Research on Multi-dimensional Ideological and Political Education of College Students Based on Computer Platform

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Abstract

With the continuous development of information technology, China's Internet access rate is getting higher and higher. With the rapid development of mobile phone terminals and other mobile terminals, the number of Internet users in China has reached about half of the total population. As the main body of Internet users, college students have basically a computer and a mobile phone per person to use the Internet for recreation and browsing information, which has become an important part of college students' lives. The characteristics of the Internet bring convenience for college students' life and provide a new way for ideological and political education in colleges and universities. Therefore, colleges and universities should reform the traditional ideological and political education mode, and construct the multi-dimensional ideological and political education mode through the application of computer platform, so as to enhance the level of ideological and political education in colleges and universities and to play an important role in promoting the comprehensive development of comprehensive qualities of college students.

Keywords: Computer Platform, Multi-Dimensional, Ideological and Political Education.

1. RESEARCH SUMMARY

1.1 Research Background

In the context of the Internet, the Internet is characterized by being virtual, diversified, and fast and the like, and it has become one of the most popular ways for entertainment for college students. However, influenced by a variety of subjective or objective factors, there will inevitably be certain fictional information or false ideas when using the Internet. College students are in the right period to establish a correct outlook on life and values, which have far-reaching impact on the ideas and concepts of the college students and have brought new challenges for the ideological and political education in colleges and universities. Therefore, the teachers of ideological and political education have paid enough attention to the Internet through the construction of computer platform. The multi-dimensional ideological and political education based on the computer platform can both effectively reduce the impact of the wrong thinking on college students, and enhance the level of ideological and political education, which is of great significance to promote the comprehensive development of the comprehensive qualities of college students.

1.2 Literature Review

In the ideological and political education in colleges and universities, to carry out multi-dimensional teaching model can produce significant results. First of all, college students can adapt to the multi-dimensional teaching model easily. Compared to the traditional ideological and political education model, the new one is more popular with college students. Secondly, through the integration of theoretical teaching, Internet teaching and practical teaching and the like, the level of ideological and political learning of college students has been greatly improved. Finally, the multi-dimensional teaching model can effectively cultivate the autonomous learning ability of college students, and the learning efficiency of college students has been greatly improved, which has played an important role in promoting the development of the comprehensive qualities of college students (Ye, 2015). The multi-dimensional ideological and political education based on the computer platform must first establish a consistent education management system. It needs to build a scientific management mechanism, strengthen the theoretical support and support efforts to increase funding efforts. Secondly, it needs to build a sound ideological and political management team, to enhance the ability to identify its complex network...
information and to enhance the level of computer applications, to build a sound network training mechanism and to optimize the composition of the staff structure. Moreover, it needs to reform the traditional ideas of ideological and political education management. It needs to use the computer platform as the core for the innovative ideological and political education management system. It needs to use the Internet to establish a communication platform for teachers and students, and provide Internet training for college students. Finally, it needs to establish a sound evaluation and supervision system (Yan and Zheng, 2016). There are some evaluation index for assessing quality multi-dimensional ideological and political education for colleges and universities based on the computer platform as follows. First, it is the adequacy of the teaching preparation, which contains four contents as follows—the first is the good teaching environment, the second is the scientific teaching objectives, the third is the rigorous teacher selection, and the fourth is the teacher’s pre-class preparation. Second, it is the reliability of teaching operation, which contains four contents as follows—the first is the enrichment of teaching contents, the second is the effectiveness of teaching methods, the third is the manipulation of teaching skills, and the fourth is the realization of teaching effectiveness. Third, it is the teaching management of the powerful, which mainly contains four contents as follows—the first is the scientific teaching policy, the second is the adequacy of teaching policy, the third is the comprehensiveness of teaching security, and the fourth is the implementation of teaching evaluation (Zhuang, 2016).

2. EVALUATION SYSTEM OF QUALITY OF IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

The quality of ideological and political education is difficult to express through the quantitative data. The traditional quality evaluation method is less effective, which will produce a greater error. And analytic hierarchy process is a kind of decomposition of dividing a more complex problem into a number of small indexes, and these indexes are arranged in a matrix. The different goals are compared with each other, resulting in producing indicator with a greater impact on complex issues as the method of judgment. This method often does not need to provide accurate quantitative index, so it can play an important role in the evaluation of quality of ideological and political education (Yao, 2016).

2.1 Evaluation Index of Quality of Ideological and Political Education in Colleges and Universities

The analytic hierarchy process (AHP) evaluation index system model is shown in Figure 1:

![Figure 1. Analytic Hierarchy Process Evaluation Index System Model](image)

2.2 To Build Judgment Matrix

According to the above-mentioned evaluation index system model, the influencing factors of the quality of ideological and political education in colleges and universities are arranged according to the importance level, and the affiliation relation of the upper and lower levels can be determined. The evaluation of the importance of the ideological and political education needs a matrix to be made. The judgment matrix is represented by 1-9 of
the scale method, in which the same importance is recorded as 1; that one is slightly more important than the other is recorded as 3; that one is obviously more important than the other is recorded as 5; that one is significantly more important than the other is recorded as 7; that one is intensely more important than the other is recorded as 9, while 2,4,6,8 will be recorded as the important levels between the two accordingly (Guo et al., 2016). Assuming that the matrix is A, and B is the comparison of each of these influencing factors, the matrix is written as follows:

\[ A = \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & \cdots & B_{1n} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} & \cdots & B_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ B_{n1} & B_{n2} & \cdots & B_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \] (1)

2.3 Weight Calculation

With the establishment of the judgment matrix, it needs to calculate the index, and it works out the biggest characteristic \( \lambda_{\text{max}} \) and the characteristic vector \( W = \{w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_n\}^T \). With \( AW = \lambda_{\text{max}} W \), it can work out the conclusion of the characteristic vector. The calculation steps are as follows:

First, based on the contents of the judgment matrix mentioned above, it carries out the multiplication of each line to reach the final product of the multiplication, and the formula is written as:

\[ \prod_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} (i = 1, 2, 3L) \] (2)

Second, it carries out the root operation of the product above, and the formula is written as:

\[ \overline{w_i} = \sqrt[n]{\prod_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij}} \] (3)

Finally, it carries out the normalization operation of all the conclusions, and the results are as follows:

\[ w_i = \frac{\overline{w_i}}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} \overline{w_j}}, W = [w_1, w_2, w_3, \ldots, w_n] \] (4)

Among them, the pursed vector is written as \( W = [w_1, w_2, w_3, \ldots, w_n] \)

2.4 Consistency Check

With the completion of the weight calculation, it needs to carry out the consistency check of the matrix A, and the steps are as follows:

First, it needs to calculate the consistency index, and the formula is written as follows:

\[ CI = \frac{\lambda_{\text{max}} - n}{n-1} \] (5)

Among them, CI represents the consistency index, n represents the order of the judgment matrix. RI represents the consistency index, and the values of RI are shown in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order number</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RI</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>1.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Finally, combined with the value of RI shown in Table 2, it calculates with the consistency proportion formula, and the result is as follows:

\[ CR = \frac{CI}{RI} \] (6)

Of all the results obtained, if \( CR \leq 0.1 \), it can be proved that the resulting error is small; this can be a good reflection of the impact of the index on ideological and political education in colleges and universities. If \( CR > 0.1 \), it is proved that the error is large, it is necessary to readjust the matrix and calculate it again until the result of the calculation reaches \( CR \leq 0.1 \) (Zhang, 2012).

3. SURVEY OF IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS AGAINST BACKGROUND OF INTERNET

3.1 Survey Samples

It is necessary to carry out field research to understand the status quo of ideological and political education of college students. Therefore, this paper chooses four universities to carry out the questionnaire in a face-to-face manner. It issued 300 questionnaires and fully recovered all of them (Wu, 2012). Among them, there were 289 effective questionnaires with the effective rate of 96.3%. The specific distribution of college students interviewed is shown in Figure 2:

Table 2 Distribution of Students Interviewed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of boys</th>
<th>Male proportion</th>
<th>Number of girls</th>
<th>Female proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freshman</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophomore</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis of the table shows that of the interview there were 42 freshman boys interviewed accounting for 14.5% of the total number; there were 45 sophomore boys interviewed accounting for 15.1% of the total number; there were 39 junior-year boys interviewed accounting for 13% of the total number; there were 19 senior-year boys interviewed accounting for 6.3% of the total number; there were 50 freshman girls interviewed accounting for 16.7% of the total number; there were 38 sophomore girls interviewed accounting for 12.7% of the total number; there were 44 junior-year girls interviewed accounting for 14.7% of the total number; there were 12 senior-year girls interviewed accounting for 4% of the total number.

3.2 Situation of Network Use of Students

3.2.1 College Students’ Online Time

College students’ online time is shown in Figure 2:

Figure 2. College Students’ Online Time
Analysis of the above chart shows that of 289 college students surveyed; 7% of them boast of less than 1 hour of online time every day; 43% of them boast of 2 to 3 hours of online time every day; 39% of them boast of 3 to 6 hours online time every day; 11% of them boast of more than 6 hours of online time every day. Overall, the majority of college students spend 2 to 6 hours on the Internet every day, and only a small number of people who spend less than 1 hour or more than 6 hours online, reflecting the network has become an indispensible part of China’s students’ life (Chen et al., 2012).

3.2.2 College Students’ Online Purpose

The college students’ online purpose is shown in Figure 3:

![Figure 3: College Students’ Online Purposes](image)

3.3 Present Situation of Ideological and Political Information Teaching in Colleges and Universities

3.3.1 Construction of Ideological and Political Information Teaching in Colleges and Universities

The construction of ideological and political information teaching in colleges and universities is shown in Figure 4:

![Figure 4: The Application of Ideological and Political Information Teaching in Universities](image)
Analysis of the chart shows that 27% of the college students obtain ideological and political education information through the QQ groups; 34% of the college students obtain ideological and political education information through the WeChat; 22% of the college students obtain ideological and political education information through the online campus forum; 9% of the college students obtain ideological and political education information through the relative ideological and political education websites; 8% of the college students obtain ideological and political education information through other methods. This shows the more university students use the Internet to obtain the ideological and political education information, and the Internet has become one of the main channels to achieve the ideological and political education. It calls for the colleges and universities to put more emphasis on the Internet and consider the Internet as an important way of ideological and political education (Mo, 2014).

3.3.2 Use of Network of Ideological and Political Teachers

University ideological and political teachers use the network is shown in Figure 5:

![Figure 5. University Ideological and Political Teachers Use the Network](image)

Analysis of the chart shows that of the ideological and political teachers aged 25 years to 40 years, 95% have access to Internet education, and 88% are skilled in using Internet teaching; of those aged 40 years to 55 years, 80% have access to Internet education and 73% are skilled in using Internet teaching; of those aged 55 years to 77 years, 67.5% have access to Internet education and 54% are skilled in using Internet teaching; of those aged above 70 years, 58% have access to Internet education and 37% are skilled in using Internet teaching (Li, 2014). This reflects that younger teachers are more adapted to the Internet teaching with more application, while the older generations of the teachers who are more experienced in traditional teaching believe that the traditional teaching is better than the Internet teaching. Besides, the older generation has limited acceptance abilities which will hinder their learning of Internet skills. Therefore, when it comes to the use of the Internet for ideological and political education, the backbone of young teachers should be the important drive (Kong, 2014).

4. CONSTRUCTION OF MULTI-DIMENSIONAL IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION BASED ON COMPUTER PLATFORM

4.1 To Establish Education Platform of Ideological and Political Education of College Students

Nowadays, the ideological and political information education in colleges and universities is with the characteristics of diversification, such as forums, QQ group and WeChat. Students can find the ideological and political education platform at any time and in any space. It needs to strengthen the management of the Internet platform if it wants to use these platforms to carry out ideological and political education. First, it needs to spread Marxism, Mao Zedong Thought, Three Represents, the socialist core values, through video, pictures, music in order to provide vivid education to college students with ideological and political education. Second, the mobile Internet users have occupied the vast majority of Internet users in China. The use of mobile phone as the education platform can effectively promote the purpose of ideological and political education for there are a large number of college students who use mobile phones. Therefore, the colleges and universities need to assign
technical personnel to establish mobile education platform in terms of applications (APPs), allowing college students to accept ideological and political education and learn other professional knowledge through the APP, which is of great significance to the enhancement of the overall learning level of college students.

4.2 Reform Traditional Ideological and Political Education Model

The traditional ideological and political education model has been unable to meet the needs of college students; therefore, it needs to revolutionize the traditional ideological and political education model mainly in the following areas.

First of all, it needs to build ideological and political education information base. Information library has two advantages. One is to enable college students to obtain the fastest information retrieval, so that the college students can find what they want. Second, it can store a lot of information and data. Colleges and universities can organize ideological and political education resources for students through the construction of ideological and political education information library, so as to achieve the education for college students.

Second, it needs to carry out the in-depth exchanges among the students through the Internet. In the traditional educational model, the lack of necessary connection between students and teachers makes it impossible for the teachers to communicate with students which help them to understand the inner thoughts of students. They failed to solve the doubts of students through ideological and political education. In the teaching mode based on the Internet platform, because the Internet has important interactive functions, teachers and students can communicate closely. Because the Internet is virtual, students can talk to the teachers in a more close way to enhance the level of communication between the two sides (Luan, 2014).

4.3 To Strengthen Management of Internet Platform

Internet is virtual, so there would pose great difficulties for the supervision of the Internet. Many criminals will spread false information or wrong thinking in the Internet, which will have a negative impact on the correct thinking of college students. Therefore, colleges and universities need to set up an Internet supervision and management team, to avoid the impact of the wrong thinking on the students through the construction of a firewall or filter. Colleges and universities need to correct the false information in a timely manner, so that false information is stifled in the cradle, which is of great significance to the protection of students' mental health (Zhang, 2014).

4.4 To Strengthen Construction of Teacher Team

As mentioned above, young teachers are more adapted to Internet teaching with strong application, while middle-aged and old teachers are influenced by various subjective or objective factors, making it difficult to carry out Internet teaching. Therefore, colleges and universities should pay attention to the training of young teachers, so as to enhance their abilities to use the Internet in their teaching. They shall deeply integrate the daily teaching work with the Internet in order to improve the education level of ideological and political education in colleges and universities (Liu et al, 2013).

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