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Focus, Regularity, and Synchrony: Three-Dimensional Dimensions of Precise Inculcation in School Ideological and Political Education in the New Era

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Abstract: Precise inculcation is an inevitable requirement for promoting the high-quality development of school ideological and political education in the new era. Focus, regularity, and synchrony together constitute the logical whole of precise inculcation in school ideological and political education in the new era. Each of the three has its own independent connotation, and they also form an integrated whole that advances progressively, complements each other, and is inseparable. As the basic requirement of precise inculcation, focus entails grasping the goals and content of education and targeting problems; as the rational principle for precise inculcation, regularity demands that education must adhere to the unity of the internal demand-driven law, the subject quality-dominated law, and the educational method-influenced law; as the realistic concern of precise inculcation, synchrony requires educators to base themselves on the overall strategy of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and the unprecedented changes in the world in a century, systematically understand the temporal and spatial coordinate system of Chinese socialist society, not only accurately grasp the historical intersection of the "two overall situations" but also establish a time-honored and Chinese-style concept of global governance that keeps pace with the times.

Keywords: precise inculcation; ideological and political education; focus; regularity; synchrony; new era

1. Introduction

As an important component of the Marxist theoretical system, the theory of indoctrination constitutes the fundamental theoretical support for educational positioning, functional value, guiding principles, implementation principles, educational mission, and educational content within the ideological and political education system. Based on this, precise indoctrination, as a basic method for disseminating and developing Marxism, has always held a very important position in the field of ideological and political education. In the new era, school ideological and political education faces new situations and tasks, and must present a new look and achieve new accomplishments. It is necessary to promote changes and breakthroughs in the educational model from the three-dimensional perspectives of focus, regularity, and simultaneity, improve the accuracy of indoctrination education, open up a new situation in school ideological and political education, and cultivate high-quality people of the times with high-quality ideological and political education [1].

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2. Focus: The Basic Requirement of Precise Inculcation in School Ideological and Political Education in the New Era

Precise inculcation is derived from the "intensive cultivation" drip irrigation technology in modern agriculture. It is a refined and efficient form of education that pursues precise guidance and strong pertinence. The premise of refinement and efficiency lies in focusing on key priorities and grasping the fundamentals.

2.1. Focus on Goals

Educational goals are specific standards and requirements put forward for the physical and mental development of educated individuals through educational activities, and they are the "root" of precise inculcation. Only when the root is straight can the seedlings grow well. Only with precise goals can we formulate precise plans and strategies, and realize a virtuous cycle of rational understanding. The goal of school ideological and political education in the new era is to guide young students to strengthen their faith in Marxism, confidence in socialism with Chinese characteristics, and conviction in the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, establish lofty aspirations of serving and strengthening the country, and become strivers who bravely take on responsibilities. This goal stipulates that precise inculcation cannot be limited to one-way knowledge transmission like "irrigating and fertilizing"; instead, it should focus more on the nurturing of the spiritual world and the internalization and construction of value standards, realizing the "correction" of concepts at the cognitive level and the "consolidation of roots" of values at the practical level. Precise inculcation must have a clear political stance and orientation, which must not be lost for a moment. It is necessary to systematically demonstrate the guiding position and fundamental political stance of the Marxist theoretical system, profoundly explain the core essence of the latest achievements of contemporary Chinese Marxism, and guide students to form a scientific worldview and methodology, correct life value orientation, and healthy social value judgment standards through the innovation of cognitive paradigms and the calibration of spiritual coordinates [2]. We must be clear-cut and unambiguous: we should not "instill" in a whisper when we need to speak out loudly; we should not "instill" ambiguously when we need to be clear; we should not "instill" arbitrarily what should not be taught at all.

2.2. Focus on Content

Teaching content refers to value-laden information that is systematically integrated by educators based on educational goals, tasks, and the actual conditions of educated individuals. Guided by the principles of pedagogy and psychology and adhering to cognitive laws, this content is delivered to learners, serving as the "nutritious substrate" and "penetrating medium" for precise inculcation. While the specific contents of ideological and political education vary significantly under different social conditions and historical periods, they must be grounded in correctness and rationality. Correctness means that precise inculcation must not provide erroneous "nutritious substrates" or deviated "penetrating media"; rationality requires that these "substrates" and "media" are appropriately proportioned, avoiding excess or insufficiency. For precise inculcation in school ideological and political education in the new era, it is essential to firmly grasp the fundamental task of fostering virtue through education, persist in nurturing students' souls and cultivating their characters with the Party's innovative theories, closely integrate value shaping, knowledge impartment, and ability training, and construct an educational content system that comprehensively develops morality, intelligence, physical fitness, aesthetics, and labor education. In doing so, we can enhance students' ideological level, political awareness, moral quality, and cultural literacy.

2.3. Focus on Problems

Effectively solving problems is an inherent requirement of conducting ideological and political education, and serves as the "entry point" and "focus point" for precise inculcation. To deepen and solidify precise inculcation, the key lies in emphasizing a problem-oriented approach-continuously and vigorously implementing inculcation to address college students' ideological issues, practical problems arising from vital interests, and psychological challenges. For ideological problems, we should conduct a realistic analysis and accurately judge their nature; for practical problems, we need to proactively assist in resolving them, and for those that cannot be solved due to objective constraints, we should clearly explain the situation to gain understanding; for psychological problems, timely psychological counseling should be provided. Through problem-solving, the inculcated content can more accurately and efficiently penetrate students' minds, enabling them to consciously recognize and practice it.

3. Regularity: The Rational Principle for Precise Inculcation in School Ideological and Political Education in the New Era

Focusing on educational goals and content, as well as identifying and solving problems, are the basic requirements for precise inculcation in school ideological and political education in the new era. However, merely confining oneself to these basic requirements and abandoning adherence to the inherent laws of ideological and political education will inevitably render inculcation superficial. Ideological and political education is a science with its own inherent laws to follow [3]. Precise inculcation must not only focus on form but also transcend appearances and superficiality to delve into the depth and essence of ideological and political education. Starting from the nature, characteristics, and objects of ideological and political education, we must grasp the inherent laws of education and move towards a more profound form of precise inculcation.

3.1. Adhere to the Internal Demand-Driven Law to Achieve Precision and Pertinence of Inculcated Content

The so-called internal demand-driven law refers to the demand-transformation law that exists between the subjective cognitive demands of ideological and political education recipients and their acceptance validity of educational content. Human needs can be divided into material needs and spiritual needs. Among them, material needs are the foundation for human existence and development, while spiritual needs refer to people's needs for conceptual objects, such as the needs for cognition, communication, morality, art, and beauty. These needs drive education recipients to shift from passively accepting educators' ideological concepts to actively acquiring, adapting, and integrating them into values consistent with their own cognition, ultimately internalizing them into internal criteria that guide their behaviors.

Understanding and grasping the internal demand-driven law requires that precise inculcation in school ideological and political education in the new era should not be imposed externally. Instead, it must focus on analyzing the internal needs of students, gain an in-depth understanding of their "cognitive ecology" and ideological status-including the current focus of their attention, actual inner needs, acceptable scope of knowledge, and value concepts. On this basis, only by accurately aligning educational content with students' needs and conducting targeted education on issues they care about or are confused about can we ensure educational effectiveness. In practical education, two combinations need to be emphasized: first, we must not only grasp the common ideological trends and emotional tendencies among the student group but also pay attention to the specific problems shown by a few students; second, we must not only carry out extensive inculcation for all students but also conduct targeted inculcation for special cases; third, we must not only ensure the necessary educational intensity with

adequate inculcation but also avoid over-inculcation by adjusting the intensity appropriately. Through scientifically formulating educational plans and reasonably arranging educational content, we can ultimately achieve the educational goals.

3.2. Adhere to the Subject Quality-Dominated Law to Improve the Acceptance and Transformation of the Inculcation Process

The process of ideological and political education is essentially an inculcation process, in which the effect of recognition and internalization is crucial. The subject quality-dominated law refers to the rule that in the process of ideological and political education, the quality of educators directly influences the effect of recognition and internalization among education recipients [4]. It should be noted that some scholars have debated over who is the subject in the educational process-the educator or the recipient. This paper holds that teaching and learning are interrelated yet relatively separable. From two perspectives and two processes, educators are the subjects of teaching, and recipients are the subjects of learning. However, in the precise inculcation of ideological and political education, due to differences in theoretical literacy and knowledge reserves, it is reasonable to argue that educators are the subjects and recipients are the objects.

In accordance with the subject quality-dominated law, educators must fully exert their initiative and self-determination in the process of implementing precise inculcation to better promote the transformation and internalization of inculcated content. Initiative refers to the highly conscious and careful filtering and selection of inculcation goals, methods, approaches, and content. Self-determination means clearly defining the purpose of inculcation, formulating specific plans and programs around this purpose, and firmly maintaining a central and leading position in the inculcation process. Initiative and self-determination require educators to truly learn, understand, believe in, and apply Marxism, and to possess strong political awareness, profound feelings, innovative thinking, broad horizons, strict self-discipline, and upright character. Regarding major issues related to educational goals, educators must not only have the political acumen to see through phenomena to grasp the essence and excel at identifying the core of educational work amid complex social phenomena, but also skillfully use Marxist positions, viewpoints, and methods to conduct well-founded analysis and guidance on young students' ideological confusions. Through scientific explanation and clarification of doubts, educators can promote the internalization of mainstream values among students, ultimately achieving the effective transformation of educational content into students' ideological recognition. In practical work, some educators neglect the subject quality-dominated law, lack the quality of truly learning, understanding, believing in, and applying Marxism, and their inappropriate behaviors in teaching, scientific research, and management have extremely negative impacts, significantly undermining the internalization effect of inculcated content.

3.3. Adhere to the Educational Method-Influenced Law to Realize the Permeability and Hierarchy of Inculcation Methods

The so-called educational method-influenced law refers to the rule that ideological and political education methods exert an undeniable impact on the transmission effect of educational content. As stated in Commentaries on the Mencius, "Everything must have a method to succeed. If a teacher abandons it, they cannot achieve teaching effects; if a student abandons it, they cannot acquire knowledge." Scientific educational methods can transform abstract theories into vivid and concrete teaching forms, enabling education recipients to truly understand and accept the content in a way that is easy to comprehend yet profound, thereby effectively promoting the achievement of educational goals. On the contrary, inappropriate educational methods will make the content rigid and mechanical, not only undermining its credibility but also affecting the trust relationship between educators and recipients, ultimately leading to a significant reduction in educational

effects or even a complete failure to meet expected goals [5]. Precise inculcation possesses a certain degree of compulsoriness, making the choice of methods even more crucial. It must never revert to the outdated practices of "forced indoctrination" or "one-way cramming"-such as rigid, scripted lectures that result in "ineffective inculcation." Instead, it should proceed from simplicity to complexity and step by step, reflecting the permeability and hierarchy of inculcation.

Among the various forms and methods of precise inculcation in school ideological and political education in the new era, one is particularly worthy of attention: adhering to the Marxist method of differentiated publicity and education, and formulating targeted strategies based on the characteristics of different student groups. Generally speaking, due to differences in individual qualities, backgrounds and experiences, ways of thinking, and behaviors, students vary significantly in their attitudes towards accepting inculcation. Comprehensive analysis identifies three main types: active, casual, and passive. The active type refers to students who have a positive interest and consciousness in accepting inculcation. They are willing to engage with the content, exhibit high enthusiasm and initiative, and are easy to organize and manage. For this group, comprehensive, systematic, and in-depth methods such as thematic tutoring and interactive seminars are preferred to achieve effective inculcation. The casual type refers to students who hold an indifferent attitude-neither active nor resistant, accepting the content passively. They listen to, observe, and learn the content but lack focus and dedication. For this group, question-based heuristic and activity-participatory methods are emphasized to stimulate their interest and concentration. The passive type refers to students who have a strong sense of resentment and resistance towards inculcation. They are not only unwilling to actively accept the content but also take various measures to avoid or openly resist it. For this group, condescending and forced indoctrination must be avoided. Instead, equal dialogue and persuasive guidance methods should be adopted to patiently persuade them, eliminate ideological and psychological barriers, and strive to make inculcation effective.

The above-mentioned "three major laws" are not simply parallel but interwoven, interdependent, and mutually influential. Although each plays a distinct role with different focuses, they are ultimately unified and jointly act on the practice of precise inculcation. Therefore, they must be grasped as a whole and followed in an integrated manner.

4. Synchrony: The Realistic Concern of Precise Inculcation in School Ideological and Political Education in the New Era

As a research method and perspective, synchrony was initially applied in structuralist linguistics, which studies the language symbol system as a complete system at a specific time node. Up to now, it has been widely used in almost all humanities and social sciences. By adopting the method of synchronic structural analysis, precise inculcation in school ideological and political education in the new era must not only be integrated with China's reality but also pay attention to the trend of the times and the general trend of the world, reflecting a strong sense of realistic concern.

4.1. Based on the Era Orientation

School ideological and political education in the new era must never be divorced from the era orientation of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era, and must closely link precise inculcation with the historical mission of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. It is necessary to examine the inculcation content from the perspective of the new era orientation, improve it with the new spirit of the times, and innovate it with new scientific theories. At present, we must continuously inculcate the latest theoretical achievements of adapting Marxism to Chinese conditions and the times, clarify that the Party's latest theoretical innovations have scientifically answered major era questions such as "what kind of socialism with Chinese characteristics to uphold and develop in the

new era, how to uphold and develop it, what kind of socialist modern power to build, how to build it, what kind of Marxist political party to build that has long-term governance, and how to build it", and explain that these latest theoretical innovations are contemporary Chinese Marxism and 21st-century Marxism, the essence of Chinese culture and Chinese spirit in the new era, and have achieved a new leap in adapting Marxism to Chinese conditions and the times.

4.2. Meeting Practical Needs

The effectiveness of precise inculcation largely depends on its implementation. Only by reflecting social reality in a more multi-dimensional, in-depth, and timely manner can we effectively enhance the penetration and persuasiveness of inculcation. Since the new era, China has made historic achievements and undergone historic changes. Vivid practices such as athletes achieving remarkable results through arduous training, meritorious models attaining extraordinary accomplishments through long-term dedication, hundreds of millions of farmers realizing the "20 consecutive harvests" of grain production through hard work, and private entrepreneurs creating world-renowned brands through arduous entrepreneurship are the most vivid materials for precise inculcation. Meanwhile, practice is constantly evolving, and various new problems and needs will emerge in the process. It is these practical needs that activate the internal driving force of precise inculcation.

4.3. Responding to Global Changes

The world is undergoing profound transformations unseen in a century, with intricate shifts in the international landscape, interweaving ideological and cultural trends, and a complex interplay of social thoughts. In this context, precise inculcation in school ideological and political education in the new era must proactively respond to global changes, firmly uphold the guiding position of Marxism, and take the remarkable achievements of socialism with Chinese characteristics as the content support. It should root itself in the profound foundation of fine traditional Chinese culture, revolutionary culture, and advanced socialist culture, so as to strengthen young students' confidence in the path, theory, system, and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Faced with the collision and integration of diverse ideologies in the global context, precise inculcation should enhance its theoretical depth and persuasive power. It is necessary to thoroughly analyze and respond to international hot issues and ideological trends that concern young students, using Marxist positions, viewpoints, and methods to clarify right from wrong, and guide students to establish a rational cognitive perspective. At the same time, it is essential to innovate communication methods and discourse systems, break the limitations of closed classroom teaching, and expand the dissemination field to the broader social sphere. For example, leveraging professional advantages to carry out public welfare activities such as "portraying portraits for 100 martyrs" and "using AI to help martyrs return home" can enable students to transform from spectators of history into participants in stories, allowing the red gene to be passed down vividly and the light of faith to take root in their hearts.

In the face of the ever-evolving global situation, precise inculcation must also keep pace with the times and continuously optimize its content and forms. It should guide young students to view China's development and global changes from a broader perspective, establish a sense of international vision and historical mission, and cultivate their ability to shoulder the responsibility of national rejuvenation while adapting to the trend of globalization. By integrating theoretical rigor with practical warmth and combining traditional educational methods with innovative means, precise inculcation can effectively resist the impact of erroneous ideologies, help young students firm up their ideals and beliefs, and grow into qualified builders and successors of socialism who can meet the challenges of the new era.

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