

teaching mode, to cultivate the students' art accomplishment, aesthetic ability, practical ability as the guidance, to improve students' art accomplishment.

Subjects and methods: In this paper, in the process of exploring, the first analysis of traditional fine arts teaching in the classroom teaching content, teaching Methods and teaching ideas of hysteresis, and thus the premise is discussed to improve the quality of art teaching, cultivate students' innovative education of fine arts fine arts accomplishment for the target system, the artistic value of the combination of folk art, artistic appeal, and education function, analysis of the fusion of folk art and modern art education paths.

Results: In the study of folk-art elements, this paper found that folk art elements have the advantages of multiple materials, wide channels, strong appeal and broad base of the masses, and at the same time have distinct regional cultural characteristics and distinct demonstration effect. Especially in art education in primary and secondary schools, folk art elements are walking in multiple fields of real life, and there are diversified integration points and entry points with modern art education, which plays a positive guiding role in cultivating students' art accomplishment, aesthetic ability, practical ability and aesthetic consciousness. Based on this, this paper first explores the integration value of folk-art elements and modern art education in concept and consciousness, that is, the emotional education function, moral appeal, aesthetic connotation and humanistic consciousness of folk-art elements coincide with modern art education ideas. Secondly, on the premise of affirming the modern educational function of folk-art elements, the effective paths of folk-art elements into the fine arts education system are analyzed and discussed.

Conclusions: The folk-art elements into the art education system can not only promote the deep reform and optimization of art teaching innovation, but also promote the reform and development of art classroom teaching model, improve teachers' teaching organization and classroom design ability, promote the change of teachers' art education concept, improve teaching quality and teaching efficiency. By integrating folk art elements into art teaching, students' artistic quality, aesthetic consciousness and aesthetic level are cultivated through enriching teaching resources, expanding teaching channels and optimizing teaching design, so as to promote quality education.

Acknowledgment: Key subject of art science in Shandong province: Research on the Education of Folk Art in Colleges and Universities under the Teaching Mode of "Integration of Production and Education" project number: 201806205.

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TAIJIQUAN COURSE CONSTRUCTION IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES PROMOTES THE PUBLIC PSYCHOLOGY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADITIONAL SPORTS CULTURE

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Background: In the background of diverse cultures of the world, Chinese traditional culture has been developed. As the representative of Chinese traditional sports culture, Taijiquan sets up specialized sports courses in universities, these courses implementation affects Chinese traditional cultural inheritance. In 2010, Wu Ma in the article "Beijing city regular institutions of higher learning Taijiquan course developing status investigation study", took Beijing city regular institutions of higher learning as research objects, carried out Taijiquan course developing status investigation. It went ahead from course contents, organization forms, teaching methods current situations three perspectives, looked for problems that existed in Taijiquan teaching, and combined with relative policies to put forward reasonable suggestions. The article pointed out Taijiquan course that current Beijing Universities set up had guarantee of relative full syllabus in teaching contents aspect, and took 24 styles Taijiquan as main teaching contents. In faculty equipping aspect, all levels of teachers were relative sufficient, in partial universities, proportions of martial artists were also higher that was easy to carry out Taijiquan popularization. In teaching field aspect, Taijiquan event relative sports facilities were constantly improving, nearly 70% students could learn in specialized field, which provided basic guarantee for Taijiquan further popularization.

Subjects and methods: The model establishment purpose is to find out one kind of universities with Taijiquan course better developing in all kinds of universities. From Taijiquan course setting up conditions, professional teachers proportions status, course instructing teachers' non-professional degrees these three aspects, it makes evaluation on first-tier universities, second-tier universities, third-tier universities and specialized colleges.

Study design: Universities put emphasis on cultivation of traditional concept culture, when setting up

sports courses; they will focus on martial arts, Taijiquan and other Chinese traditional sports events to let students to better understand Chinese culture. However, Taijiquan course development level in all kinds of universities is not the same. The paper takes Beijing city nineteen different types of universities as examples, from the perspectives of Taijiquan course setting status professional teachers' proportions and non-professional teachers' proportions, utilizes AHP method to research on Taijiquan course developing conditions. Universities types include first-tier universities, second-tier universities, third-tier universities and specialized colleges these four types. Research results shows that Taijiquan course best development universities are first-tier universities, secondly is second-tier universities. Thereupon, it indicates Taijiquan course developing conditions are related to universities strength.

Methods of statistical analysis: Table 1 data is from the article "Beijing city regular institutions of higher learning Taijiquan course developing conditions investigation study". From Table 1 data, we can learn that every university emphasis on Taijiquan course is different. Some universities regard Taijiquan as elective course, some universities even have not set up Taijiquan course. In general, Taijiquan course professional instructing teachers are martial arts teachers. More martial arts teachers in schools show that instruction of Taijiquan course is more professional. Due to every university student are more, professional teachers are not enough to teach students, non-professional teachers take over classes occur in universities. Number of martial arts teachers are not much, so proportion of Taijiquan instructing teachers gets higher shows that universities Taijiquan teaching is quite non-professional.

Tables 1. Taijiquan curriculum setting status

Name of universities	Haven't set up	Compulsory	Elective	Type
Beijing Institute of Technology		Yes		First-tier
Beijing University of Chemical Technology		Yes		First-tier
Tsinghua University		Yes		First-tier
Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics		Yes		First-tier
Renmin University of China		Yes		First-tier
Beijing architectural engineering institute		Yes		Second-tier
Beijing Union of University		Yes		Second-tier
Capital Normal University		Yes		Second-tier
Beijing Institute of Graphic Communication		Yes		Second-tier
SG Institute of Technology		Yes		Second-tier
Capital Normal University's Cod Academy	Yes			Third-tier
Beijing Technology and Business University's Carnival Academy			Yes	Third-tier
Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications' century college	Yes			Third-tier
Beijing University of Technology's Geng-Dan Academy	Yes			Third-tier
Beijing Information Technology Institute		Yes		Specialized
Beijing Institute of Business and Technology	Yes			Specialized
Beijing transportation vocational and technical college	Yes			Specialized
Beijing professional business institute			Yes	Specialized
Beijing Huijia vocational institute			Yes	Specialized

Conclusions: The paper applies AHP method into problems that study Taijiquan course developing conditions, obtained results has certain rationality that conforms to real life. Taiji event is an important part in Chinese traditional historical sports culture, due to it owns unique expression and good fitness efficacy. It enjoys great prestige in the world. Development of Taijiquan course not only can advocate Chinese traditional culture, but also can promote contemporary universities students physical and psychological development. All universities in the country should positively learn from first-tier excellent universities to their own Taijiquan courses development.

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ANALYSIS OF THE LOGICAL PATH OF MARXISM SINICIZATION UNDER THE MECHANISM OF SOCIAL ADAPTATION PROMOTION

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Background: The development of the Sinicization of Marxism is based on the basic national conditions, not only according to the current situation, but also according to the tradition of history and culture, according to the lifestyle of our people, language habits and so on. Through a series of revolutions and construction practices, Marxism has been developed in harmony with China's reality. Lenin once pointed out that the Marxist theory has provided only the general guiding principle, specifically, the application of these principles differed from France in Britain, from Germany in France, and from Russia in Germany. Lenin's passage shows that Marxism plays a different guiding role in different countries, when we study the Sinicization of Marxism, we must integrate Marxism with the specific local customs and conditions, specific circumstances and specific characteristics in our country instead of just one-sidedly staying in the theoretical scope and neglecting the actual situation. Only in this way can we make new progress in the study of the Sinicization of Marxism.

Study design: This paper makes an in-depth analysis of the logic path of the Sinicization of Marxism, and points out that in the current complicated international and domestic environment, we should firmly grasp the spiritual banner of Marxism, continue to promote the integration of Marxism with the actual conditions in China, find a new path for the construction of our socialism and provide guarantee for the country's long-term peace and stability.

Subjects and methods: The criticism of the Sinicization of Marxism is an important link in the analysis of the logical path of the Sinicization of Marxism. The purpose of criticism is to provide means and promote the construction of the Sinicization of Marxism. Specifically, the criticism of the Sinicization of Marxism refers to criticizing Marxism in light of China's actual conditions and criticizing the actual situation in China with Marxism. There are two levels of criticism. A critical aspect is Marxism's critique of the reality of China, that is, Marxism is used to deal with various problems our country encounters in the process of building socialism so as to promote the development of the entire country. Another level of criticism is the criticism of Marxism from the reality of China, that is, in the face of complex international and domestic environment, how to use Marxism, which part of the guiding ideology should be used to guide practice, how to choose the theoretical idea that meets the national conditions of our country and how to test the effect of solving the problem and so on, these belong to this critical level.

Results: At present, the basic national conditions in our country differ from those of the basic national conditions of decades ago. However, as the spiritual banner of our party and our country, the guiding position of Marxism cannot be shaken. The stability of the guiding status of the party and the state stems from the openness of Marxism itself. How to adapt to today's national conditions and how to promote the development in the current complex environment are issues that China needs to solve in Marxism. In the 19th NPC report, General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that with the emergence of a new era in socialism with Chinese characteristics, the major contradictions in our society have been translated into the contradiction between the growing needs of a better life and unbalanced development of the people. We must realize that the major social contradictions in our country have not changed our judgment on the historical stage in which China's socialism belongs. The basic national conditions in our country, which are still in the midst of the initial stage of socialism and have long remained unchanged, and our country is the largest developing country in the world and its international status has not changed. General Secretary Xi's words made it clear that the major contradictions in our society have now been transformed, but the basic national conditions have not changed. And based on these, the development of Marxism in China must make timely adjustments and find a suitable path for China's current development.

Conclusions: To sum up, the analysis of the logical path of the Sinicization of Marxism in China includes the interpretation of the Sinicization of Marxism, the criticism of the Sinicization of Marxism, and the construction of the Sinicization of Marxism. In these three parts, interpretation is the starting point for the analysis of the entire logic path, criticism is the means, and construction is the purpose. At the same time, we should also realize that interpretation, criticism and construction are mutually reinforcing and mutually supportive. They are indispensable influential factors in promoting the signification of Marxism. Only by merging interpretation, criticism and construction can the actual