

# A Study of The Theory Underlying the Implementation of Ideological and Political Education Policies Based on a Systemic Analysis Framework

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**Abstract**—Ideological and political education in colleges and universities has a prominent position in the ideological and political education system of the whole society because of its special status as the "frontline position of ideology". A comprehensive and systematic study around these policies has certain significance for our ideological and political education as well as policy research. Ideological and political education policy in colleges and universities is a policy category, which is a part of the education policy system and the sum of the series of norms of ideological and political education in colleges and universities. According to the nature of the policy, it can be divided into subordinate policy, general policy and special policy. In terms of content, it can be further divided into general planning type policy, discipline construction type policy, team building type policy, curriculum setting type policy and so on. The examination of different types of policies helps us to grasp the reform and development status of ideological and political education in each field. Based on the application of computer models to political education, this paper implants computer models and algorithms into the original political development, which will provide a favorable foundation and development basis for our literature policy development.

**Keywords**- Computer Algorithms; policy implementation; policy documents; textual analysis.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Ideological and political education essentially belongs to ideological education, the state is bound to manage and grasp its purpose, direction, content, methods in all aspects, which cannot be separated from the regulation and debugging of ideological and political education policies. Since the reform and opening up, the Party and the state have attached great importance to the work of ideological and political education in colleges and universities, and have formulated and issued a large number of policies, and the leading departments of the policies are generally of high rank,

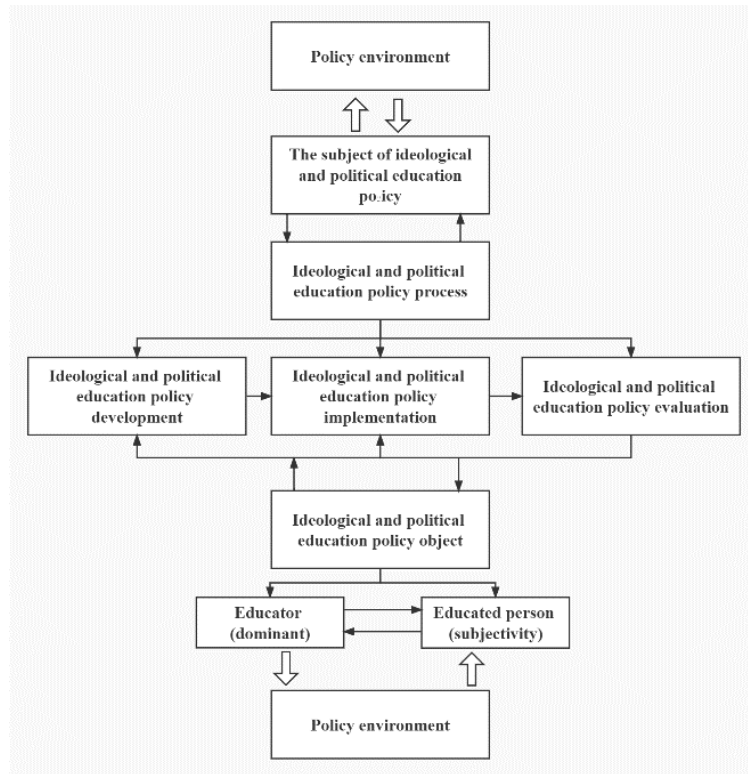
and the main bodies for policy issuance are often the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (including the internal agencies such as the Propaganda Department and the Organization Department), the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League, the State Council and other core party and government departments, in contrast to this, it is occasionally seen that academics conduct comprehensive and systematic research on the ideological and political education policies of college students, and it is important to conduct special research and systematic analysis around these policies. Compared to, or within the context of, research on ideological and political education in higher education, relatively little research has been conducted around Research on computer-based ideological and political education model in higher education.

## **2 A LOOK AT POLICY IMPLEMENTATION**

The complete policy process includes not only the design of the policy or the output of the policy text by those in power, but also its implementation, evaluation, amendment, conclusion, in which the implementation of the policy plays the role of the top and bottom of the process. "The so-called policy implementation is based on the mandate of public power, the policy plan is adopted, the policy implementer through a certain form of organization, communication and coordination of the use of various policy resources, implementation, service, publicity and other forms of action to the policy concept or the content of the policy text into the reality of the effect, so that the established policy objectives to achieve the process "In addition, the effects of policy implementation "vary from person to person", "from time to time" and "from place to place", and " In addition, the effect of policy implementation "varies from person to person", "from time to time" and "from place to place", and "variables such as idealised policies, implementation organisations, target groups and environmental factors may inhibit, promote and sustain the policy under different circumstances".<sup>2</sup> Excluding the problems of ideological and political education policies themselves, there are also factors or mechanisms that may lead to variables in the implementation process and eventually lead to deviations in the implementation objectives [1].

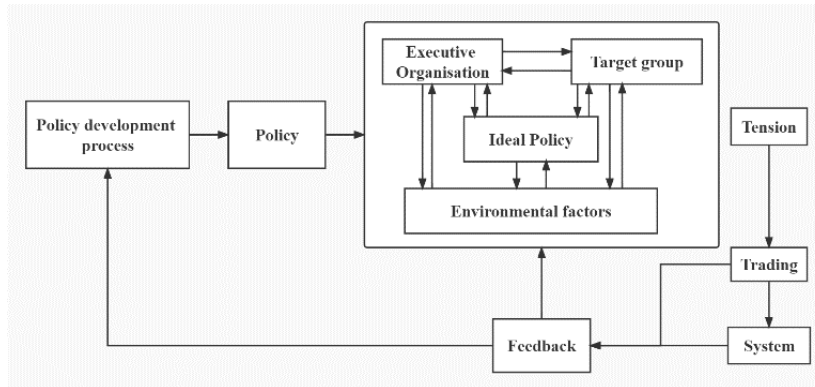
The policy on ideological and political education in higher education is part of the education policy, which is the sum of policies on ideological and political education in higher education. Like education policies, the ideological and political education policies mentioned in this paper refer to a series of binding and authoritative laws, regulations, ordinances, decrees, instructions, provisions, plans, plans, measures, projects, notices, opinions and other policy documents issued by the Party and the government in relation to ideological and political education in colleges and universities, and also include the spirit of major conferences, speeches of leaders, etc. issued in these forms. It is a static concept that puts into practice the content of the document, called policy implementation, and the "dynamic and static" posture together reflects the process of realising the content of the text. It is important to emphasise that although ideological and political education policies are presented in the form of normative documents, in essence, any policy also has its own formulation process. From the perspective of the implementation of Research on computer-based ideological and political education model in universities, it is a crucial part of the whole policy process, through which the documents presented in theoretical form can be

systematically and smoothly transformed into objective practical activities, i.e.the concrete process of theory guiding practice, which is within the scope of this paper [2].



**Figure 1.** Research on computer-based ideological and political education model system map

Policy implementation research is an essential and critical part of policy research and is often used to validate the operability of policies. Since the 1970s, there has been an 'implementation research movement' in Western countries, so to speak, mainly because during that period, a great deal of research was conducted by policy and sociologists on the subject of policy, and various theories emerged to provide a comprehensive account of the processes involved in policy implementation. One of the most representative of these theories is Thomas Smith's model of the policy implementation process (Figure 2), which describes the complete process of policy implementation [3].



**Figure 2.** Policy Implementation Process Model

Although there are many different perspectives and contents of studies on policy implementation, basically the following consensus can be formed: Firstly, the policy implementation mechanism can reflect the politics, economy and culture of a country, and the kind of public policy implementation mechanism constructed is inevitably subject to the influence of the country's political culture, political system and the level of economic development. Secondly, policy implementation consists of several links, which are relatively independent and mutually supportive, ensuring the effectiveness of public policy implementation. Once again, by formulating and implementing sound policies, it is possible to overcome obstacles to the development of public organisations and to resolve conflicts and contradictions in the process of social development [4].

### **3 CENTRAL DOCUMENT NO. 16 "SPEAKS LOUDLY"**

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council officially issued the Opinions on Further Strengthening and Improving the Ideological and Political Education of College Students (i.e. Document No. 16 of the Central Committee) on August 6, 2004, which is destined to be a major event in the history of the development of the Research on computer-based ideological and political education model of China's colleges and universities, taking the new problems in the ideological and political education of college students in the new century as the origin and focusing on the subjects of the ideological and political education of college students such as discipline construction, team construction, curriculum construction, institutional reconstruction and system construction. In just a few years' time, under the guidance of "Document 16 of the Central Government", the Research on computer-based ideological and political education model of China's colleges and universities has achieved a series of significant innovations [5].

Table 1 Typical Policy Basic Information Sheet

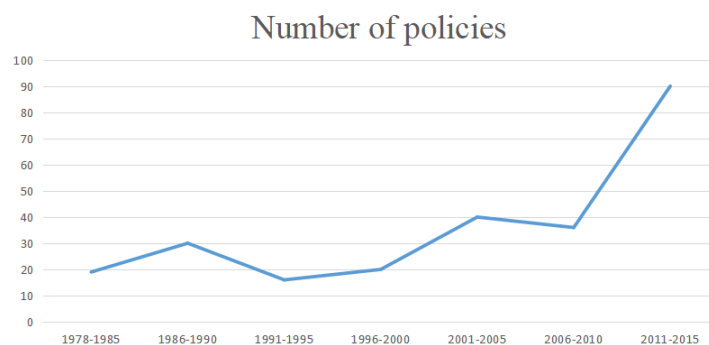
Policy name	<b>Opinions on strengthening and improving the ideological and political education of university students</b>
Distribution time	2004/8/6
Issuing authority	The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council
Issue Number	China Development [2004] No. 16
Policy text type	Comments
Policy content	I. A major and urgent strategic task II. Guiding principles and basic principles III. Main tasks IV. Play a leading role in classroom teaching V. Expanding effective pathways VI. Play an important role of party and group organisations VII. Strengthening the workforce VIII. Creating a social environment IX. Strengthening the leadership of the work

The reason why "Document No. 16 of the Central Government" is a very important document and symbol is that it positions the ideological and political work of college students as "a major and urgent strategic task", and profoundly analyzes the new situation facing the ideological and political education of China's colleges and universities from four aspects, objectively expounds the existing problems, and takes this as the goal to carry out a systematic construction of the ideological and political education of China's colleges and universities, effectively changing the passive situation of the ideological and political education of college students under the environment of socialist market economy and advancing the ideological and political education activities of college students. Not only does it directly strengthen and improve the political education of university students, but it also has important implications for the whole of ideological and political education. The experience it offers has generally provided an effective methodology for achieving a modern transformation of ideological and political education as a whole [6].

The relevant departments "stick to the boat" and build a supporting policy system around Document 16 of the Central Government. Apart from the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Propaganda, the Organization Department and the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League have also responded by issuing supporting policies within their respective areas of responsibility to further strengthen and improve the education and teaching of ideological and political theory courses in colleges and universities, the construction of a teaching material system for philosophy and social science disciplines, the construction of a team of tutors and class teachers, the education on situation and policy, the training of key personnel in philosophy and social science teaching and research, the construction of teachers' ethics, the social practice

of college students, the development of college students and the construction of grassroots party organizations, the construction of campus culture, the work of student associations, the mental health education. A total of 17 supporting documents have been drafted and specific policies, measures and work requirements have been proposed [7]. (Among the policy texts included in this paper, in the two years after the issuance of the document, the number of documents jointly issued by the relevant departments and the Ministry of Education has increased significantly, reaching 12, and as many as 21 policy texts mention "in accordance with the relevant requirements of the Opinions on Further Strengthening and Improving the Ideological and Political Education of College Students" in the quotation [8].

From Figure 3. it can be seen there is an overall upward trend in the number of ideological and political education policies in our universities. After the 18th Party Congress, General Secretary Xi Jinping stressed that colleges and universities should become important places for Marxist learning, researching and propaganda. "Teachers in general must guide and help students to take the right direction in life, especially to guide and help young students to buckle the first button of life" [9]. The new Party Central Committee has attached more importance to party building and ideological and political work in colleges and universities, and there have been numerous policies on ideological and political education in colleges and universities to correspond with them [10].



**Figure 3.** Annual distribution of Research on computer-based ideological and political education model texts in China's universities

#### 4 MATHEMATICAL MODEL FOR COMPLEXITY METRICS

Quantitative design of software reliability, which is mainly concerned with software reliability estimation and reliability allocation. In order to meet the reliability requirements of hardware and the whole system The failure rate is still used as the index for software reliability allocation. The software reliability allocation should at least consider the software itself.

The software reliability allocation should consider at least the importance, invocation, complexity, etc. of the software itself. The greater the complexity of a software subsystem, the greater the design difficulty and error probability. For  $r$  subsystems, the complexity can be expressed by the complexity factor  $C_r$ , and there is.

$$C_r = \frac{CX_r}{\sum_{r=1}^n CX_r} \quad (1)$$

where:  $CX_r$  is the software complexity metric identifier, which can be used in the Halstead metric model. Obviously.

$$\sum_{r=1}^n C_r = 1 \quad (2)$$

Halstead mathematical model i.e.

$$M = \frac{C_d}{C_{con}} \quad (3)$$

$$C_d = L \ln(L_1 + L_2), L = L_1 + L_2 \quad (4)$$

Here,  $L_1$  represents the number of different operators in the program;  $L_2$  represents the number of different operators in the program.  $L$  is the length of the program,  $L_1$  is the total number of operator occurrences in the program,  $L_2$  is the total number of operator occurrences in the program.  $M$  is the estimated value of residual defects in the program,  $C_d$  is the complexity of the program.

$M$  is the estimated value of residual defects in the program,  $C_d$  is the complexity of the program,  $C_{con}$  is a constant, and its value is  $C_{con} = 3000$ . Although equations (8) and (9) link the reliability measure with the number of software errors,  $C_{con}$  is a constant but it is not satisfactory, and it should be constrained by the technical level of the software developer, the sophistication of the development tools and the importance of the software.

## 5 CONCLUSION

Any educational activity cannot be separated from the intervention and regulation of power. As an important part of education policy and even public policy, the computer-based ideological and political education model research is actually a bridge from ideological and educational ideas to practical activities. Any kind of ideological and political education, always according to a certain concept to establish a set of systems that can be used in practice, no policy system to protect the ideological and political education concept, there will be no practical action", after all, the more advanced ideas, but also through the policy to achieve, otherwise the idea will always be just "utopia". In the atmosphere of the main policy implementation "take the trick", so as to more smoothly promote the implementation of the supplementary documents. Since the 18th CPC National Congress, the Party Central Committee has repeatedly emphasized road confidence, system confidence and theory confidence, continuously strengthened the construction of socialist core value system, taken the initiative to lead social thinking, the policy system has become increasingly sound and perfect, and the ideological and political education in colleges and universities has prospered as never before. The research of computer-based ideological and political education model system in colleges and universities is also developing in the direction of better meeting the construction of the "five-in-one" national economic, political, cultural and social ecological civilization. This paper summarizes the role, laws and values of policies to

promote the scientific and standardization of computer-based ideological and political education model research, which will certainly help to achieve the purpose and compliance of computer-based ideological and political education model research and ideological education in China's colleges and universities. In this paper, according to the goal of ideological and political education of computer composition course, combined with the professional knowledge content and teaching methods of computer composition course, it is necessary to take suitable methods to integrate ideological and political education content into the teaching of professional knowledge. It makes the learning and application more intelligent and modern.

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