

Research on the Teaching Path of Integrating the "Six Adherences" from the Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee into the Course of Basic Principles of Marxism

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Abstract: The Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China put forward the major principles of the "Six Adherences", namely, adhering to the overall leadership of the Party, adhering to the people first, adhering to high-quality development, adhering to deepening reform in all areas, adhering to the combination of an effective market and a capable government, and adhering to balancing development and security. The "Six Adherences" constitute a precise summary of the practical experience of Chinese-style modernization and an important theoretical achievement in adapting Marxism to the Chinese context and the needs of our times. Containing abundant basic principles of Marxism, the "Six Adherences" should be comprehensively and systematically integrated into the teaching of the course Basic Principles of Marxism (hereinafter referred to as the "Principles" course). This integration is a fundamental requirement for incorporating the Party's innovative theories into ideological and political theory teaching and fulfilling the fundamental task of fostering virtue through education. At present, integrating the "Six Adherences" into the teaching of the "Principles" course faces practical problems including fragmented content, monotonous teaching methods, insufficient theoretical competence of teachers, weak practical teaching, and imperfect assessment and evaluation systems. Therefore, teaching reforms such as optimizing and integrating teaching resources, diversifying teaching methods, improving teachers' theoretical literacy, advancing practical education, and refining assessment and evaluation systems serve as effective paths to realize the integration of the "Six Adherences" into the "Principles" course.

Keywords: the "Six Adherences"; the Course of Basic Principles of Marxism; teaching path

I. Introduction

The Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee pointed out, "The economic and social development during the 15th Five-Year Plan period must follow the principles: adhering to the overall leadership of the Party, adhering to the people first, adhering to high-quality development, adhering to deepening reform in all areas, adhering to the combination of an effective market and a capable government, and adhering to balancing

development and security." [1] The major principles of the "Six Adherences" profoundly answer the question of "what kind of development to pursue and how to achieve it" for Chinese-style modernization in the 15th Five-Year Plan period. Summarizing the practical experience of China's socialist modernization, the "Six Adherences" represent the latest theoretical achievement from integrating the basic tenets of Marxism with the contemporary Chinese realities, and embody profound theoretical logic of Marxism.

As a core course of ideological and political theory in universities, the Basic Principles of Marxism course undertakes the important task of teaching the basic stance, viewpoints and methods of Marxism, and shoulders the mission of cultivating young people with dialectical, historical, innovative, bottom-line and strategic thinking. Promoting the integration of the "Six Adherences" into classroom teaching of the "Principles" course is an inevitable requirement for advancing the "Three Ins" (bringing theories into textbooks, classrooms and students' minds) of the Party's innovative theories and fulfilling the fundamental task of fostering virtue through education. Meanwhile, it enables the "Principles" course to keep pace with theoretical advances, grasp the pulse of the times, enrich its content, and thereby improve teaching effectiveness and strengthen the interpretive power, persuasiveness and vitality of Marxist theories. Ultimately, it helps college students comprehensively, profoundly and accurately understand the major principles of the "Six Adherences", and deeply recognize that the practice of Chinese-style modernization maintains positive interaction with the basic principles of Marxism. Students will further believe in the truth and scientific nature of Marxism, dispel ideological doubts such as "Is Marxism outdated or useful?", and study and practice Marxism more diligently.

At present, in the process of integrating the "Six Adherences" into the "Principles" course in some universities, there exist problems such as insufficient depth in exploring theoretical compatibility, fragmented integration, inadequate practical teaching, inadequate teachers' theoretical literacy and awareness of integration, and simplistic assessment and evaluation. Therefore, taking the inherent organic unity between the "Six Adherences" and the basic principles of Marxism as the logical starting point, constructing a scientific and long-term integration path from five dimensions — integrating teaching content, optimizing teaching methods, promoting practical education, strengthening the teaching staff, and reforming the assessment and evaluation system — carries important theoretical value and practical significance for boosting the connotative development of the "Principles" course in the new era.

II. The Inherent Unity between the "Six Adherences" and the Basic Principles of Marxism

The "Six Adherences" are not only important principles and work requirements for China's economic and social development during the 15th Five-Year Plan period, but also the latest theoretical achievements founded on Marxist world outlook and methodology. They possess inherent organic unity with the basic stance, viewpoints and methods of Marxism. Each principle finds corresponding theoretical foundations in the knowledge system of the basic principles of Marxism, which serves as the prerequisite for their in-depth integration.

(1) Adhering to the Overall Leadership of the Party Embodies the Principle of the Contradictory Movement between Economic Base and Superstructure

Historical materialism holds that the contradictions between productive forces and production relations, and between economic base and superstructure, constitute the basic contradictions of human society and the fundamental driving force of social development. Among them, the contradiction between productive forces and production relations is the fundamental social contradiction, which determines and influences the contradiction between economic base and superstructure. In other words, the contradiction between economic base and superstructure, at a certain stage of human social development, is conditioned and determined by the level of

productive forces.

In the contradictory relationship between economic base and superstructure, the economic base determines the superstructure, while the superstructure reacts upon the economic base. An advanced superstructure can safeguard and promote the consolidation and progress of an advanced economic base, and ultimately boost the development of social productive forces. The superstructure exerts its reaction on the economic base mainly through state institutions, organizational facilities and ideologies. State power occupies the core position within the superstructure. In modern states, state power is held by political parties, and the ruling party exercises the functions of political rule and social governance through state power. The Communist Party of China is the ruling party of the People's Republic of China.

Marx and Engels stated: "The immediate aim of the Communists is the same as that of all other proletarian parties: formation of the proletariat into a class, overthrow of the bourgeois supremacy, conquest of political power by the proletariat." [2] After 28 years of arduous revolutionary struggles, the CPC led the Chinese people to victory in the New Democratic Revolution and established the people's democratic dictatorship. Since then, the Chinese people have achieved liberation, the proletariat has seized state power, and the CPC has become the ruling party. The CPC always represents the overall interests of the entire Chinese people and the Chinese nation. Article 1 of the General Principles of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China (Revised in 2018) clearly stipulates: "Leadership by the Communist Party of China is the most essential feature of socialism with Chinese characteristics." [3]

Adhering to the overall leadership of the Party is summarized from the practices of China's revolution and socialist construction, and is also determined by China's economic base. It can fully exert the dynamic reaction of socialist superstructure on the economic base, facilitate top-level design, coordinate forces from all sectors of society, tackle various complex challenges, and provide strong political guarantee for Chinese-style modernization to forge ahead along the right direction. Adherence to the overall leadership of the CPC confirms the scientific nature and truth of Marxism's law of contradictory movement between economic base and superstructure.

(2) Adhering to the People First is the Practical Manifestation of Marxist View of Mass History

Regarding who creates history, historical materialism upholds the mass view of history that the people are the creators of history, whereas historical idealism advocates the heroic view of history claiming that a handful of heroes create history. Historical materialism maintains that the people play a decisive role in historical development: they create social material wealth, social spiritual wealth, and constitute the decisive force for social transformation. Whether to stand on the side of the people is the fundamental dividing line between historical materialism and historical idealism.

Since its founding, the CPC has taken "seeking happiness for the Chinese people and rejuvenation for the Chinese nation" as its original aspiration and mission. Whether in the revolutionary war years or the period of socialist construction, the CPC has always adhered to the Marxist view of mass history and stood firmly on the people's side. The Party's mass viewpoint and mass line are valuable experience and fine conduct gained from China's revolutionary practice, and serving the people wholeheartedly is the fundamental purpose of the Party. The CPC firmly believes in the viewpoints that the people liberate themselves, serving the people wholeheartedly, being accountable to the people in everything, and learning modestly from the people. By adhering to the mass line — everything for the masses, everything relying on the masses, from the masses, to the masses — the CPC secured victory in the New Democratic Revolution and achievements in socialist construction.

In the new era, the Party takes "adhering to the people first" as its governing foundation and value pursuit. It continues and develops the Party's mass viewpoint and mass line, and inherits and develops the Marxist view of

mass history. With the transformation of China's principal social contradiction, the CPC regards meeting the people's aspirations for a better life as the fundamental goal of development. This embodies the people-centered value pursuit and serves as a practical manifestation of the Marxist view of mass history.

(3) Adhering to High-quality Development Follows the Objective Law of the Contradictory Movement between Productive Forces and Production Relations

The law of contradictory movement between productive forces and production relations is an objective law of social development. In this contradictory movement, productive forces act as the ultimate decisive force for social development. Firmly grasping this basic principle, the CPC always takes emancipating and developing productive forces as the fundamental task of socialism. The socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce carried out from 1953 to 1956 was essentially to emancipate and develop productive forces by establishing new production relations. The reform and opening-up launched in 1978 also aimed fundamentally at emancipating and developing productive forces.

In the early stage of reform and opening-up, Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "The essence of socialism is to liberate and develop productive forces, eliminate exploitation, abolish polarization, and ultimately achieve common prosperity." [4] Later, Deng Xiaoping put forward the "Three Favorables" as criteria for judging the success of reform and opening-up, one of which is whether it helps develop productive forces. Following Deng Xiaoping, Jiang Zemin noted: "In all historical periods of revolution, construction and reform, our Party always represents the development requirements of China's advanced productive forces, the orientation of China's advanced culture, and the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people." [5]

Entering the new era, with the rise of a new round of scientific and technological revolution, "spawned by revolutionary technological breakthroughs, innovative allocation of production factors and in-depth industrial transformation and upgrading, it takes the leap of workers, means of labor, objects of labor and their optimized combination as its basic connotation, and a substantial increase in total factor productivity as its core symbol. Its feature lies in innovation, its key in high quality, and its essence in advanced productive forces." [6] It has achieved substantial development. Meanwhile, China's principal social contradiction has undergone fundamental transformation: from the contradiction between backward social productive forces and people's ever-growing material and cultural needs to the contradiction between unbalanced and inadequate development and the people's ever-growing needs for a better life. After this transformation, the report to the 19th National Congress of the CPC announced that "China's economy has shifted from a stage of high-speed growth to a stage of high-quality development". The report to the 20th National Congress of the CPC emphasized that "high-quality development is the primary task for building a modern socialist country in all respects". "Developing new-quality productive forces is an inherent requirement and important focal point for promoting high-quality development." [7]

Adhering to high-quality development means consciously following the objective laws of productive forces and developing new-quality productive forces through innovation in science and technology, industry, development modes, institutional mechanisms and talent systems. Promoting high-quality development and developing new-quality productive forces tailored to local conditions represent a vivid practice of Marxist theory of productive forces in contemporary China.

(4) Adhering to Deepening Reform in All Areas is the Practical Manifestation of the Basic Principle of Social Development Motive Force in Marxism

Marxism holds that the contradictions between productive forces and production relations, and between economic base and superstructure, are the basic contradictions of human society. At the initial stage of establishment, each production relation basically adapts to the development of productive forces. As productive forces develop,

production relations evolve from basically adaptive to basically inadaptive, creating mismatches between the two. At this point, corresponding solutions shall be adopted according to the degree of inadaptability of production relations. Generally speaking, partial inadaptability of production relations, or maladjustment in certain links to the development of productive forces, calls for reform. Reform, in essence, is the self-adjustment and self-improvement of social economic relations and economic systems. When production relations become completely incompatible with productive forces and their contradictions sharpen, social revolution is required to overthrow the old production relations and establish new ones. Along with the transformation or revolution of production relations, contradictions between superstructure and economic base emerge. The superstructure, which originally maintained and consolidated the development of the economic base, gradually lags behind and hinders the development of the economic base. Therefore, reform refers to profound changes and innovations to production relations and superstructure carried out by a society to resolve its basic social contradictions. It is the self-adjustment and self-improvement of the social formation, a quantitative change and partial qualitative change within the same social formation, and another important driving force for social progress. In a sense, reform serves as an effective approach and means to resolve basic social contradictions, boost the development of productive forces and promote social advancement.

Socialist society also needs continuous reform, and socialist reform varies in scope and degree. China's socialist reform is an extensive and profound great transformation. In nature, it represents the self-improvement and self-development of the socialist system; yet in breadth and depth, it can be described as a great revolution. Since the launch of socialist reform and opening-up in 1978, it is precisely because the CPC has consciously pushed forward comprehensive reform that the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics has continuously advanced, the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics has grown more mature, and the modernization of China's governance system and governance capacity has steadily improved. Reform has become a crucial measure for socialism to achieve prosperity and strength, and a powerful driving force for the development of socialist society. Entering the new era, the CPC further proposed deepening reform in all areas to provide inexhaustible impetus for building a great modern socialist country in all respects at an early date. Adhering to deepening reform in all areas means actively adjusting links in production relations and superstructure that are incompatible with the development of productive forces, removing institutional barriers, and continuously unleashing social vitality. It constitutes a scientific approach for socialist society to resolve its own contradictions.

(5) Adhering to the Combination of an Effective Market and a Capable Government Enriches and Develops Marxist Political Economy

Starting from analyzing commodities, Marxist political economy profoundly reveals the operating law of commodity economy, namely the law of value. Marxism holds that the value of a commodity is determined by the socially necessary labor time spent on its production, and commodity exchange is based on value quantity following the principle of equivalent exchange. The law of value affects the allocation of social resources and the direction of labor employment through price fluctuations around value. In this way, it stimulates market entities to improve technologies and efficiency, gain competitive edges and pursue more profits. While exerting positive effects on market resource allocation, the law of value also generates negative consequences, such as polarization of social wealth distribution, technological monopolies and resource waste. The negative effects of the law of value become more prominent with the periodic outbreak of economic crises.

Therefore, Marx and Engels proposed that socialist production should follow the principle of planned and proportionate development, namely, "the carrying on of industry by the whole of society and by a common and systematic plan for the common benefit and by the participation of all members of society." [8] The principle of

planned social production put forward by Marx and Engels is a general principle, which still needs to find suitable realization paths in combination with national conditions of different countries. Therefore, to build a socialist market economy in countries with relatively underdeveloped economy and culture, we must let the market play the decisive role in resource allocation and enable the government to conduct better macroeconomic regulation. Ignoring or excluding the role of the market hinders the development of productive forces in socialist society. Hence, adhering to the combination of an effective market and a capable government suits China's national conditions and results from integrating Marxist political economy with China's realities. It transcends the theoretical misunderstanding of blind worship of the single market in Western liberalism, avoids the blindness and spontaneity of the market, and prevents the rigid economic model relying entirely on mandatory government planning. Thus it realizes the dialectical unity of spontaneous market regulation and conscious state regulation. It represents a major innovative achievement of the CPC's understanding of the laws of socialist economic operation and enriches and develops Marxist political economy.

(6) Adhering to Balancing Development and Security is the Concrete Manifestation of Universal Connection and Unity of Opposites in Materialist Dialectics

Materialist dialectics holds that everything exists in universal connection and constant development, and contradiction serves as the inherent driving force of things' development. Materialist dialectics requires us to view things from the perspective of universal connection, constant development and contradiction, and learn to analyze and solve problems comprehensively and systematically. Development and security are the two wings and dual driving wheels of economic and social development, sharing a dialectically unified relationship: development is the foundation of security, and security is the guarantee of development. Balancing development and security means applying the viewpoints of universal connection and contradiction analysis to properly handle various situations and challenges arising between development and security.

Currently, the world is undergoing profound changes unseen in a century. There exist dialectical and unified relations between China's internal development and the international environment, between opening-up and independence, and between opportunities and challenges. China's internal economic and social development requires independence, yet it also cannot do without opening-up and a secure international environment. Along with a new round of scientific and technological revolution and the advancement of globalization, numerous development opportunities such as new industries, new models and new driving forces have emerged. However, challenges in the development process cannot be overlooked. Therefore, in the course of development, we must uphold bottom-line thinking, strategic thinking, dialectical thinking and systematic thinking to achieve the organic unity of quality, speed and security of development.

In summary, the "Six Adherences" are major principles obtained by applying Marxist stance, viewpoints and methods to the contemporary practice of China's economic and social development, and represent the latest theoretical achievement in adapting Marxism to the Chinese context and the needs of our times. The "Principles" course acts as a carrier to interpret the profound theoretical logic of the "Six Adherences"; the "Six Adherences", in turn, enrich and develop the basic principles of Marxism in the new era and provide fresh materials for classroom teaching of the "Principles" course. There exists a solid foundation for two-way integration and in-depth combination between them.

III. Practical Dilemmas in Integrating the "Six Adherences" into the Teaching of the "Principles"

Course

At present, many universities have incorporated the spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee, especially the major principles of the "Six Adherences", into ideological and political theory teaching. Nevertheless, certain limitations and deficiencies remain in the in-depth integration into the "Principles" course, mainly manifested in the following aspects.

(1) Fragmented Content Integration with Insufficient Theoretical Compatibility

Some teachers merely introduce the "Six Adherences" as current political hotspots, adopting a simple splicing mode of "principles knowledge points + current political hotspots", lacking holistic content connection. Two key reasons account for this phenomenon. On the one hand, they fail to dig deeply into the Marxist theoretical foundation behind the "Six Adherences", stripping the "Six Adherences" of Marxist theoretical support and creating a disconnect between the interpretation of classic Marxist theories and the explanation of the "Six Adherences". On the other hand, some teachers only interpret the "Six Adherences" at the phenomenal level instead of tracing back to Marxist fundamental theories. Insufficient theoretical compatibility makes it difficult for students to understand their organic unity.

(2) Rigid and Monotonous Teaching Methods with Inadequate Interaction

In terms of teaching methods, some teachers still rely mainly on theoretical lecturing by teachers, with insufficient case selection and classroom discussion design, leading to a lack of interaction. Covering practical topics including Party building, people's livelihood construction, market economy, national security and high-quality development, the "Six Adherences" feature strong theoretical comprehensiveness. Teachers need to interpret its underlying theoretical logic from the height of basic Marxist principles, and adopt diverse teaching methods such as problem-oriented teaching, case analysis and interactive seminars to guide students to think under inspiration, gain recognition through analyzing real cases and achieve comprehension in interactive discussions. However, these remain weak links in real teaching. Consequently, students struggle to take the initiative to apply Marxist principles to analyze the practical value of the "Six Adherences", and tend to merely memorize superficially with shallow recognition.

(3) Weak Practical Education and Poor Channels for Translating Knowledge into Action

Currently, the integration of the "Six Adherences" into teaching is mostly confined to the first classroom, with insufficient linkage between the second classroom and social practice. Most teachers teach the meaning and connotation of the "Six Adherences" via theoretical indoctrination in class. Few take students into real social life to help them truly perceive fruitful achievements gained in China's reform and opening-up, Party building, grassroots governance and high-quality development. Students can hardly feel the practical power of the "Six Adherences" in real scenarios, making it hard to translate theoretical cognition into conscious action. Although social practice activities are arranged during winter and summer vacations, most teachers cannot be present to guide students' research and study on site.

(4) Unbalanced Teachers' Theoretical Reserve and Inadequate Coordination Mechanism for Integration

Integrating the major principles of the "Six Adherences" into the "Principles" course requires teachers of the course to master the basic principles of Marxism, fully understand the core essence of classic Marxist theories as a whole, and accurately grasp the policy background and theoretical connotation of the innovative theories from the Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee, especially the "Six Adherences". Only in this way can they interpret the content in an interconnected and unified manner. At present, some teachers of the "Principles" course lack systematic mastery of the policy background and theoretical connotation of the "Six Adherences" proposed at the Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee. The coordination

mechanism for integration is incomplete; collective lesson preparation and thematic teaching research resources are insufficient. There is a lack of a unified teaching case bank and reference materials for "integration", which hinders the improvement of integrated teaching quality.

IV. Path Selection for Integrating the "Six Adherences" into the "Principles" Course

Based on the educational goal of fostering virtue through education, we adhere to the five-in-one teaching model of "theoretical coherence, diversified methods, expanded practice, empowered teaching staff and evaluation guidance", and build an all-dimensional, multi-level and long-term teaching integration system.

(1) Fully Grasp the Textbook System to Achieve Precision and Coherence in Integration

Taking the knowledge framework of the nationally compiled textbook for the "Principles" course as the main body and retaining the original curriculum system, we adopt three approaches — embedded integration, coherent integration and thematic integration — to decompose and match the major principles of the "Six Adherences" with the main teaching content of the three important components of Marxism.

First, embed the "Six Adherences" into corresponding parts of the textbook content of the "Principles" course.

Corresponding content in the section of Marxist philosophy: When teaching universal connection, systematic view and the law of unity of opposites in materialist dialectics, integrate the principle of balancing development and security. When teaching historical materialism such as the dialectical relationship between economic base and superstructure and the dynamic reaction of superstructure on economic base, integrate adherence to the overall leadership of the Party. When teaching the mass historical view that the people play a decisive role in historical development, integrate adherence to the people first. When teaching the law of contradictory movement of basic social contradictions, integrate adherence to high-quality development and adherence to deepening reform in all areas.

Corresponding content in the section of Marxist political economy: When explaining commodity economy, the law of value and its functions, dialectically analyze the dual effects of the law of value, integrate the principle of combining an effective market and a capable government, and further analyze its deep-rooted causes and far-reaching positive impacts. By doing so, we expose the inherent drawbacks of capitalist market economy in the West and the fallacies of neoliberalism advocating full marketization and liberalization, and strengthen institutional advantages of China's socialist market economy.

Corresponding content in the section of scientific socialism: When teaching the fifth principle of scientific socialism — conducting planned guidance and regulation of social production and implementing the distribution principle of to each according to his work — integrate the combination of an effective market and a capable government. When teaching the eighth principle that the proletarian party is the vanguard of the proletariat and the cause of socialism must always uphold the leadership of the proletarian party, integrate adherence to the overall leadership of the Party.

Second, set up comprehensive thematic teaching expansion. Offer thematic lectures in the teaching process of the course, for instance, themed "Interpreting the Major Principles of the 'Six Adherences' in the New Journey from the Marxist Stance". Treat the six principles as an organic whole, systematically sort out its generative logic, theoretical connotation and practical value, and complement the interpretation of individual knowledge points with holistic thematic elaboration.

Finally, build a dynamically updated teaching case resource bank. Teachers should collect real cases from multiple sources concerning new-quality productive forces, rural revitalization, high-level opening-up, national security development, high-quality development, deepening reform in all areas and Party building, and use vivid cases to

corroborate theoretical viewpoints and enhance persuasiveness.

(2) Innovate Classroom Teaching Modes and Give Full Play to Students' Subjective Initiative

Innovating classroom teaching modes and stimulating students' subjective initiative constitute the key to improving integration effects. Teachers should abandon the traditional one-way rigid indoctrination teaching model and comprehensively adopt diverse teaching methods to guide students to actively apply the basic principles of Marxism to interpret the major principles of the "Six Adherences". This helps enhance the interactivity and attractiveness of classroom teaching, improve integration outcomes and classroom teaching quality.

First, adopt problem-oriented heuristic teaching. Design a series of questions centering on key and difficult points of integration, such as: "Why must Chinese-style modernization uphold the overall leadership of the Party? Analyze it with the principle of superstructure's reaction to the economic base." "How to understand the dialectical relationship between development and security with the principle of unity of opposites in contradictions?" "What is the philosophical theoretical basis for adhering to the people first?" Guided by questions, inspire students to think and strengthen their ability to explore the theoretical origin and foundation of the major principles of the "Six Adherences".

Second, carry out case seminars and classroom debate teaching. Select typical social cases since China entered the new era, and organize students to conduct group seminars and debates around the major principles of the "Six Adherences". For example, take cases related to adhering to the people first to discuss the decisive role of the people in historical development; take cases of local government investment promotion and optimizing business environment to discuss the dialectical relationship between an effective market and a capable government; take opening-up cases to discuss the dialectical relationship between balancing development and security. Encourage students to conduct exploratory and multi-perspective thinking, analyze issues dialectically, and flexibly apply basic principles of materialist dialectics of Marxism.

Third, make good use of modern teaching tools and digitally empowered teaching. Rely on MOOCs, short videos, AI scenario classrooms and virtual simulation resources to build immersive teaching scenarios, visualize and concretize the "Six Adherences", and boost classroom appeal.

(3) Combine the Indoor Small Classroom with the Social Big Classroom and Expand the Field of Practical Education

Combining indoor theoretical teaching with practical education and broadening the education field is an inevitable requirement for achieving the unity of knowledge and action and positive interaction between theory and practice. The field of practical education mainly includes three aspects: the on-campus second classroom, off-campus social practice and online practice positions.

First, expand the on-campus second classroom through campus cultural activities. For example, hold themed essay competitions, theoretical salons, reading clubs, quiz contests and publicity speech contests themed "Interpreting the 'Six Adherences' Principles from the Perspective of the Basic Principles of Marxism proposed at the Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee". Rely on Marxist theory student associations to carry out special study and discussion activities on the "Six Adherences" principles from the Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee to extend and consolidate the teaching outcomes of indoor classrooms.

Second, strengthen off-campus social research and study activities. Teachers make use of weekends and winter and summer vacations to organize students to carry out social surveys: visit high-tech industrial parks to investigate achievements of high-quality development, go to community grassroots to investigate grassroots governance practices embodying the people-first principle, travel to rural areas to study rural development since

reform and opening-up, and visit reform and opening-up demonstration bases. In this way, students can experience the practical effects of the "Six Adherences" in field investigations, write research reports, produce practical achievements and feed back to classroom teaching.

Third, build online practice positions. The vigorous development of information technology and new media creates favorable conditions for building online practice positions. Encourage students to use new media and online platforms to create image albums, articles and short videos to interpret the theoretical connotation of the "Six Adherences" and realize self-education.

(4) Strengthen Teaching and Research Collaboration and Empowerment to Improve Teachers' Ability of Theoretical Interpretation

Teachers of the "Principles" course are the key subjects to realize the integration of the "Six Adherences" into classroom teaching. It is necessary to improve the theoretical study and teaching research guarantee mechanism for teachers regarding the spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee.

First, invite renowned experts and scholars to deliver special theoretical lectures. Regularly invite external renowned theoretical experts on the Party's theories to deliver special lectures on the spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee for all teachers in the "Principles" teaching and research office. Organize teachers of the "Principles" course to study the communiqué of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee and authoritative interpretation materials, so as to fully understand the historical background, theoretical origin, theoretical connotation and policy orientation of the "Six Adherences" principles. Second, improve the collective lesson preparation system of the "Principles" teaching and research office. Teachers of the "Principles" course shall carry out collective lesson preparation within the teaching and research office, cooperate to design teaching plans, manuscripts, courseware and cases corresponding to each chapter, jointly build and share teaching resource banks, and solve the problem of insufficient theoretical depth when some teachers prepare lessons individually.

Third, organize trial teaching and teaching competitions among teachers of the "Principles" course. Centering on integrating the "Six Adherences" into the "Principles" classroom teaching, hold open demonstration classes and teaching contests to produce a batch of high-quality demonstration teaching cases and give play to the radiating and leading role of outstanding teachers.

(5) Improve the Diversified Evaluation System and Enhance Students' Theoretical Identity

Adopt an assessment model combining process assessment and final examination, incorporate content related to the "Six Adherences" into both process assessment and final examination, and form a competency-oriented scientific evaluation system.

At the level of process assessment, include attendance, classroom discussion speeches, thematic assignments, social practice research reports, short videos and online articles produced via new media, and online learning outcomes in usual grades with different weightings. Priority is given to examining students' ability to apply Marxist principles to analyze practical issues related to the "Six Adherences".

At the level of final examination, set material analysis questions on the "Six Adherences" in exam papers, select relevant materials from the Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee, and require students to conduct analysis using the basic principles of Marxism. It examines students' logical and theoretical analysis capabilities, avoids rote memorization of current political provisions, and focuses on testing students' ability to transfer and apply the basic principles of Marxism. A scientific assessment and evaluation system prompts students to conduct in-depth thinking and achieve the unity of knowledge, ability and value objectives.

V. Conclusion

The major principles of the "Six Adherences" put forward at the Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee represent the latest theoretical achievements formed by integrating the basic principles of Marxism with the practical realities of China's economic and social development in the new era, injecting fresh contemporary connotations into the course of Basic Principles of Marxism. Promoting the organic integration of the "Six Adherences" into the teaching of the "Principles" course must go beyond topical current affairs preaching at the phenomenal level. We must firmly grasp the inherent theoretical meeting points between the two, take the textbook system as the foundation, and make coordinated efforts in teaching content, teaching methods, practical education, teacher development and assessment evaluation to solve practical dilemmas of integration. Through the in-depth integration of the "Six Adherences" into the "Principles" course teaching, we guide young students in the new era to consciously use Marxist stance, viewpoints and methods to observe the general trend of contemporary China's development, deeply comprehend the theoretical and practical logic of Chinese-style modernization, and continuously strengthen their political, ideological, theoretical and emotional identity toward the Party's innovative theories of the "Six Adherences". They will grow into new people capable of shouldering the great mission of national rejuvenation.

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