is the profound meaning of the sentence. Explain clearly the relationship between the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and the basic principles of Marxism for practical purposes, so that students understand that Marxist theory is both absolute and relative. It is an objective truth that continues to develop with practice. Xi Jinping's new thought is the latest theoretical result of combining the general principles of Marxism with the actual national conditions of China, and it is in the same line with the basic principles of Marxism.

### 2.2.3. Invisible Integration Methods

In addition to the direct interpretation method and the indirect reference method, teachers can also adopt the invisible integration method. The so-called invisible integration method is to explain Xi Jinping's new thought implicitly in the teaching content, and produce the effect of "spring breeze transforming rain, moistening things silently". There are more methods of invisible integration, which are explained here with the method of ingenious problem and comparative analysis.

**Ingenious problem method** The so-called ingenious problem method refers to setting up theoretical problems related to Xi Jinping's new thought when teaching the basic principles of Marxism. This method helps to integrate the general principles of Marxism and Xi Jinping's new thought organically. For example, in the third chapter, Marxism's definition of the connotation of social formation is taught. The textbook states that the so-called social form refers to the specific forms, development stages and different postures of social movements. It is a unity of economic foundation and superstructure that is compatible with a certain stage of the development of productive forces. Social forms include economic forms, political forms and ideologies. A certain social form must always be presented in the form of a certain social system. This shows that the social form includes three parts: the basic economic system, the political system, and the cultural system. Then teachers can design some questions when explaining this basic concept to students: What kind of social situation is my country currently in? What is the specific system and layout? The answer to this question implies Xi Jinping's thought on my country's basic system, the "five in one" overall layout, and the "four comprehensive" strategic layout.

Comparative analysis method. Comparative analysis method refers to the dialectical analysis of basic concepts and theoretical viewpoints that express relatively similar. This method helps students understand the basic ideas and spiritual essence of Xi Jinping's new thought more clearly. For example, when the seventh chapter is taught that upholding and developing socialism with Chinese characteristics is the only way for the Chinese nation to lead to communism, the basic content of "The Road to Socialism with Chinese Characteristics" is added to the textbook. When clarifying this content, a comparative method can be adopted, that is, a comparative analysis of the relationship between the socialist theory, the socialist system, and the socialist road, so that students can understand that the system is generated under the guidance of theory and the road is the realization of the system. Ways and methods. The system of socialism with Chinese characteristics was produced under the guidance of the theory of socialism with Chinese characteristics. The road of socialism with Chinese characteristics is the specific way and way to realize the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics at this stage in China. In other words, what methods and paths must China adopt to ensure that the socialist system with Chinese characteristics can be realized, ensure that all Chinese people lead a happy and beautiful life, and ultimately complete the task of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Adopting a comparative analysis method will prompt students to think deeply about the basic content of the theory of socialism with Chinese characteristics, the specific content of the social system with Chinese characteristics, and the specific content of the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and understand more clearly that the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics has a theoretical basis. Not born out of thin air.

### **3. Efforts to Play the Central Regulatory Role of "Testing"**

"Teaching" and "testing" are complementary and interdependent in the teaching process. Only "teaching" but not "testing" can not know the students' mastery of knowledge, nor can they find out the problems in "teaching". Therefore, the "testing" can not only test and urge students to further study, but also allow teachers to find the weak links of students' knowledge in a timely manner, adjust their lecture content and schedule, and improve teaching methods. In this sense, "testing" plays a central regulatory role. In order to test and consolidate the teaching effect of integrating Xi Jinping's new thought into the "Principles" course, we must focus on the following aspects.

#### **3.1. Process Assessment of the Integration of Xi Jinping's New Thought**

The so-called process assessment refers to the detection and consolidation of students' learning effects in the whole teaching process, including before, during and after teaching. In recent years, with the promotion of the teaching reform of ideological and political theory courses in my country's colleges and universities, the "testing" as an important part of teaching has also become one of the important contents of the reform. The assessment method of ideological and political theory courses in colleges and universities has undergone great changes in the past 10 years. Take the change in the assessment method of the "Principle" course of Anhui University of Finance and Economics as an example. The assessment method has changed from the original offline final exam results as the basis for testing the learning effect of the students during the semester, to the usual score + final exam score mode (usual scores account for 20%, The final score accounts for 80) as a means to test the learning effect, and now the change in the proportion of the two in the usual score + final exam score mode is used (the usual score accounts for 60%, the final score accounts for 40). This kind of assessment method and the change in the proportion of the usual grades to the final grades, the reform of the assessment method has brought about a change in the teaching effect, proves that the process assessment has gradually replaced the original final one-time assessment method.

With the application and promotion of process assessment, the proportion of usual grades in the final assessment is increasing. This assessment method, which focuses on students' usual learning, is better than before. Only focus on one-off assessment at the end of the term. There are important advantages. It can urge students to always pay attention to their own learning tasks, discover their learning deficiencies in time, adjust their learning mentality, and successfully complete learning tasks.

Based on the increasing importance of process assessment, when Xi Jinping's new thought is integrated into the teaching of "principles", teachers must incorporate Xi Jinping's new thought into the process assessment. Process assessment mainly includes the setting of preview content before class teaching and the detection of preview effect, the setting and answering of teacher-student interaction questions in the classroom teaching process, the topic discussion in the classroom, the assignment of homework after the teaching process, and each chapter. After the content is finished, when the teacher assigns daily homework and learning tasks, he should combine the content taught and regard Xi Jinping's new thought as an important part of the usual assessment, and become the content that students must master, synchronized with "teaching", and complement each other.

### **3.2. Xi Jinping's New Thought is Integrated into Flexible and Diverse Assessment Methods**

Flexible and diverse assessment methods are an important guarantee for achieving desired results in process assessment. Flexible and diverse assessment methods mainly include the combination of online assessment and offline assessment, the combination of theoretical assessment and practical assessment, and the combination of in-class assessment and extra-curricular assessment. The online assessment mainly includes homework in class, homework after class, topic discussion, etc. The online course platform automatically counts the scores according to the completion of students. Offline assessment methods mainly include practical assessment methods such as keynote speeches, debate competitions, writing reading experience, writing visit study reports or research reports.

Flexible and diverse assessment methods can not only consolidate and test students' mastery of theoretical knowledge in time, but also cultivate and improve students' ability to use theoretical knowledge to analyze and solve problems. Taking the reform of the assessment method of the "principle" course of Anhui University of Finance and Economics as an example, a flexible and diverse process assessment combined with the final assessment was adopted. In addition to the online written assignments and the reply to the discussion topics posted by the teacher, the content of each chapter sets up different assessment methods offline according to the content of the chapters learned. In addition to integrating Xi Jinping's new thought into the written assignment assessment of each chapter online, the "Principles" class teachers also integrate Xi Jinping's new thought into a flexible assessment method based on the actual situation of the content of each chapter. The introductory part mainly focuses on letting students read "Xi Jinping's Seven Years of Educated Youth" and "Zhijiang Xinyu", and write a post-reading impression. The purpose is to let students understand the main factors forming Xi Jinping's new thought from Xi Jinping's growth and work experience. The first chapter sets up a keynote speech. It mainly allows students to use the principles of Marxist dialectical materialism to analyze the scientificity and importance of Xi Jinping's strategic layout of China's "five in one" and "four comprehensives" and give keynote speeches. The second chapter starts a debate contest. The debate was launched on the topic of "The era is the mother of thought and practice is the source of theory" by Xi Jinping. The purpose is to allow students to correctly understand Xi Jinping's new thought on the dialectical relationship between practice and knowledge. The third chapter is to write a research report. Taking the changes in the main contradictions of Chinese society in the new era as the theme, conduct research, collect the

current imbalanced and insufficient empirical data of China's social development, and write research reports. The fourth chapter is writing a small essay. With Xi Jinping's topic on the role of the market and government in the socialism market economy, wrote a small essay on Xi Jinping's new thought on socialism market economics with Chinese characteristics.

In short, the combination of theoretical assessment and practical assessment, and online assessment and offline assessment are used to integrate Xi Jinping's new thought into flexible and diverse assessment methods throughout the entire process of "principle" education and teaching. Its fundamental purpose is to enable students to master the basic principles of Marxism and the new ideas and new viewpoints of the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and be able to strengthen the use of the basic theories of Marxism and the new ideas and new viewpoints of the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics to correctly analyze the current world. To strengthen the belief in Marxism and socialism with Chinese characteristics, strengthen the confidence in taking the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics in accordance with the major practical problems in China.

#### **4. Actively Mobilize the Initiative of "Learning"**

The holistic teaching model that integrates teaching, testing, and learning, whether it is the leading role of "teaching" or the central control role of "testing", needs to be coordinated with the subjective initiative of "learning". Only by mobilizing the initiative of students to "learn" can the best effectiveness of the holistic teaching model be brought into play, and the goal of "three into" can be truly achieved. To stimulate students' subjective initiative, this requires that the teacher of the "principle" course must focus on the following aspects.

##### **4.1. Enhance the Integration of Art and Stimulate Students' Curiosity**

The thirst for knowledge is the prerequisite for exerting the subjective initiative of "learning", Stimulating students' curiosity is closely related to the teacher's art of teaching. Lectures are an art, and the integration of Xi Jinping's new thought and perspectives requires art. At present, many college students feel boring to learn abstract "principles", especially some science and engineering students feel miserable, lacking the desire to learn, and the motivation to learn. This requires teachers to improve the art of teaching, turn abstract into concrete, turn boring into interesting, increase class vitality, and stimulate students' curiosity. Therefore, on the one hand, teachers should according to the characteristics of students seeking novelty and differences, focusing on integrating themes, designing issues that are contemporary, cutting-edge, and socially enthusiastic, and adopt inspiring, instructive, and simple teaching methods to guide students to deeply understand the essence of Xi Jinping's new thought. For example, when teaching the relationship between the identity and struggle of contradictions, the methodology requires us to grasp the struggle in the unity, and grasp the unity in the struggle. This methodology is used to correctly understand Xi Jinping's proposal of building a new type of international relations that is cooperative, open, inclusive, and win-win, and inspires students to think about whether the new type of international relations does not include the conflict of interests between countries? How to deal with the new type of international relations? On the other hand, teachers should change the way of language expression and be good at using daily and popular language. Based on the principle of being close to life, close to reality, and close to students, teachers can use some common sayings, proverbs, Internet language and buzzwords, and abandon pretending to be unpredictable, mysterious and mysterious, and repel thousands of miles away. In fact, several generations of leaders of our party are our role models in terms of language expression, and they are worth learning from teachers. For example, Mao Zedong's "Ten Fingers Playing the Piano", Deng Xiaoping's "Black Cat and White Cat Theory", Xi Jinping's "Tigers" and "Flies Together", "Green water and green mountains are golden

mountains and silver mountains", "A well-off life is not a well-off life, the key is to see "Hometown" and so on, easy to understand, vivid and easy to learn and remember.

#### **4.2. Innovate into the Path to Cultivate Interest in Learning**

Learning interest is the inner motivation of the subject's initiative of "learning". Interest is the best teacher, and interest in learning is the key promoter of mobilizing students' interest in learning. Some interests are innate, and some interests can be cultivated through acquired nature. For example, learning the basic theories of Marxism belongs to the latter. Therefore, innovating the integration path and cultivating students' interest in learning is the basis for mobilizing students to consciously study and accept the new ideas and new views of the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics. When "principle" teachers innovate and integrate into the path, they must first dare to abandon the old teaching concepts and establish a new holistic teaching concept. Focus on obtaining the best results in the holistic interaction of "teaching", "examination" and "learning". Secondly, it breaks the traditional teaching mode and teaching method and adopts new methods suitable for contemporary youth. "Contemporary young college students are in an era of economic globalization, information networking, cultural diversification, and value diversification. They are the aboriginals of the information society. In particular, they need to adopt targeted ideological and political education methods to stimulate their enthusiasm and participation in learning." [12] Therefore, the "principle" course teachers should be good at using modern information technology, adopting online and offline teaching mode, and using QQ group, WeChat group and "Learning Tong" and other network teaching exchange platforms to establish a dynamic communication mechanism with students. Enhance the emotions of teachers and students, keep abreast of students' learning dynamics and learning needs, and timely transmit "voices, pictures, videos, animations, etc." that meet the tastes of students. The diversified and vivid three-dimensional transmission of theoretical information can more attract students' interest and improve Explain and conduct new ideas well." [13] Again, use the "flipped class teaching method to encourage students to actively participate in teaching activities. The "flipped class" teaching method can exchange the roles of teachers and students, break the disadvantages of traditional teaching methods, and give full play to the enthusiasm and subjectivity of students in learning. Finally, practical teaching and second classrooms are used to let students enter life, step into society, experience new changes in our country, think about new developments in our country, and explore new ways for our country. Through practical activities and experiential learning in the second class, life experience can be enriched, and the charm and vitality of theory-guided practice can be realized, thereby increasing interest in learning Xi Jinping's new thought.

#### **4.3. Enhance the Sense of Mission and Deepen Patriotism**

Patriotic sentiment is the inexhaustible driving force for exerting the subjective initiative of "learning". Only when a person has a strong love for the motherland and the people can he care about the fate of the motherland, the suffering of the people, and the future of the nation, he will unswervingly explore the road to a country's strength, people's happiness, and national rejuvenation. There are many people with lofty ideals in ancient and modern times, and college students are no exception. "The survey shows that the Party Central Committee has attached great importance to the teaching reform of ideological and political theory courses in colleges and universities for many years, and the reform has achieved remarkable results. College students have deep feelings for the country, are proud and proud of the country's strong and prosperous country, and are concerned about the party's anti-corruption struggle since the 18th Party Congress Highly affirmed." Xi Jinping's new thought is a scientific theory that guides China toward prosperity, national rejuvenation, and people's happiness, and it is bound to be learned and accepted by college students in the new era. However, it is not ruled out that a small number of students are influenced and impacted by Western social thoughts, resulting in

advocating foreign thought, indifferent to patriotism, and insufficient motivation to learn Marxism theory and Xi Jinping's new thought. For this reason, as a "principle" course teacher, we should strengthen the sense of "integration" and cultivate students' patriotism.

On the one hand, teachers themselves should enhance their sense of mission to "integrate" and set a good example for students. Teachers are required not only to have a deep theoretical knowledge of Marxism, but also to have a lofty belief in Marxism and a firm belief in the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics. With a strong sense of responsibility and mission, Xi Jinping's new thought are "integrated" into class teaching, and students are influenced by their noble personality charm and arouse their patriotism. On the other hand, the fundamental purpose of Xi Jinping's new thought is to stimulate students' patriotism. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Party Central Committee with Xi Jinping at its core "has great political courage and strong responsibility, put forward a series of new concepts, new ideas and strategies, introduced a series of major policies, and launched a series of major measures to advance. A series of major tasks have solved many long-term problems that have not been resolved, and have accomplished many major events that were previously wanted but failed, and have promoted historic changes in the cause of the party and the country." [15] Xi Jinping's new thought once again confirms that the Chinese Communist Party leads the Chinese people to withstand the challenges and pressures faced by reform and opening up, overcome obstacles, never forget the original intention, keep in mind the mission, seek rejuvenation for the Chinese nation, seek happiness for the Chinese people, and open up the Chinese nation a new journey of great rejuvenation. Teachers clearly explain the fundamental purpose of Xi Jinping's new thought. In this way, the students' patriotic enthusiasm is stimulated, and the inexhaustible spiritual motivation is provided for the students to consciously study Marxism theory and Xi Jinping's new thought.

## 5. Conclusion

In short, to achieve the goal of integrating Xi Jinping's new thought into the "principles" course, we must not only focus on the leading role of "teaching", but also use the consolidation, testing, and regulation role of "testing". Teachers can then stimulate the initiative of students to "learn" in a variety of ways. Only when the three of "teaching", "testing" and "learning" form an organic unity and coordinate and cooperate can they jointly complete the task of integrating Xi Jinping's new thought into the "principle" course teaching and enhance the integration effect.

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