Mechanism of Ideological and Political Education Combined with Curriculum Based on Particle Swarm Optimization Algorithm

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Abstract Creating policy and thought curriculum for colleges and schools are a concrete approach to addressing the debate of major universities and political science in the new era. And it takes time to complete the masterpiece "Surin" in high school. Curriculum development and policy studies are the cornerstone for intellectual and policy education in colleges and universities. It is important and helpful to establish "three teachers" and "fundamental ideological and political education" in colleges and universities. In this article, some of the optimization algorithms were selected and described by the algorithms. It is revised PSO algorithm, specifically to solve algorithm problems. It aims to improve the fast integration and global search capabilities of the algorithm. The algorithms described in this document are used for the design and selection of photovoltaic systems. This will further increase the functionality and cost of the proposed algorithm. This article uses interviews and questions to examine the psychological and political structure of higher education. The survey results show that there are some problems in the construction of the current ideological and political education mechanism in Colleges and universities, such as the imperfect system, the conflict between the concept and behavior of teachers' collaborative education, the lack of students' subject status and weak sense of acquisition, the low evaluation of teachers on the quality of mechanism construction, and the insufficient support for mechanism construction. 87% of the teachers believe that the political literacy of professional teachers needs to be strengthened. The research using particle swarm optimization algorithm has a 25% larger scope and 48% faster operation speed than the traditional method. For this work, we used a particle optimization algorithm. A system of support and promotion has been developed to provide political and financial support for psychological and curricula theory. At the same time, it creates a comprehensive system of commitment to psychology and politics courses.

Index Terms Ideological and Political Courses, Collaborative Education, Particle Swarm Algorithm, Mechanism Research.

I. Introduction

The whole process of tertiary learning is fundamentally a combination of people and talent. The philosophy of higher education requires us to focus on both moral character and skills in the development of our students. They are two aspects of the same thing. At present, in the higher educational establishment in China, nurturing the soul and educating people mainly refers to the teaching of intellectual and technical theories. With the rapid development and improvement of society, ideological and political theory focuses on moral education, should be properly introduced at the junior and senior secondary levels. The teaching function of other disciplines and specialised courses should be fully utilised to promote the combination of value orientation and knowledge transfer, and to enhance the teaching power of ideological and political courses and other courses. This is a strategic measure in the reform of higher education and education, aiming to promote the provision of thought and government education courses in a comprehensive manner and to establish a mechanism for ideological and political education in universities. Its main task is to fully concentrate the educational capabilities of all aspects. It forms an educational pattern of all parties' efforts and coordinated development, and enhances the effectiveness of "three complete education" in Colleges and universities. At present, the construction of ideological, political and educational mechanism in university courses has made initial progress, but in practice, it is relatively weak and there is no cooperative participation of all parties in the Bureau of Education Personality. With regard to the construction of ideological, political and educational mechanism in colleges and universities, many colleges and universities have not correctly recognized its essence, and it is difficult to explore the path of mechanism

construction. Under this background, it is of great epochal value and practical significance to study the construction of ideological, political and educational mechanism in colleges and universities.

Particle optimization has been an old topic since it was proposed. Its core idea is to select one or a set of optimal solutions from a limited or infinite number of solutions when solving problems under certain constraints. In real life, optimization issues involve all areas of our lives. For example, in engineering production, how to configure the parameters and use the limited resources reasonably so that the limited resources can be well scheduled in the production process. It minimizes costs and ensures high quality of products, thus achieving the best economic results. In urban construction planning, how to rationally arrange factories, schools, stores, hospitals, households and so on in the urban circle to facilitate the needs of the people. There are many other problems such as these in various fields. Particle optimization is the way to solve these problems, so a large number of scientists are committed to the exploration and research of optimization problems. Previously, particle optimization has been a hot topic in modern algebra. In this paper, we will use the particle swarm optimization algorithm to study the ideological and political course and ideological and political education mechanism.

Its value orientation is essentially consistent with the ideological and political education theory courses, which play a role in shaping the soul and educating people in higher education. The construction of ideological, political and educational mechanism of courses aims at excavating and stimulating the educational functions of professional courses from the education of cultivating morality and cultivating people. The significance of this mechanism is to further explore the educational and ideological elements of professional courses. Therefore, the construction of ideological, political and educational mechanism in colleges and universities has a unique position and role in the cultivation of new people in the Chinese era.

II. Related Work

The mechanisms of the relationship between ideological and political education and the school curriculum have also been much studied by experts around the world. According to Chun, he thought traditional ideological and political education has its own unique form. The educational content is partly theoretical, the educational environment is mainly a unidirectional exchange, and the mechanisms of education lack interaction and make it difficult to engage modern people [1]. In his study, Dai T proposed the use of probability distributions to fully describe the potential of ideological and political education. He developed a new model of spatial distribution optimisation to ensure equality of educational opportunities within the maximum distance and capacity constraints between universities[2]. Yinxiang Z presented a social media approach to students' intellectual and social science training. The effectiveness of public opinion was also studied. The results show that the effectiveness of opinion in ideological and social media in political education can guide students' behaviour[3]. However, the traditional way of studying the mechanism of intellectual political training is less accurate and more efficient, so we used a swarm of particles algorithm of heat in order to improve it.

Thermal optimisation of particle paradises is fast and accurate, as it has already been proven in engineering studies. Tharwat A introduced a new chaotic particle swarm optimization algorithm to optimize the control points of Bézier curves. It selected the smoothest path that minimizes the total distance between the origin and the target point [4]. Tang Y found the best combination of parameters to minimise the objective function. Particle swarm optimization (PSO) is used to optimize the objective function [5] in particle swarm cooperation and evolution. Gong Y J believed that social learning in particle swarm optimization (PSO) improves collective efficiency, and individual progress in genetic algorithm (GA) improves overall efficiency [6]. Yong Z presented a chaos optimization algorithm in binary particle swarm optimization. He proposed a chaotic BPSO. By applying chaotic search method in chaotic optimization algorithm, he improved the search efficiency of BPSO [7]. However, the aforementioned studies are very few, so they are not validated.

III. Particle Swarm Optimization

Research in ideological and political courses contains a large number of students and teachers'statistics, and the amount of data involved is too large. In this paper, the traditional methods can not be used for accurate statistics. Incomplete and inaccurate data will have a great impact on the subsequent research mechanism of education. So we used the particle swarm optimization algorithm to do data statistics on Ideological and political courses at Culture Week. The particle swarm optimization algorithm can effectively process and classify large amounts of data. The experiment will aim to study the algorithms suitable for the ideological and political courses. It improves and chooses particle swarm optimization to obtain a particle swarm algorithm [8] suitable for the study in this paper.

III. A. Overview of Optimization Methods

The class of optimization algorithms includes the particle family optimization algorithm, the quantum particle family optimization algorithm and the wolf pack optimization algorithm. These algorithms are always based on optimization methods. Therefore, we will first give a brief overview of the optimization methods and then present the principle and implementation of the traditional particle family optimization algorithm. The algorithm's formulas, parameters, iteration process and convergence are described in detail, and various improvement strategies and experimental results are discussed[9].

Optimization has become a very broad term, and the concept of optimization exists in almost all fields. With the development of system science and the needs of various fields, optimization technology has been applied to many different industries. Leaders also need to apply optimization methods in the design of decision plans, which can be integrated into the optimal plan. Optimizing methods are also needed in complex areas such as power systems and flight systems. The advent of optimization technology has been significantly improved in many practical applications [10]. People solve optimization problems in different forms, and for the same problem, the solutions have different effects. For example, some methods are suitable for solving local solutions, while others are suitable for solving global solutions. How to obtain a good convergence and have a global optimal solution is the focus of current researchers[11]. Of course, swarm intelligence optimization algorithm is also one of the optimization methods to solve this kind of problem [12]. The optimization problem is expressed as:

$$\min f(x), s.t = a_i(x) \le 0, i = 1,...m \tag{1}$$

$$\min f(x), s.t = b_j(x) = 0, j = 1,...m \tag{2}$$

$$\min f(x), s.t = x \in X \tag{3}$$

f(x) represents the objective function; X is a possible field; Ai(x), bi(x) are constraint functions.

III. B. Origin and Principle of Particle Swarm Optimization

PSO optimization algorithms were initially inspired by the lifestyle of birds, fish, etc. [13]. The specific design steps of the PSO algorithm and the detailed pseudocode of the algorithm are shown in Figure 1 below[14]:

$$v_{ij}(t+1) = w * v_{ij}(t) + c_1 \tag{4}$$

$$r_1 * (pbest_{ij}(t)) + c_2 \tag{5}$$

$$r_2 * (gbest_j(t) - x_{ij}(t)) \tag{6}$$

$$x_{ij}(t+1) = x_{ij}(t) + v_{ij}(t+1) \tag{7}$$

The improved particle swarm clustering algorithm uses AP method to get the centers of a group of clusters that satisfy the number of clusters. When using AP algorithm to find the cluster centers, in order to get the cluster centers that satisfy the number of clusters, we need to adjust the P value for different datasets until we get the correct number of clusters. It then records the cluster centers [15] obtained by the AP algorithm. When the particle swarm is initialized, the obtained cluster center is assigned to a particle as its initial position value. The velocity value of this particle also needs to be initialized randomly, and then the velocity and location of the remaining particles are initialized randomly. It finally completes clustering [16] by running the remaining steps of the basic particle swarm. The steps of the improved particle swarm clustering algorithm based on affine propagation can be summarized as shown in Figure 2 [17]:

In this algorithm, a new concept is added, that is, a probability is generated for each particle. In the iteration process of the algorithm, the particle will judge which region it is in based on its probability, and then hybridize the particles in the same region to produce a new generation of particles called the descendant particle [18]. To keep the total number of particles in the population constant, the hybridized offspring will replace the original parent. The formula for updating the velocity and position of the descendant particles is as follows:

$$child2(v) = \frac{parent1(v) + parent2(v)}{|paernt1(v) + parent2(v)|} * |parent1(v)| \tag{8}$$

$$child2(v) = \frac{parent1(v) + parent2(v)}{|paernt1(v) + parent2(v)|} * |parent2(v)| \tag{9}$$

$$child1(x) = p * parent1(x) + (1-p) * parent2(x) \qquad (10)$$

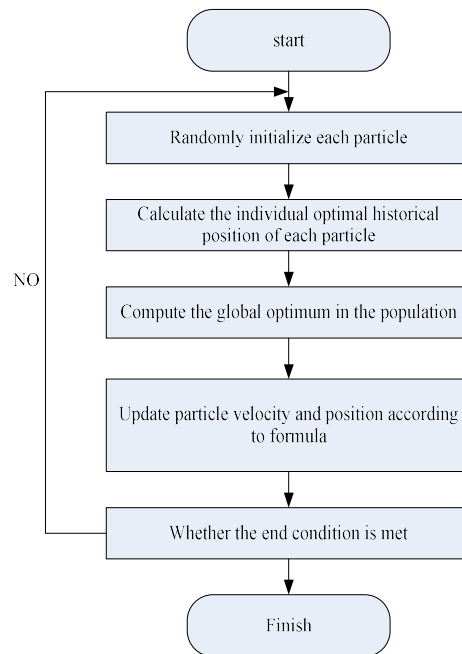$$child2(x) = p * parent2(x) + (1-p) * parent1(x) \qquad (11)$$

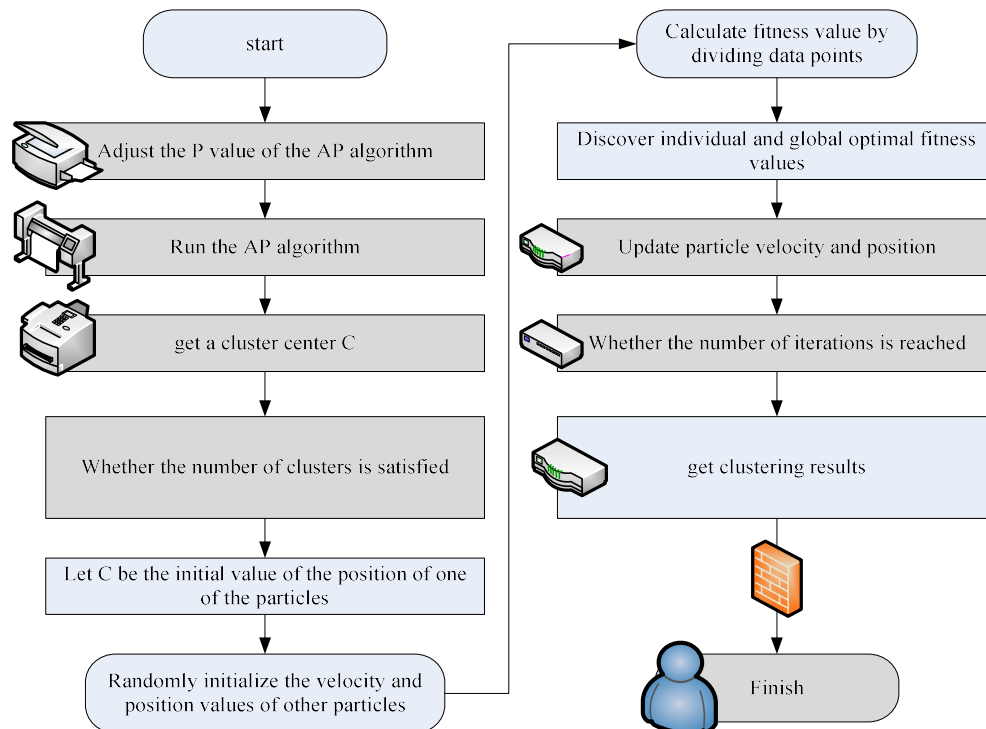Figure 1: Flowchart of the PSO optimization algorithm

Figure 2: Flow chart of the improved particle swarm clustering algorithm based on AP

The flow chart for particle i specific selection is shown in Figure 3 below.
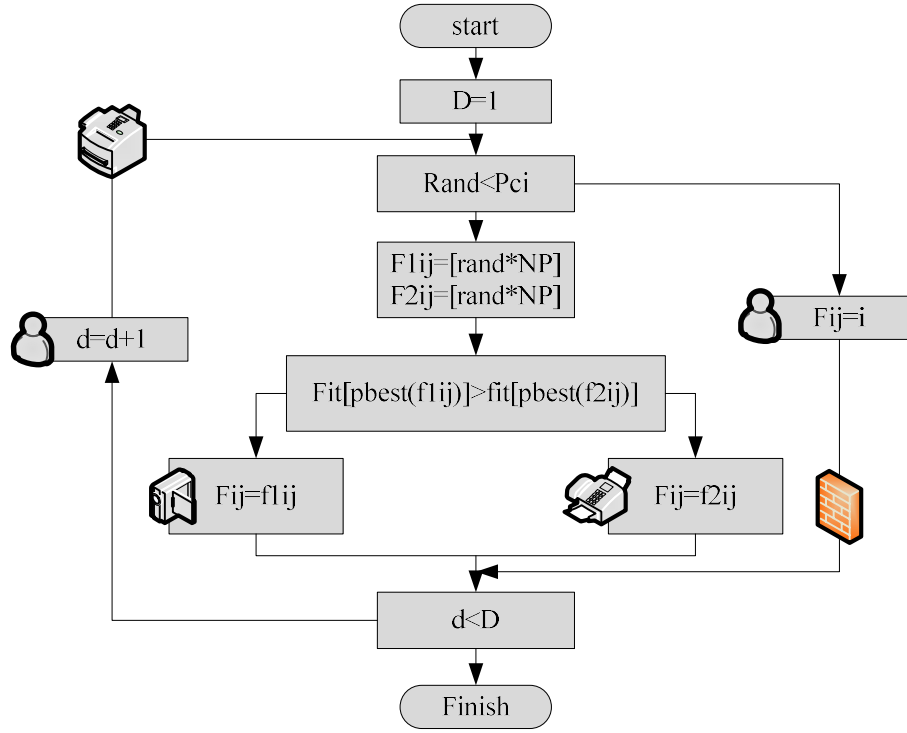
Figure 3: Particle I selection strategy diagram

From the above figure, it can be seen that particles learn from different dimensions during the update process. It is not limited to nearby particles, expanding the search range and greatly improving the diversity of the population. A cooperative particle swarm optimization algorithm is presented in this paper. The main idea of the algorithm is to select K different particle swarms. It then allows the K particle swarms to continuously search in D-dimensional space, dividing the K independent particles into K1 and K2 populations, setting K1=D mod K and K2=K-(D mod K), both of which have D/K dimensions. In each iteration, the particle swarms are independent updates and do not share information with each other [19]. This change makes the particle more efficient to improve the convergence accuracy, and it is easier to jump out of the local optimal point than the traditional PSO algorithm. Its specific pseudocode flowchart is as follows[20]:

$$b(j,z) = (P_1 \cdot y,...,P_{j-1} \cdot y, z, P_{j+1} \cdot y,...,P_K \cdot y) \tag{12}$$

$$K_1 = D \bmod K \tag{13}$$

$$K_2 = K - (D \bmod K) \tag{14}$$

$$InitializeK_1 \left[D / K \right] - \dim ensional PSO, P_j, j \in \left[1...K_1 \right] \tag{15}$$

$$InitializeK_2 \left[D / K \right] - \dim ensional PSO, P_j, j \in \left[1...K_2 \right] \tag{16}$$

III. C. Test Results of Five Algorithms
For a more intuitive view of the convergence effect of particles, the iteration process of the five algorithms under different test functions is shown in Table 1, Table2, Figure 4 and Figure 5 below:

Table 1: Average values of five algorithms in 10 dimensions

Name	PSO	QPSO	GWO	CLPSO	CPSO
Sumsquares	7.57e-25	3.56e-68	9.42e-130	1.79e-10	2.6e-72
Sphere	2.72e-24	5.26e-72	8.22e-132	9.37e-12	1.67e-72
Levy	-2.07e+03	-2.042+20	8.226e-132	5.05e+02	-2.07e+02
Ackley	5.50e-26	4.71e-32	0.39e-02	4.3e-12	4.71e-32
Schwefel	-1.76e+04	-3.54e+03	-2.82e+03	-4.18e+03	-4.16e+03

Table 2: Average values of five algorithms in 30 dimensions

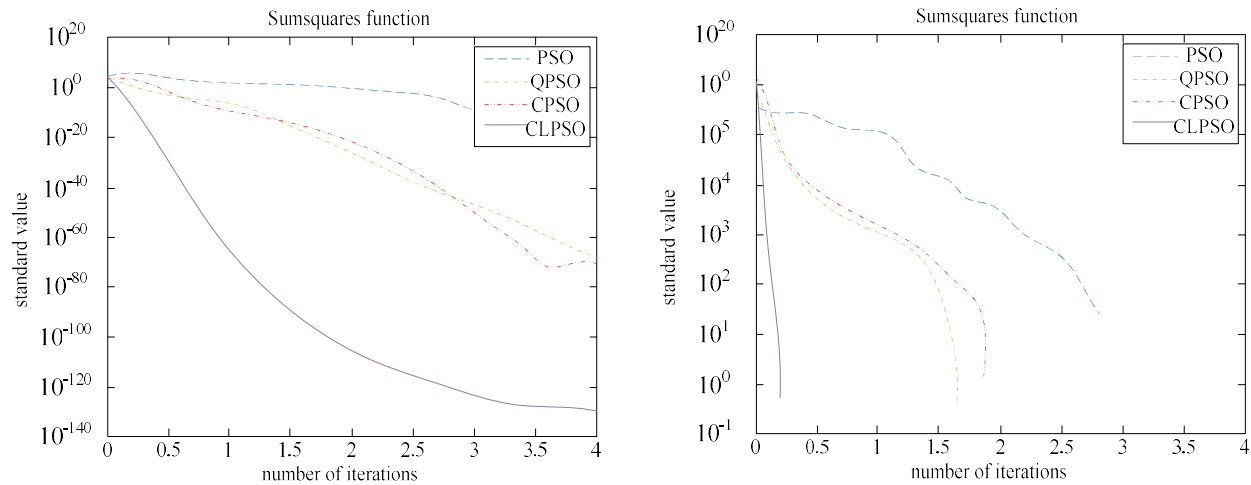| Name	PSO	QPSO	GWO	CLPSO	CPSO
Sumsquares	3.86e-29	7.73e-69	0	3.32e-18	1.02e-97
Sphere	1.18e-31	4.38e-73	2.00e-323	3.17e-19	5.22e-100
Levy	2.01e+03	-3.59e-03	-1.81e-02	1.257e+03	-2.85e+03
Ackley	0.41e-01	1.57e-32	0.15e-01	1.14e-20	0.02e-01
Schwelfel	-3.74e+04	-1.00e+04	-6.33e+03	-1.25e+04	-1.20e+04

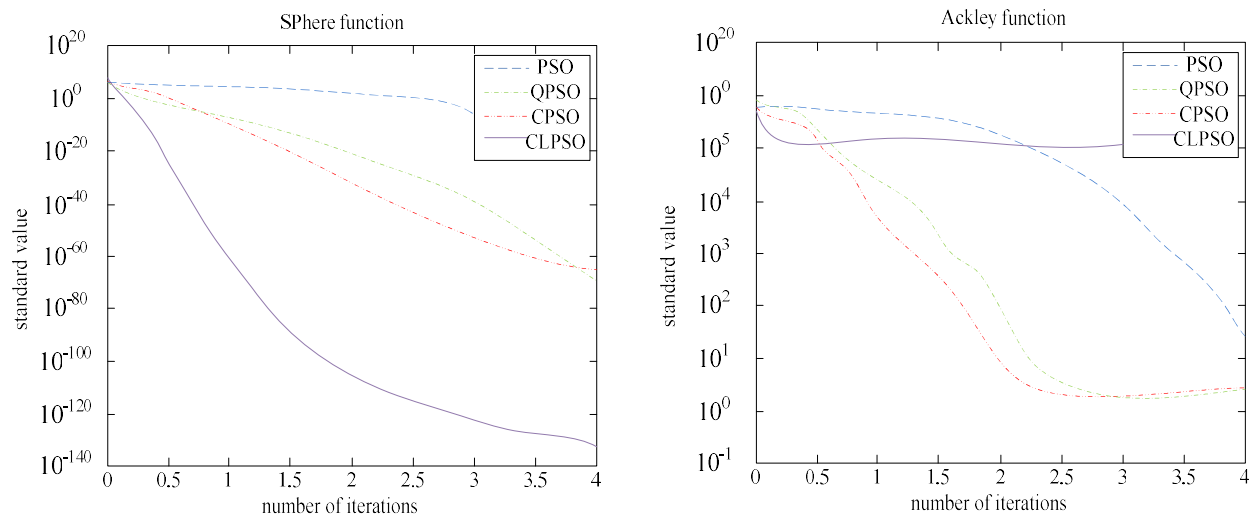Figure 4: Sumsquares function and Levy function

Figure 5: Sphere function and Ackley function

In this paper, the origin and principle of particles are described in detail, and on this basis, the evolution formula of particles is analyzed in depth. There are three important information contained in the iteration formula of a particle: the "memory part" of the particle is expressed as the velocity and position of the particle before it inherits. The "self-perception" part of a particle means that the particle is affected by its own flight experience. The "social cognitive part" of a particle means that the particle is affected by the flight experience of all particles in the population. The optimization of particle swarm depends on the improvement of these three parts. Below are some improved optimisation algorithms for particle swarm milling. These algorithms add new features to the original particle swarm optimisation algorithm. They address the problem that the particle swarm optimisation algorithm usually leads to a local optimum with maximum performance. In this paper, quantum particle swarm and lens

thermal swarm optimization algorithms are presented in detail. The aim is to enable the improvement of the particle swarm optimization algorithm.

III. D. Chaotic Quantum Particle Swarm Optimization and Application to MPPT

According to the output characteristics of photovoltaic array, traditional algorithms will lose their effectiveness when the environment temperature and light intensity of photovoltaic power generation system change abruptly or shade occurs. It makes the output power of the system fall into the local optimal state, which causes the energy loss of the whole system. Based on this situation, chaotic search is introduced into the traditional QPSO optimization calculation model to avoid the system falling into the local optimal trap and reducing the search speed. This algorithm is called Chaos Search Quantum Particle Swarm Optimization. In order to improve the search performance of PSO and QPSO, this section introduces the idea of chaos optimization into PSO and QPSO optimization algorithms. Using the traversal and randomness of chaos, the algorithm adds a Logistic distribution function to the QPSO algorithm to search for the target solution. It enhances the global search ability of the algorithm, and makes the proposed LQPSO algorithm converge faster than the QPSO algorithm while guaranteeing certain search accuracy, as shown in Figure 6.
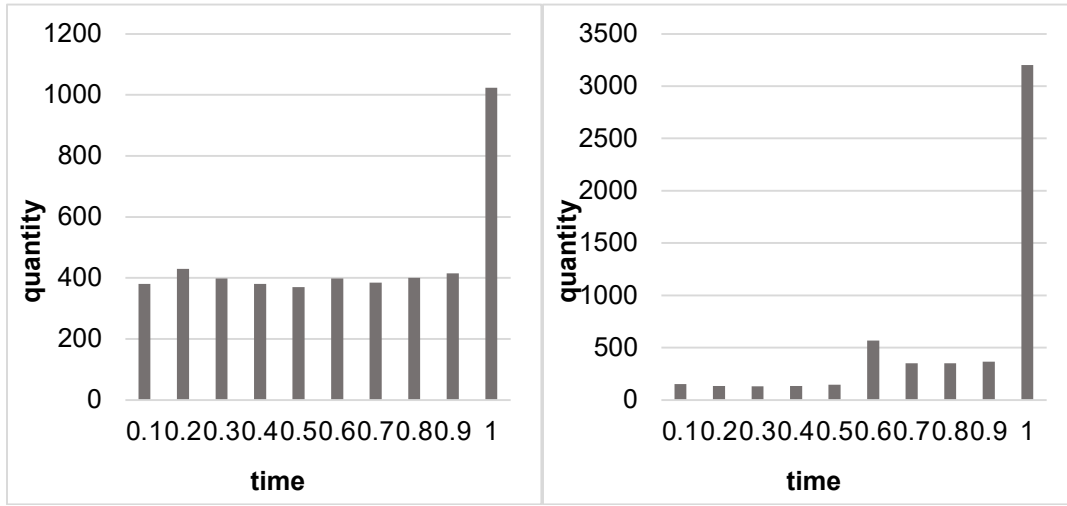

Figure 6: Standard dSine Function Distribution Plot and Improved dSine Function Distribution Plot

The following changes are made in the evolution formula of the QPSO algorithm, in which the LN distribution is replaced by a new distribution function as follows:

$$y = \frac{1}{4} * u * (1 - u) \tag{17}$$

$$x_i(t+1) = p_i(t) \pm \beta \left| mbest - x_i(t) \right| * \left(\frac{1}{4 * u * (1 - u)} \right) \tag{18}$$

$$y - \sin(\pi \cdot \sin(\frac{1}{\pi \cdot u})) \tag{19}$$

$$x_i(t+1) = p_i(t) \pm \beta \cdot \left| mbest - x_i(t) \right| \cdot \sin(\pi \cdot \sin(\frac{1}{\pi \cdot u})) \tag{20}$$

To ensure the fairness of several algorithms, this section sets the population size of all algorithms to 40, and the maximum number of iterations to 1000, 3000, 5000, corresponding to 10, 20, 30 dimensions, respectively. The algorithm presented in this paper is represented in bold form. The mean and variance of the results after 5 runs of all the algorithms are recorded experimentally, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Mean and variance of several algorithms in dimension D=10

		f1	f2	f3	f4	f5
PSO	average value	5.57e-25	8.63e-25	5.83e-44	1.45e-48	4.97e-15
	variance	1.10e-24	2.10e-24	1.67e-43	3.11e-48	1.27e-14
QPSO	average value	1.78e-68	8.34e-69	2.48e-90	1.03e-109	0
	variance	5.63e-68	2.03e-68	7.85e-96	3.25e-109	0
DE	average value	1.93e-49	6.06e-48	3.18e-100	1.11e-90	0
	variance	2.63e-49	1.61e-47	5.80e-100	2.86e-90	0
SPSO	average value	1.55e-50	1.36e-49	8.88e-85	8.02e-90	7.19e-02
	variance	4.90e-50	4.17e-49	2.52e-84	1.72e-89	1.91e-01
LPSO	average value	4.71e-61	2.99e-60	4.42e-94	1.07e-97	2.65e-02
	variance	1.19e-60	9.36e-60	1.34e-93	3.38e-97	8.29e-05
SQPSO	average value	1.69e-130	1.09e-131	4.95e-262	2.26e-230	0
	variance	5.04e-130	1.77e-131	0	0	0
LQPSO	average value	2.98e-149	1.11e-152	1.62e-303	2.00e-271	0
	variance	8.92e-149	1.90e-152	0	0	0

IV. Empirical Construction of Ideological, Political and Educational Mechanism in College Courses

Creating ideological, political and educational mechanisms in the university curriculum is a systematic project. To understand the problem correctly in the mechanistic process, empirical research is needed to find the universal problem. This article uses a set of questionnaires and interviews to provide an experimental study on the issue of managing ideological, political and educational mechanisms in technical and institutional schools. This paper describes the main problem and the underlying reasons for providing reliable support and evidence to provide a solution.

The interview questions were divided into six questions, and a total of six respondents selected two people from each group. The questionnaire was divided into 2 types according to different groups, namely the student model and the teacher model. The teacher questionnaire consisted of 20 questions and 922 questionnaires were sent electronically. The questionnaires received were 922 questionnaires, 922 valid. The accuracy of the questionnaire is 100% 13 questions that have been created for the student questionnaire. In addition, 949 questionnaires were sent electronically. The questionnaires received were 949 questionnaires, of which 949 were valid. The actual level of the questionnaires collected is 100%. Important details on the topic of teacher and student questionnaires are shown in Tables 4 and 5.

Table 4: Basic information of students surveyed

basic situation	project	Frequency	frequency
gender	male	422	44.47%
	Female	527	55.53%
Education	College students	72	7.59%
	Undergraduate	721	77.97%
	Postgraduate	145	15.6%
	PhD student	8	0.84%
types of school	top university	702	4.64%
	first-class discipline	151	7.17%
	General undergraduate	5	82.119%
	Higher vocational	81	6.01%
Professional category	Polytechnic	44	52.79%
	social science	68	18.55%
	Humanities	780	20.86%
	Art	57	7.8%

Table 5: Basic information of teachers surveyed

basic situation	project	Frequency	frequency
post	Professional course teacher	256	27.77
	Ideological and Political Course Teacher	406	44.03
	management staff	140	15.18
	counselor	120	13.02
Teaching age	0-5	456	49.46
	6-10	144	15.62
	11-15	96	10.41
	16-20	72	7.81
	20+ years	154	16.7
job title	teaching assistant	261	28.31
	lecturer	313	33.95
	Associate Professor	136	14.75
	professor	98	10.63
other		114	12.56

Analyzing information from online interviews and surveys, this article summarizes the key issues that need to be addressed in developing a theoretical, political, or educational approach to university courses. An in-depth analysis of the causes of this problem is aimed at developing a theoretical, political and educational approach to teaching. According to the respondents, university courses do not have a perfect ideological system of theoretical, political and educational methods. The main manifestation is the lack of basic ideas ц the confusion of related ideas. The interlocutors, on the one hand, believed that the main ideology of ideological-political educational programs was not created in universities and colleges, which led to the impossibility of creating a complete ideological system of ideological curricula and political educational systems. This is an inevitable challenge to the integrity of the theoretical system of ideological education mechanisms and curricula. In order to build a complete theoretical system of ideology, policy and curriculum, it is necessary to clearly define the main ideology, to solve the first problem of building an ideological system. On the other hand, the interlocutors think that the ideological, political and educational methods of building an ideological system in universities and colleges, in addition to the main ones, depend on many related theories. This makes it even more difficult to differentiate ideas that are useful for building an ideological system. In a survey, 83% of teachers said there was a mismatch between the integration of ideological "political elements into the vocational training process", with only 10% saying it was a conflict and 7% saying it was ambiguous, as shown in the Figure 7.

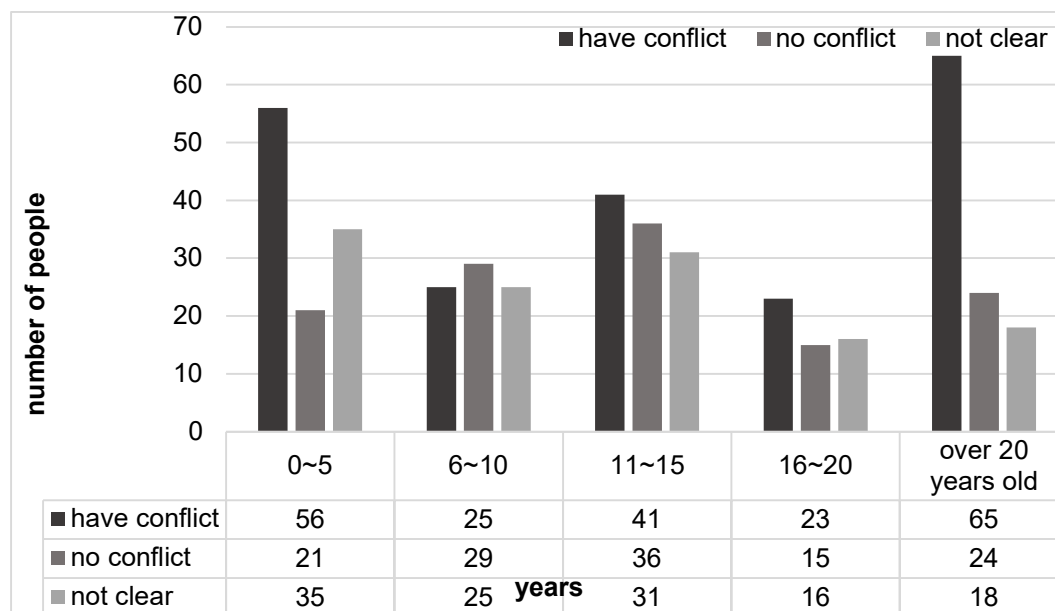|	0~5	6~10	11~15	16~20	over 20 years old
have conflict	56	25	41	23	65
no conflict	21	29	36	15	24
not clear	35	25	31	16	18

Figure 7: Data graph of the survey data on whether there is conflict in the integration of ideological and political elements into the teaching of professional courses

As for students' evaluation of teachers' Ideological and political teaching ability, although 63% think it is strong, 23% of students think that teachers' teaching ability in this aspect is relatively weak, as shown in Figure 8.
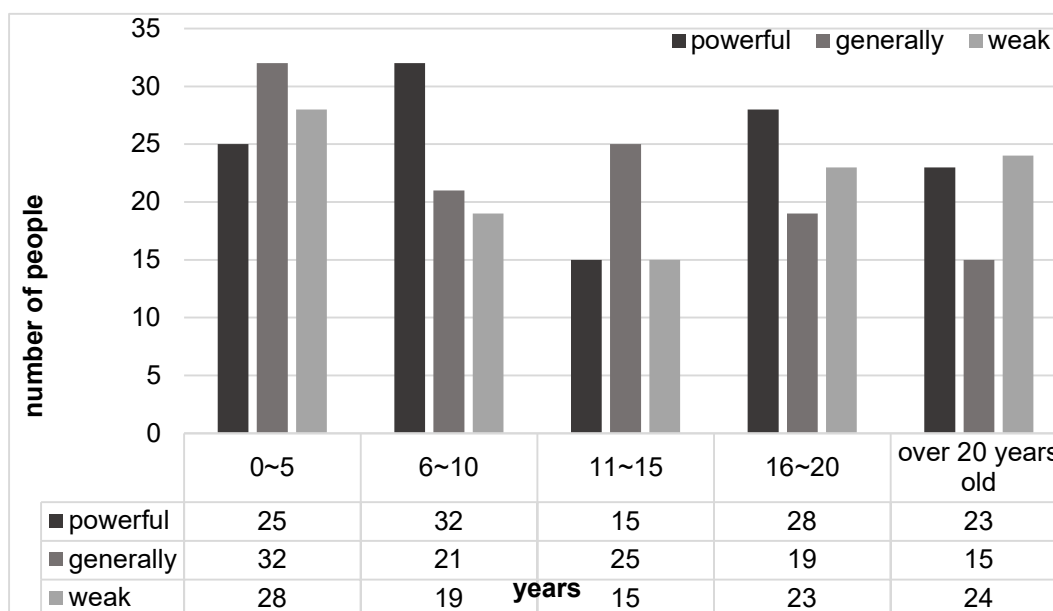
	0~5	6~10	11~15	16~20	over 20 years old
powerful	25	32	15	28	23
generally	32	21	25	19	15
weak	28	19	15	23	24

Figure 8: Survey data map of students' evaluation of teachers' ideological and political teaching abilities

Lack of competent, understanding, motivated and skilled teachers has hampered the analysis of ideas and political issues. For educators, pedagogical training should be part of a theoretical course in the study of thought and law, not about the employer. Moreover, they feel that they have nothing to do with their professionalism. Theoretical and compulsory education is compelled to enter the teaching of a variety of trades in order to build the ideological and educational system in colleges and universities, which will lead to professional disputes between teaching faculty teachers. As adult educators, some educators are happy with the current situation and do not want to stop the change to be in line with change, skills and to promote intellectual and legal education. Disputes of this kind can be interpreted as human conflict caused by human instability. In addition, some subject teachers want to incorporate psychological and legal concepts into the curriculum and incorporate practical teaching lessons, but lack appropriate training and training. It did not find the right path and the way. Senior officials are responsible for setting the ideological and policy framework for university studies. It takes skilled teachers to change their mindset and teaching methods, but they do not tell skilled teachers "how to change", this often affects the teaching skills of psychologists and lawmakers.

These are the challenges of learning the professional courses. For example, physics, chemistry, mathematics, geography, history, and other core courses do not include abstract emotional issues in terms of professional qualities. It is definite and true scientific knowledge. The ideological and political contents are different, although based on a specific Marxist theory. However, the issues of the development of human morality, the theory of value, patriotism and awareness of social responsibility theory are more abstract, not relevant to the teaching content of professional courses. That is, these abstract content is masked as professional content. Vocational educators teach clear and concrete professional knowledge over a long period of time, which is easy to overlook or even not realize that there are ideological and political factors hidden in the contents of vocational education. In the concept of most educators, the concept of professional content representation is deeply rooted. Professional course teachers find it difficult to integrate the abstract content of the ideological and political course into the concrete content of the professional course in both subjective and objective aspects. The existence of this contradiction causes teachers to lose teaching methods. It still uses the old method and method of teaching, so it is unable to integrate abstract ideological and political elements into the concrete process of teaching professional knowledge.

V. Discussion

Colleges have different levels of development for different degrees and grades. For technical colleges and universities, which have favorable conditions for development, in order to create better conditions for the development of theoretical and political educational methods in the curriculum, it is important that theoretical and political educational methods in technical schools be strengthened. Relying on compulsory policy and leadership, it

promotes theoretical and political education curriculum to ensure the establishment of all academies and universities across the country.

With regard to the need to build theoretical and curriculum policy-making mechanisms, universities and colleges with little or no development are not involved in building theoretical and political curriculum formation mechanisms. This Skills Curriculum involves, first, leaders, educators and researchers in the formulation of theoretical and political teaching methods of educational programs. It is difficult to ensure the effective quality of ideological and political educational methods. In order to address the problem of developing specialized skills in the methods of ideological and political construction in the curriculum, it is necessary to formulate appropriate policies in accordance with the specific situation of these technical schools and universities. First, the theoretical and political formulation policy formulation of the curriculum contains general content from the macro level to ensure the correct organization of the theoretical and political formulation methodology in the higher education and tertiary curriculum. Second, solid and targeted policies should be formulated based on the requirements for establishing and developing mechanisms for the ideological and political formation of college and university curricula in different regions. In fact, these policies are used to meet the lack of favorable conditions for development in colleges and universities and to attract higher levels of talent. Based on specific experience, we can create mechanisms to nurture talent. Recognizing professional needs and policy-related skills, we can provide professional guidance to colleges and universities that are struggling to build theoretical and political teaching methods in their curriculum. The continuity of administrative trends in different colleges and universities depends on the effectiveness of the formation of theoretical and political methods of teaching curriculum. In order to strengthen the initiative and motivation of group participants, it is possible to create favorable conditions for the future, work and treatment of group participants, as they can establish an ideological and political education method in the curriculum.

In an effort to curb religious education in the field of study, many colleges and universities have stated that many subjects are incomplete or inadequate. In this case, not everyone had to start a seminary with a group of academics. To spark this love, it is clear that listening to a card is even harder. We have to focus on that curriculum and the curriculum. Ideally, we do not want to miss out on the ongoing rewards of promoting development tools to build leadership management at the university. For example, progress is being made in colleges and universities to improve the level of knowledge offered by the school, the course, which the school builds from research organizations to the curriculum, it is to create an online platform and all online for information changes in curriculum learning and teaching curriculum. In practice, it can be used to create a valuable and improved building course in different schools, and a support program can be encouraging. It is said the level of financial assistance should come from the education certificate. It will not only provide selected development infrastructure for university programs and development, but also regional economic leadership. With the aim of improving the financial outcomes and working conditions of the school, the student gift will be returned with the goal of higher authority in building a religious education in the first grade, earning a non-primary reward.

The construction of the ideological and political education mechanism in colleges and universities must be formulated, planned and implemented by people. Therefore, the training of relevant personnel cannot be reduced, and corresponding training must be carried out to the managers and teachers of colleges and universities with low quality of curriculum ideological and political education mechanism construction. In the specific operation, from the top-level design and promulgation of relevant regulations, college teachers of different levels and categories conduct regular visits and exchanges on the construction of the curriculum ideological and political education mechanism. It provides strategic compliance and guarantee for improving teachers' awareness and ability of ideological and political education in curriculum. At the same time, it stipulates mandatory requirements for teachers of all courses to carry out strict curriculum ideological and political education training, and the training methods can be carried out in and out of school. It will implement specific training work to the system level. It provides policy and institutional guarantees for the quality of the construction of the ideological and political education mechanism and the quality of the talent team in colleges and universities.

VI. Conclusion

The actual situation in the development of ideological and political education in China is the formation of a methodology for the study of ideas and policies in university classes. This is a concrete step in the field of theoretical education reform and innovation in universities and universities. The educational capabilities of each course should be fully utilized to train newcomers. The formation of socialism in modern China is actually in the theoretical and political methodologies of university textbooks. The application of theoretical and political methodologies in the curriculum must be in line with the basic ethical and social rules. Theoretical and political research should improve the quality of teachers, while at the same time adapting this approach for overall teacher development according to the specific conditions of individual universities and universities. It should organizes and

manages education management, teacher quality, motivation and evaluation systems. Disputes must be resolved in an appropriate and appropriate manner. Along with the development of ideological and political education methodologies in higher education, this article aims to discuss issues that arise in the development of ideology in higher education and political education methodologies. This article discusses issues related to construction mechanisms and suggests solid solutions to these problems. This article discusses how to optimize particle groups and how to improve them. The principle and evolution formula of basic particle swarm optimization are described in detail. Then, this paper systematically studies the improved PSO algorithm - QPSO algorithm, and puts forward lqpso algorithm according to the problems and shortcomings of the algorithm. It is also substituted into the research on the collaborative education mechanism of Ideological and Political Curriculum and ideological and political curriculum. This paper adheres to the problem orientation. In order to grasp the updated and more accurate data, this paper makes an empirical research. It seeks to put forward targeted opinions by studying the problems existing in the construction of Ideological and political education mechanism in college courses. However, there are still two deficiencies in this paper. In terms of content, the interviewees and respondents are not comprehensive enough, and the scope can continue to expand. Thus, it reflects the heterogeneity between different universities in China and enhances the authenticity and effectiveness of the data. In terms of methods, this paper mainly collects relevant data and data analysis through interviews and questionnaires. It does not further use factor analysis to analyze the primary and secondary reasons for the problems in the construction of Ideological and political education mechanism in colleges and universities.

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