Hindawi
Wireless Communications and Mobile Computing
Volume 2023, Article ID 9784974, 1 page
https://doi.org/10.1155/2023/9784974

Retraction

Retracted: Ideological and Political Education Reform Using Mobile Phones as a Carrier in the Context of Artificial Intelligence

Wireless Communications and Mobile Computing

Received 25 July 2023; Accepted 25 July 2023; Published 26 July 2023

This article has been retracted by Hindawi following an investigation undertaken by the publisher [1]. This investigation has uncovered evidence of one or more of the following indicators of systematic manipulation of the publication process:

(1) Discrepancies in scope
(2) Discrepancies in the description of the research reported
(3) Discrepancies between the availability of data and the research described
(4) Inappropriate citations
(5) Incoherent, meaningless and/or irrelevant content included in the article
(6) Peer-review manipulation

The presence of these indicators undermines our confidence in the integrity of the article's content and we cannot, therefore, vouch for its reliability. Please note that this notice is intended solely to alert readers that the content of this article is unreliable. We have not investigated whether authors were aware of or involved in the systematic manipulation of the publication process.

Wiley and Hindawi regrets that the usual quality checks did not identify these issues before publication and have since put additional measures in place to safeguard research integrity.

We wish to credit our own Research Integrity and Research Publishing teams and anonymous and named external researchers and research integrity experts for contributing to this investigation.

The corresponding author, as the representative of all authors, has been given the opportunity to register their agreement or disagreement to this retraction. We have kept a record of any response received.

References

[1] Q. Sun, "Ideological and Political Education Reform Using Mobile Phones as a Carrier in the Context of Artificial Intelligence," *Wireless Communications and Mobile Computing*, vol. 2022, Article ID 5230215, 11 pages, 2022.

Hindawi
Wireless Communications and Mobile Computing
Volume 2022, Article ID 5230215, 11 pages
https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/5230215

Research Article

Ideological and Political Education Reform Using Mobile Phones as a Carrier in the Context of Artificial Intelligence

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Received 10 January 2022; Revised 20 January 2022; Accepted 7 February 2022; Published 28 April 2022

Academic Editor: Narasimhan Venkateswaran

With the rapid development and transformation of the current society, reform in the education system has reached new heights of development. Also, the evaluation of ideological and political education reform using mobile phones as a carrier for artificial intelligence has become increasingly popular and essential. However, there are some problems in the reform process, though it has many advantages overstanding in a row. The concept of mobile phones as a carrier in artificial intelligence- (AI-) based mobile learning includes a complete teaching and learning process through mobile Internet devices. These Internet of Things (IoT) devices can be tablets, smartphones, and e-readers. In the present scenario, learning on a smartphone is still relatively marginal, while learning on computers and tablets is the subject of many experiments and projects in recent years. Many benefits are regularly put forward to promote mobile Internet technology in education, like more interactivity to enrich the learning, like discussion forums, blog spots, e-classrooms, chatrooms, and learning apps. Reading on mobile phones and in the traditional education system (reading books) improves brain activity. As a result, the concept of mobile phones as a carrier in AI (mobile learning) has more advantages than the traditional educational systems. The present research proposes a set of hypotheses that show mobile learning is way more advantageous than the conventional education system. In this research, remote supervision algorithms with wireless communication technology are proposed to perform the reformation of ideological and political education using mobile phones. The proposed algorithm focuses on the accurate delivery of the online courses, and the algorithm is compared with the existing hybrid K-means method, which has provided 5.03% less accuracy than the proposed method.

1. Introduction

Educators throughout the world are working to increase students' ability to learn deeply by changing the way they learn. This is the core goal of education reform. Many elements of deep learning may be recognised, including an emphasis on the uniqueness of each learner as well as the customization of teaching methods to meet their specific learning styles [1]. With the help of digital literacy, we can improve students' learning techniques, embrace core literacy in disciplines, and promote new curriculum reform in ideological and political education (IPE). A few examples of how DL might be applied in ideological and political courses include cooperative learning, improved value recommendations, and instructional situations [2]. Teachers' themes, on the other hand, are frequently superficial and limited, but pseudotopics, on the other hand, are demonstrably inadequate. Students may rely on their classmates to complete an assignment, bypassing the need for advanced thinking training and reducing the learning effect as a result. As a result, students are frequently compelled to sit through extended periods of what appears to be a deadlock rather than actively participating in the conversation [3]. Because of the current issue-based challenge, ideological and political classes in high school are being driven to reassess their activity-based curriculum. It is via the use of DL-focused, issue-based transformation in education that new concepts and techniques are introduced to students. College students were taught about political ideology and ideology-based politics using educational psychology [4]. Students' interest in online ideological and political courses was determined via DL data and other sources, as well as student surveys. This innovative

approach to ideological and political education for university students may have a positive impact on these approaches [5].

With little question, the IPE is here to stay; it has the authority to promote the growth of democratic developers and successors, as well as to play a vital role in the preservation of the existing system. The connection between key technological concerns and health requirements necessitates that IPL designers keep this connection in mind while designing and listening to the audience [6]. Rather than focusing on the traditional roles of ideological education and political development, this study considers a new perspective and the highest level of decision-making authority in order to identify the purpose of intellectual and social learning in terms that are based on empirical and ethical approaches to the relationships between ideological and political learning in order to identify the purpose of intellectual and social learning in terms that are based on the relationships between ideological and political learning [7]. The concept of circular human progress has been at the center of both academic and social debate for quite some time. The variety and egalitarianism that have characterised Western democracies have survived. The occurrence of falling IPE is also less common than it used to be. The self-denial of the students has prompted IPL to pursue novel approaches to social philosophy instruction on a continuous basis [8]. Throughout China, there is an underlying political atmosphere that is supportive of socialism and human values in each and every location [9]. It is becoming more apparent to individuals that achieving common goals does not have to be solely dependent upon monetary considerations or other narrow problems of concern. The Institute of Theoretical Support welcomed ideological and political educators in the field of technology, as well as those involved in the ideological and policy activities of the institute itself [10].

It is becoming increasingly difficult to publish exam results as the number of students enrolled in colleges and universities continues to increase. In order to acquire digital data such as searches and statistics, it is necessary to obtain traditional student examination results. Whenever it is used in this manner, it acts as a sort of messenger [11]. The relative importance of any two programmes in the research on educational reforms based on political and ideological ideology is influenced by the sequence in which they are presented [12]. The grades of the students must be used in the same way as they were previously in order for the teacher to assess how comparable the two courses are and, as a result, make appropriate design decisions for both courses. For decision-making to be effective, it is necessary to identify the core principles or structures of the course's underlying pattern and to apply these principles or structures [13].

As a result of rapid societal development, there has been a shift in people's intellectual and behavioural convictions. For example, in this section, we examine how globalisation may have an impact on people's moral standards. The intellectual and moral development of college students is particularly fragile, as is their social and emotional development. Colleges and other high-skilled organisations are crucial to the ability of the human resources department to fill open positions. The ideals and beliefs of a person determine whether or not they will be successful. This has the potential to improve the overall quality of life while also creating a more harmonious socialist regime [14]. The twenty-first century is all about expanding at a breakneck pace. It has been found that the number of people who use the channel has increased significantly since it was first introduced in 2007. "Fourth-generation communication" has come to signify the convenience, rapidity, inclusivity, interaction, and massive volume of information that is made available through networked communication. If new media do not arise, it is possible that the medium has not hit its limit. Increased use of the Internet has also aided in the advancement of multimedia technology. As a result of the rapid rise of streaming media, the term "4th-generation communication" refers to a broad and innovative type of media.

It has become necessary to develop a new educational paradigm as a result of the widespread use of the Internet and the creation of instructional media [15]. Using a network-based multimedia system, media education can be delivered throughout the world via the Internet. In the process of developing campus network systems, one of the key goals is to provide assistance in the development of multimedia instruction. Students at the school will benefit from the use of network instructional media, which will provide them with access to a wide variety of teaching styles [16]. The development of remote access teaching platforms and related products is currently happening at a vast number of institutions, universities, and organisations, including the United Kingdom. The majority of these so-called distance learning systems are made up of remote learning systems, "schools on the Internet in a network." Technology for delivering educational content in a number of formats, such as media streaming, can be utilised. Students can access multimedia PCs from the comfort of their own homes or public places [17]. The instructor creates and uploads course-related audio and visual materials using the "net online course" platform. For students who are having difficulties understanding the subject, a nonlive bulletin board system or a phone call to leave a message is an option. Students have the ability to practise and record their progress while participating in online learning, allowing them to quickly learn about the effects of virtual classrooms. It is also possible to restrict user access. Virtual classrooms in networks are being used by an increasing number of schools and universities [18].

The Information Processing Language (IPL) is a mathematical computation designed specifically for AI development. The heart of IPL was a very flexible data structure known as a list. A list is just an orderly arrangement of data objects. All or most of the objects in a list could be lists in their own right. This technique produces structures with a lot of branching. Alternative methods for improving ideological and political teaching at universities and colleges, such as the "final three environmental" approach, have been advocated. Curriculum settings are a great way of producing educators who are confident in their capacity to teach in a multicultural environment [19]. Throughout college, the

AI-IPL technique offers students both material and psychological support, helping them to advance their political and intellectual development. With the introduction of the AI-IPL, the number of students who are eager to change their educational technique and perspective has increased. Examining some of the most frequently referenced publications on this issue might provide a decent summary of the current state of the research [20]. By examining phrase cooccurrences and time zone distributions, it is possible to acquire a better understanding of China's ethical education sector. It is vital to recover from a financial crisis in order to increase the amount of money available. Neoliberal reformers, who believe that privatisation will aid in the recovery of the economy, take advantage of economic crises to press for its implementation. The neoliberals, rather than assuming responsibility for the problems that they have caused, shift the onus of recovery onto educational institutions, teachers, and students [21]. Communities that have been through a crisis should reject neoliberal conceptions of recovery, and the collective capacity of people to break capitalism's inexorable cycle should be declared. As the authors of their study discovered, political and ideological educators play a significant role in preparing students for the age of big data by growing their knowledge and skills in this field while also boosting their own ideological and political education [22]. As a result of China's economic and social progress, they have been able to continuously improve the overall quality of their products and the professional capabilities of their workforce. Institutions of higher learning must make an immediate effort to meet the theoretical and instructional criteria for enhancing their current curricula as well as changing their political and ideological orientations. Children are increasingly receiving their education through the use of computers and the Internet. The use of constructivist theory enables us to increase the accessibility of political and ideological education while also encouraging it to improve in terms of both usefulness and adaptability [23]. Moving virtual servers around is crucial to the ability of a virtualization platform to maintain high availability, and this capability is provided by the virtualization platform. Simulation using cloud computing is commonly utilised for simple correlation studies and other similar tasks. With the assistance of a supercomputing foundation, the online guidance system has been upgraded significantly [24].

1.1. Motivation for the Study. The ideological and political education research involves determining how higher education institutions are controlled to continue providing education to students during the academic year. They would have to match the teaching experience to solely online teaching and learning in a relatively short period. In this study, students' perceptions of online learning, their ability to assimilate information, and their use of educational learning platforms in this regard are considered. A moderately structured questionnaire was used to conduct an online survey of students from academic institutions who contributed data. Many studies prove that higher education institutions are unable to begin preparing exclusively for online learning.

2. Materials and Methods

Ideological and political education nurtures the pupil's life to understand economic phenomena and transform them into better humans in this society. For example, because the cost of living in developed cities is comparatively higher than in the countryside, the purpose of product sales through media advertisements such as television and social networking. Ideological and political education's knowledge of economic management helps students understand where the country's social and economic development is heading and in what direction it is moving. To understand the requirement for financial upgradations, it is necessary to learn the relationship between society's interests and money. Colleges use traditional teaching methods that involve classroom teaching and written examinations. In the current scenario, Internet technology has reached new heights, resulting in industries that adapt to this technology. Like other industries like engineering, food and travel, real estate, and cinema, to name a few, the education system also needs an update to utilise the newer benefits. In this research paper, the utilisation of newer benefits in the concept of mobile phones as a carrier in the context of AI (mobile learning) has more advantages than the traditional educational systems focused on. In this research, each user is treated as a node connected to each other through a wireless network, and the communication is performed through the Internet. The mobile devices are equipped with the required mobile applications to perform interactive sessions in the scheduled classes.

(a) Education

(b) Environment

The traditional methods of teaching involve classroom teaching and written examinations. In the current Internet age, the traditional methods of teaching should be updated to mobile learning. This mobile learning technology should be incorporated into ideological and political education to reap its essential benefits. Many benefits are regularly put forward to promote the use of mobile technology in education, such as increased interactivity to enrich the learning process. Specific platforms are introduced to increase interaction between the students and the teachers. Some of the interactive tools utilised are discussion forums, blog spots, e-readers, e-classrooms, chatrooms, learning apps, research articles, video conferencing, and designing customised interactive educational tabs by universities and colleges (see Figure 1). Students can converse with their peers and teachers in discussion forums and chat rooms. It is very interactive, similar to the traditional classroom. Reading e-books, research articles by scholars, and educational blogs can enrich the reading and understanding abilities of the student fraternity. Video conferencing and e-classrooms provide an advanced experience of learning similar to that of a traditional classroom.

Every year, lakhs of trees are felled to make paper. End of the day, this deforestation causes many problems for our planet Earth. Paperless education can considerably reduce paper usage. Mobile learning technology plays a crucial role

Figure 1: Architecture diagram of concept of mobile phones as a carrier in the context of AI.

(a) Education (b) Environment

Figure 2: Advantages of the proposed system.

in paperless education. Adapting to this technology is essential for schools, grade schools, and universities to contribute to the green ecosystem, indirectly avoiding deforestation. There is an increased requirement for power to operate schools, colleges, and universities. Energy consumption can be reduced by increasing mobile learning technology usage and decreasing the direct traditional classroom teaching method. Energy consumption plays a significant role when online classes are concerned. These online courses will save a lot of money on running the whole setup. Passenger vehicles are a considerable pollution contributor. The leading cause of vehicular pollution is the rapidly growing number of vehicles. Travel-related pollution can be reduced to a greater extent by utilising mobile learning technology. These advantages of online classes are given graphically in Figures 2(a) and 2(b).

3. Proposed Work

This study used artificial intelligence learning to analyse students' ideological and political learning focused on performance measures. Deep learning, remote supervision algorithms (RSA), wireless communication technology, and classroom training optimization methods can be used to encourage students' ideological and political growth and encourage individuals emotionally and physically. Some students disagree with the RSA algorithm wireless communication technology, defining the RSA algorithm as the ultimate tendency against strategic approach and emotional education methods. The ideas generated by students' experiences must be evaluated for such teaching requirements and the chance of developing talent, as well as for a measure of political growth through science and innovation in political learning.

X-score represents the observation RSA wireless communication technology framework. Equation (1) depicts the similarity among x and also the dataset of educators in the $||m||$.

$$m = \int \left[(Rm - \delta)/\sqrt{\omega} + \sqrt{\varphi} \right]. \tag{1}$$

In this case, mean data stand in for δ, the standard deviation stand in for φ, and m is specified in Equation (1). In this specific instance, δ is the perception of activities in learning environments, φ political along with ideological education, and it is the function of human willingness.

$$m = \sum_{m=1}^{n} \frac{Rm - \bar{R}n}{mE}, \tag{2}$$

Table 1: Performance analysis result for the number of student (per record 1000 data's) responses using RSA with wireless communication technology.

Number of questions with WSN using online survey (IPE)	Educational 1 replied (%) (1000Records)	Educational 2 replied (%) (1000 records)	Educational 3 replied (%) (1000 records)	Educational 4 replied (%) (1000 records)	Educational 5 replied (%) (1000 records)
20	73	53	73	39	74
40	84	59	86	71	69
60	89	73	78	75	89
80	93	86	92	94	53
100	97	79	78	83	87

where $\bar{R}n$ in Equation (2) is defined as the mean of the vector's direction and mE is an illustration of standard deviation.

This made up of random examples as a direct consequence, the vector with in direction $\bar{R}n$ also can be published as in

$$m_i = \sum_{i=1}^{i} \beta_0 + \beta_1 Rm_i + \in o_i + \sqrt{\varphi}. \tag{3}$$

The political and ideological learning of the RSA wireless communication technology framework is shown in Equation (4). A centralized archive is an essential qualification that links to identifying its unfair evolution of such an information society that has lost the important role in language learning.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i} \Delta_i \sim \sqrt{R} \int \frac{\Delta}{\sqrt{\Delta^2 + R - 1}}, \tag{4}$$

where Δ_i specifies random variable and the standard error is used to standardize the changes to the variable. The minute virtualization $\varphi^{\text{variance}}$ and $\lambda^{\text{variance}}$ variance for storing students' responses is calculated:

$$\text{Variance} = \sum_{\text{i=1}}^{n} \frac{\lambda^{\text{variance}}}{\varphi^{\text{variance}}}. \tag{5}$$

The λ^{msv} feature extraction of data stored using expv $(\text{Ti} - \alpha)^{\wedge}$msv variance is signified in

$$\lambda^{\text{msv}} = \text{expv}(\text{Ti} - \alpha)^{\wedge}\text{msv}. \tag{6}$$

From trying to teach design to a $\text{Expv}(\text{Ri} - \alpha)^{\text{variance}}$ current level of establishing RSA wireless communication technology methods by having to implement the equation, the goal is to educate people in a thorough but also simple process of integrating educated predetermined values and behaviour that are suitable for specific psychological processes, as shown in Equation (7).

Ri is specified for random variable and Expv is specified for expected value:

$$\Delta^{sm} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(\sqrt{E\text{xpv}(\text{Ri} - \alpha)^{\text{variance}}} \right) \wedge 2, \tag{7}$$

$$\Delta_c = \sum_{\text{i=1}}^{c} \frac{\text{variance}}{\overline{Ri}}, \tag{8}$$

where Δ_c stands for correlation variation and also is calculated by using Equation (8). Educators believe that education appears to be the goal, but it can also be abbreviated as $\sum_{i=1}^{c}(\text{variance}/\overline{Ri})$ the process of progression, admiration, recognition, and service but also a support to enable the students to improve their skills. Equation (9) represents its sum estimation of all the activities performed by the student because he or she performs multiple processes.

$$\alpha m_1 = \sum_{m=1}^{i} m_2 + h = 0. \tag{9}$$

If m can be defined as $m = (m_1, m_2)$ and $h = (a, -1)$, Equation (10) can be obtained.

$$E(m_i) = \sum_{-1 \text{ if } R.m+h<0}^{+1 \text{ if } R.m+h\geq 0} m_2 + h = 0. \tag{10}$$

The remote supervised algorithm is implemented in wireless communication technology to perform classroom training through online mode, and the simulation results are analysed for energy. The energy consumption for online communication can be updated (+ or −) through the equation $\sum_{-1 \text{ if } R.m+h<0}^{+1 \text{ if } R.m+h\geq 0} m_2 + h = 0$. When it comes to wireless sensor networks, one of the most difficult difficulties is energy consumption in general (WSNs). Because communication consumes the most energy, the most reasonable strategy to reduce energy usage is to decrease the number of packets transferred between both the sensors with sink nodes. Researchers will indeed to specifically describe the graph's method of construction and associated optimization techniques based on supervised parallel processing learning.

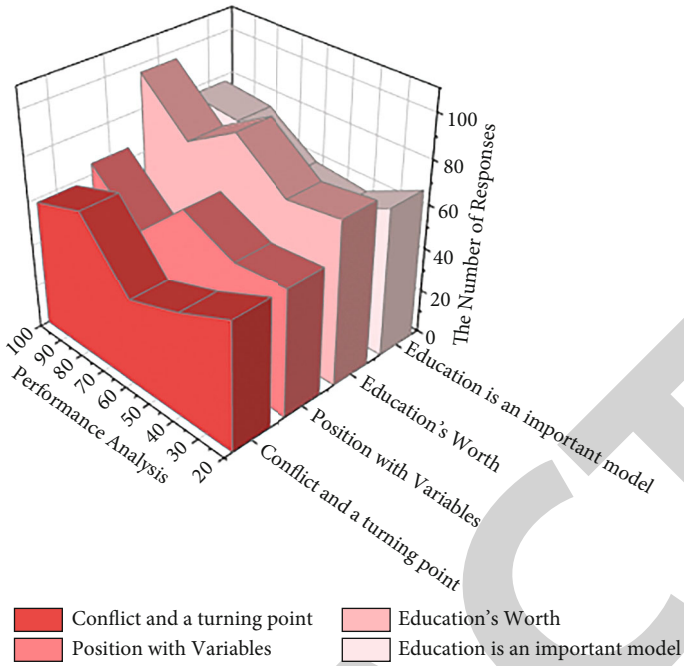

Figure 3: Performance analysis for the number of educational student (per record 1000 data's) responses using RSA with WSN technology.

Table 2: The result of student record's (per record 10000 data's) assumption rate.

The number of responses	Conflict and a turning point	Position with variables	Education's worth	Education is an important model
20	58.75	58.64	75.16	68.27
40	47.56	56.63	71.79	56.25
60	39.13	67.36	89.66	58.83
80	66.26	44.74	75.35	74.68
100	58.32	65.11	96.23	77.13

$$\Delta_1 \|m\|^2 \le \int_{n_0}^{n_0+N_0} \left|R^N(\tau)m\right|^2 ij(\tau) \le \Delta_2 \|m\|^2, \forall_{n0} \ge 0, n \in C^{ij}. \tag{11}$$

As $\Delta_1\|m\|^2$ in Equation (11) grows, so does the computation. During this whole probability suggested that multiple, the structures grow longer. To quantify on computer systems, the parameters are $|R^N(\tau)m|^2 ij(\tau) \le \Delta_2\|m\|^2, \forall_{n0} \ge 0$. The presence of $\int_j^i(n)$ in Equation (12) is a statement is determined either by word that comes before it.

$$\int_j^i(n) = \lim_{m\longrightarrow 0} \frac{1}{m^n} \sum_{i=0}^{n} (-1)^i \binom{i}{j} \int (n - ij). \tag{12}$$

The sentence is resolute solely variance$(\Delta^i a/|\Delta^j a| + s)$; the two or more words preceding it are represented in

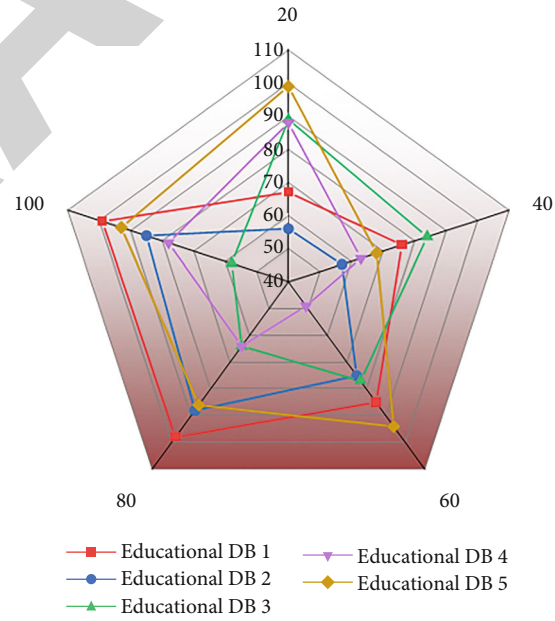

Figure 4: Performance analysis for the number of reviewed WSN online studies by educational level.

$$\text{variance}\left(\frac{\Delta^i a}{|\Delta^j a| + s}\right) + \sum \lambda_e (a - a^0) = 0. \tag{13}$$

$R_i(m)$ of Equation (14) represents the difference between the student's language stage, and the difficulty of learning resources is represented by the student's language quality objective.

Table 3: Performance result analysis for the number of reviewed studies by educational database (DB) level.

The number of responses in ESN online IPE questionnaires	Educational DB1 (1000 records)	Educational DB 2 (1000 records)	Educational DB 3 (1000 records)	Educational DB 4 (1000 records)	Educational DB 5 (1000 records)
20	67	56	89	88	99
40	76	57	84	63	68
60	85	75	77	49	94
80	98	88	64	64	86
100	99	85	58	78	93

$$R_i(m) = \lim_{m \longrightarrow 0} \frac{1}{m^n} \sum_{i=0}^{n} (-1)^i \binom{i}{j} \int \frac{\Delta^i a}{\left|\Delta^j a\right| + s}. \tag{14}$$

The learning progress is signified by $E_i^n(m)$ (see Equation (15)); the difference between of lets the viewer understand enveloped with in learning recourses and the understanding notes the learner wishes to acquire. The smaller the difference, the greater closely the expert knowledge points of the dedicated learning match variance$_j E_{ij}^n(m)$, the learner's information points.

$$E_i^n(m) = \sum_{j \in i} \text{variance}_j E_{ij}^n(m). \tag{15}$$

The recent ideological and methodological model allows organisations incapable of meeting the demands of university, ideological, but also political student development is given in

$$\Delta_j = \sum_{i=1}^{m} R_{ij} with\, \Delta_j^{-i} = \sum_{n \neq i}^{m} R_{ij}. \tag{16}$$

The use of Δ_j is to collect big data and perform data sharing in IP education. Also, the quantity of data being used and obtained will assist the industry in increasing its profits. As a result, defining big data and mobile learning s_j^i of Equation (17) clarifies the degree to which these different concepts have now been R_{ij} categorized.

$$s_j^i = \sum_{j=1}^{i=1} \frac{s_{ij}}{R_j a_j^i} = \sum_{i=1}^{j=1} h_j^i + h_j^i \frac{\Delta_j^i}{R_{ij}}. \tag{17}$$

4. Results and Discussion

The data for this study was validated using remote supervision algorithms and wireless communication technology. The study's results were generated by this algorithm. Parameters such as music memory, standard score, and command and interpret have been used to better understand the use of WSN with AI in system analysis.

The educational database obtained from the Online School Learning Analytics Dataset (OSLAD) contains over 1000 records with a file size of 54 MB. Each student in this research work is a group representation of 1000 students. Only five of them are considered for evaluation. Details such as student information, student learning, evaluation details,

Table 4: Result differences in median scores as well as differences Statistics on political and ideological teaching.

Student	Remote supervision algorithms with wireless communication technology Performance analysis (%)			
	Time(s)	Frequency	Training and testing	Accuracy (%)
Attitude education	3	0.765	79.34	86
Acceptance education	2.5	0.853	75.13	76
Situation for learning	2.7	0.793	71.23	73
The effect of the classroom	3	0.884	76.34	80

course managed information, simulated learning, and virtual learning are all available in this dataset. The education records in Table 1 are used for performance analysis using the RSA with wireless communication techniques. The students were given a set number of questions to answer in this table. The teacher increased the number of questions from 20 to 100 in increments of 20. The number of students who responded to the survey is represented as a percentage of 1000 for each classification.

Figure 3 depicts the data analysis of RSA using WSN technology. The data analysis technique can also be used to extract the most value from data by processing it and analyzing and modifying the fundamental data. Deep learning methods are easy to detect trends in information because data processing is generally more intelligent and the amount of free data is relatively large.

Some of the specified metrics used in this research work are turning point and conflict (TPL), option-based position (OBP), education value (EV), and importance model of education (IML). The turning point and conflict is the evaluation metric used to determine whether the existing educational framework can meet the online learning system's expectations for new ideological and political courses. The option position expresses undeniable facts about the ideological and political learning mechanism and can differ from the traditional teaching system for traditional curriculum learning and teaching. Learning values indicate the conflict here between conscious and unconscious curriculum factors faced by university and college teachers when teaching conceptual subjects. The framework must be developed to accommodate the academic requirements. Importantly,

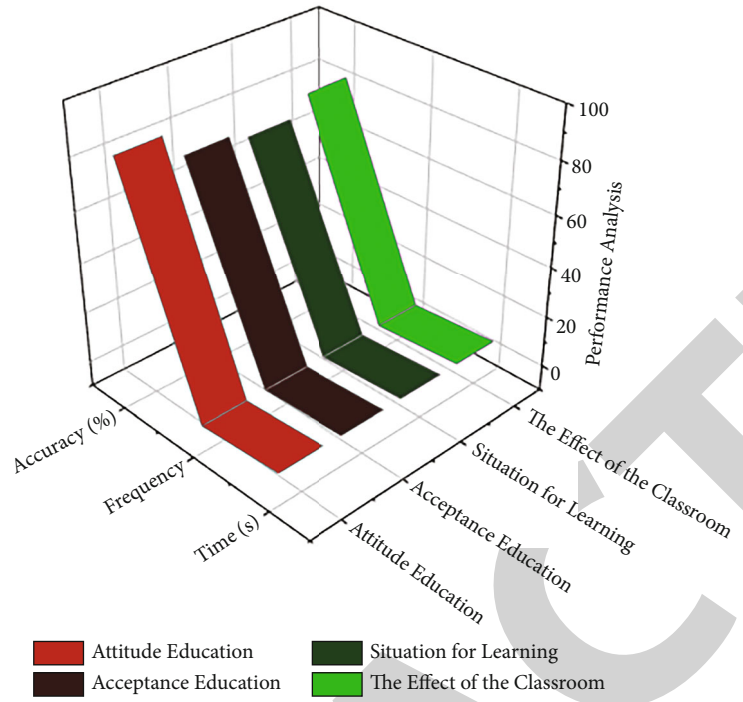

Figure 5: Differences in median scores as well as difference statistics on political and ideological teaching.

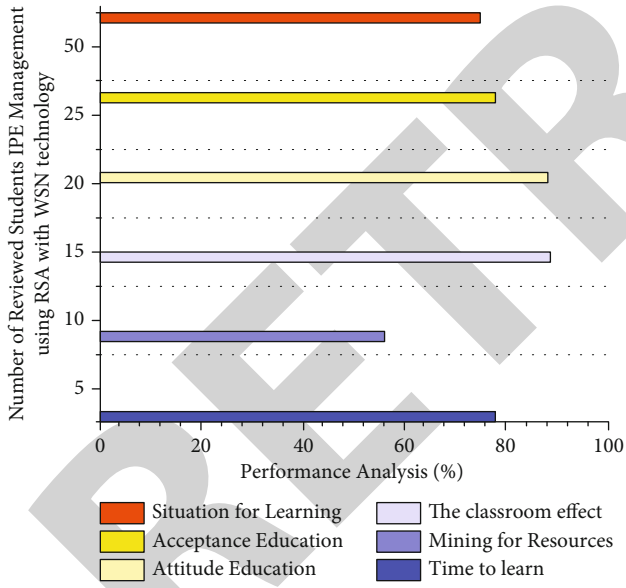

Figure 6: Analysis of performance for IPE management number of reviewed students using RSA and wireless communication technology.

the educational model will be based on a theoretical and political model based on the individual's idea. The concept can concentrate on specific terms, also including development and reasoning, as well as the interconnection of academic activities. This can be accomplished by increasing students' thinking and learning interests. This process presents a difficult role for teachers. Teachers must adapt to the digital revolution but also the virtualization of the course work they instruct.

Table 5: Performance result analysis for IPE management using RSA and wireless communication technology.

Student	RSA and wireless communication technology Performance analysis (%)	
Time to learn	Accuracy (%)	78
Mining for resources		56
The classroom effect		89
Attitude education		88
Acceptance education		78
Situation for learning		75

The results of the students taking the assessments after participating in the online educational method are tabulated in Table 2. Figure 4 depicts a visualisation of such student results.

Figure 4 represents that students believe education is the primary objective and that education involves not only education but also financial support, growth, recognition, knowledge, customer support, and teamwork, allowing students to be successful. According to behavioural product evaluation, AI learning-based IPL (DL-IPL) of students manages to achieve the performance of such a student-reviewed framework for motivating kids both mentally and physically. Several educators disagree about the IPL of imaginative tactics and the overall trend when using the DL-IPL approach. Table 3 shows the results of the number of people who watched the video.

Effect approach position, defining moment, disagreement, and educational value are among the topics covered in DL-based IPL. Table 4 shows the percentage of adjustment in each

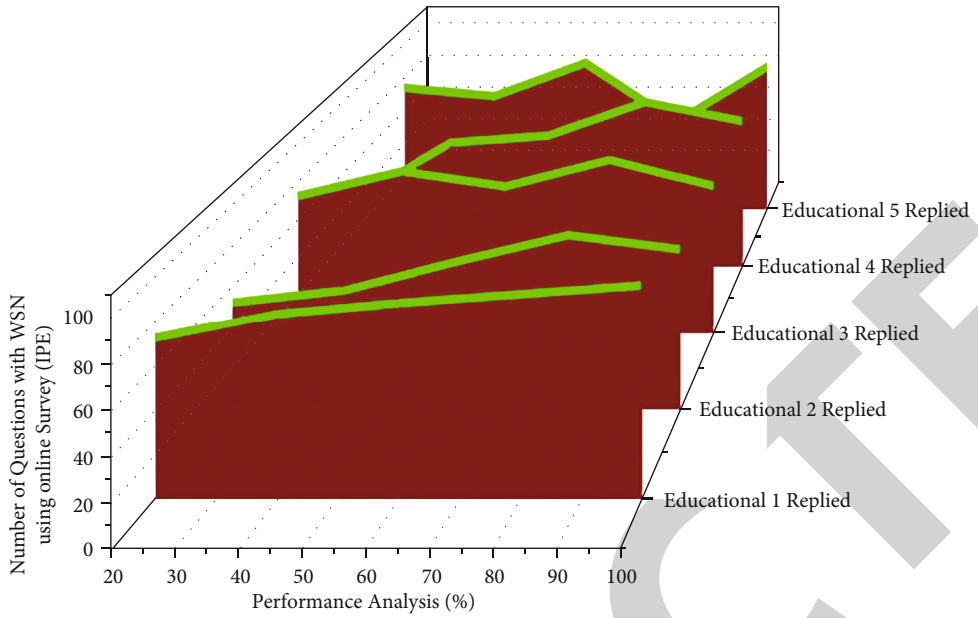

Figure 7: RSA with wireless communication technology using performance analysis of student education.

of these subjects. According to Table 4, the analysis of the testing and training of students through the teacher's teaching attitude or teaching methodology provides a higher accuracy rate than other methods such as teaching acceptance, learning situation, and classroom effects. Furthermore, with the exception of a minor increase in time, teaching attitude requires less frequency than teaching acceptance and learning situations (see Figure 5). In terms of accuracy performance, the classroom teaching effect ranks second. This is accomplished through the use of remote supervision algorithms in conjunction with wireless communication technology. Individual people have resulted in intellectual and social education, a certain type of development, and rationale, according to the ideological and methodological model. The conceptual scientific process and thus the IPL theory and practise of links and interconnection were incorporated into reasonable teaching methods in aspects of the social and intellectual education framework. The performance analysis made with the remote supervision algorithms in WSN to retrieve the attitude education. Attitude education shows 3 (s) growth for frequency 0.765, acceptance education is specified for 2.5 (s) and frequency range of 0.853, learning for situations in 2.7 (s) and frequency 0.793, and the effect of the classroom 3 (s) based on the frequency in median scores, and differences in political and ideological teaching and the evaluation are performed with MATLAB.

By analysing and modifying the core data, the RSA and wireless communication technologies can get the best possible deal on data processing. Deep learning methods struggle to detect information trends, despite the fact that data processing is generally more complex and information is widely available (see Figure 6). The use of data analysis and retrieval technology in student ideological but also PE includes the analysis of subnets educators' work predictor variables, evaluating their various strategic and improving ideologies for students, as well as appropriately applying them to improve education (see Table 5).

Table 6: Comparison analysis for the existing method with our proposed method.

Algorithm	Training (%)	Testing (%)	Accuracy (%)
Remote supervision algorithms with wireless communication technology	96	97	98.67
Existing method: hybrid K-means method	89	94	93.64

The position of circular student growth was the primary focus of ideological but also methodological thought. The programmers have such an impact upon that student's intellectual capacity as well as the performance of such answers based on online questionnaires with the administration of political and ideological education. Almost any cycle of ideological and methodological education must include the "student-centered" concept. The "student" learning concept is frequently the fundamental requirement for higher education. It is primarily attributed to the feelings that students have as a result of global influences, as well as maintaining a decent and expanded personality, those who suggest testing and knowledge of aspects of this rapidly changing era. Figure 7 depicts a student's academic performance. The topics covered in the AI-based IPL include option-based roles, significant shifts, conflict, and educational value. Table 6 shows the percentage of these subjects that have been implemented. Individual people have resulted in social and intellectual education of suggestions, a specific form of growth and reasoning according to the ideological and methodological model.

In terms of the framework of social and intellectual education, conceptual science concepts are interconnected, and thus, IPL principles and techniques of links as well as interconnection are integrated into the concrete classroom instruction process. The implementation percentage for AI-IPL students was compared to the existing system for hybrid k-means algorithm training (89%), testing (94%), and accuracy (93.64%). The proposed method of remote supervision algorithms with wireless communication technology has obtained the following results: training (96%), testing (97%), and overall accuracy (98.67%) (see Table 6). It is found that the proposed method provides the best performance result.

5. Conclusions

In this study, the significance of ideological and political education through mobile learning has been assessed. In many universities, ideological and political education has become a mandatory subject. This study focused on students' perceptions of online learning and the use of educational learning platforms. This study proposed a remote supervision algorithm for evaluating the performance of the proposed study. The significant advantage of the proposed method is that it offers effective accuracy and performance of the chosen dataset. The findings demonstrated that the proposed method outperforms existing algorithms. The proposed method has provided an accuracy of 98.67%.

Data Availability

The data used to support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon request.

Conflicts of Interest

There is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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