

# An Analysis of "International Economics" "Mirror" Teaching Method Based on Marxist Economics

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**Abstract:** "International Economics" textbooks generally did not get rid of the influence of Western economics theories, inevitably hit Western ideology. Marxist economics "mirror" teaching method is to use the basic principles, positions and methods of Marxist economics, and construct the teaching content corresponding to Western international economics. As a comparison, the teaching background of the judgment, let students identify, compare, Analysis, evaluation of learning theoretical knowledge, training problem awareness and pursuit of truth, filtering and shielding the ideology of Western economics, cultivating the learning and critical capacity of Western economic theory, and deepening the understanding of international economic relations, improving teaching innovation Sex, challenging, thus improving teaching quality and level.

## 1. Introduction

As an important part of Western economics, its theoretical basis, analysis methods, and basic views belong to Western economics. China's adoption materials have been re-arranged and transformed, but they do not fundamentally change its background economics. We must hit the brand of Western ideology. Through the "Mirror" of Marxist Economics, the basic position of Marx economics, the basic view, filter out the ideology of Western economics; cultivate the learning, learning and critical ability of Western economics, deepen international economic relations Understand, improve the innovation, challenge of teaching, thus improving teaching quality and level.

## 2. "Mirror" Teaching Method Introduction

Mirror Image This borrows a physical planar mirror imaging, according to the principle of light reflection, anything is reflected in the plane mirror, which will form a virtual image of the opposite thereof, the upper and lower direction, the same size. Through mapping, anything can be established with its own "mirror", which is easy to compare, identify, deepen the understanding and understanding of the differences and linkages, thus achieving understanding, improving learning effect. Here, Marxist economics "mirror" teaching method is to use the basic principles, positions and methods of Marxist economics, and construct the teaching content of Marxist economics corresponding to the basic theory, positions and views of Western international economics. Comparison, identification, evaluation, analysis, analysis, identification, evaluation, analysis of Western international economics In the theoretical content, methods and positions, let students learn theoretical knowledge, compare, analyze, and evaluate the theoretical knowledge, cultivate problems and pursue the spirit of truth, and cultivate the principles, positions and methods of Marxist economics. Economics method, strengthen Marxist economics in international economics learning and application, put Marxism basic principles, basic views and basic positions through the

whole process of teaching, and improve students' basis for learning Western economics theory. The relevant courses of content are compared, identified, judged, and learned.

### **3. Western International Trade Theory and Marx Economics**

The traditional international trade theory is based on the classical international trade theory, based on the theory of comparative advantage, the basic paradigm of the reason and way of explaining the principle of foreign trade, established the theoretical foundation of modern international trade theory. Classical economics laid the cornerstone of international trade theory on the basis of labor value theory: comparative advantage. Based on the theory of comparative advantage, the theoretical basis of Wenheckscher, 1879-1952, Eliheckscher, 1879-1952, and Olylin, 1899-1979, and other extraction, proposed production factor endowment. The comparative advantage theory of differences, further explaining the source of formation of comparative advantages from production factor endowment, which is called new classical trade theory. Traditional international trade theory regards the comparative advantages of foreign countries as the causes and conditions of foreign trade, to a certain extent, to a certain extent, to a certain extent, to a certain extent, the cause of trade and different trade methods in different industries. The theory believes that under the action of market mechanism, the "economic" pursue economic benefits, can fully explore the advantages of production factors in the world, based on production and international trade, based on resource endowment, minimize production costs, Increase productivity, enhance the common interests of the world. Therefore, free trade, opposing national interventions. However, there are some problems: First, but the advantageous elements endowment is only forming international trade conditions - productivity, lack of productive conditions and binding of their production primary objects, will not form productivity. Only the productivity advantage formed under the conditions of factor endowment is the necessary conditions for international trade, and the advantage of the factor endowment is not equivalent to the trade advantage decided by the productivity advantage. Second, the advantages of factors are equivalent to forming trade power and determining trade methods, and the existing trade conditions and patterns are coagulated, and the countries with advantages are always developed, and there is a disadvantaged country forever. This conclusion is neither practical and also violates the dialectics. Third, the gap is equivalent to the comparative advantage, and distort the disadvantage is caused by the cause of the trade: comparative advantage, seriously violating market laws, unable to reveal the source and conditions of trade interest in enterprises level, even if the more disadvantage can be converted into advantage, The development of the formation of gaps and even disappears, and the backward country must also fall into the comparative advantageous trap cannot be self-extracted.

Modern international trade theory broke the basic hypothesis conditions such as complete competition market, scale remuneration, and product homogeneity in traditional trade theory, and successfully explain the industrial trade in the industrial trade. Formation causes, different trade methods and different trade outcomes. Modern international trade theory combines the development trend of multinational companies, and created the basis and analysis framework of international trade theory from the enterprise level. Based on the modern international trade theory, the theory puts forward the use of heterogeneous enterprise models based on the conditions of corporate productivity, introduced factors such as transaction costs, property rights and incomplete contracts, and proposes the endorship model of the company (Endogenous Boundary Model). Of the FIRM) Analyze the foreign investment and trade behavior of enterprises, this theory uses corporate economic efficiency differences on new interpretation of today's international trade, structural and model, through heterogeneous enterprise trade model (Melitz, 2003), the company selection exports and external Direct investment reasons, through the end of the company's endogenous border model (Antras, 2003), the micro-theoretical basis of international trade theory is established. The theory believes that only enterprises with productivity advantage can participate in the international market competition, and the international market competition further enhances the level of industry productivity, thereby raising the level of profitability participating in international trade enterprises, improving international market resource allocation efficiency, so the theory is active and expanding

Foreign trade. However, this theory still has great defects, and there is a lack of unified theoretical foundation and organic, strict internal logic, and there are differences in the theoretical foundation of different factions, and their basic views and positions have great differences.

Marx International Trade Theory is different from Western international trade theory. Marx's international trade theory is part of its economics theory. Although Marx has not established a complete international trade theory system from the concept of theoretical system, this does not hinder our interpretation of international trade using Marx's economic theory.

Analysis of international trade origin and development in the process of studying the development of capitalist production methods. International trade is based on the development of domestic market exchanges and is an inevitable result of the development of the domestic market. In the case of the original accumulation of blood and fire, foreign trade has become a buzzing of capitalist production methods, and has become the necessary premise for extracting the original capital. Further expanding foreign trade has become a decisive external condition for continuing capitalist production methods. The inner motivation and continuously strengthened external market competition of capital chase the residual value is constantly driving the company's continuous increase in productivity, and the opponent is constantly overcoming, and gradually occupying the domestic market, and continuously develop the international market, expand foreign trade. Marx's analysis did not stay at a certain stage or is limited to a specific enterprise or national level, but to enlarge the perspective to the development of human history and capitalism, and lock the analysis subject to the forefront of the times and promote history. Developed enterprise groups and typical countries. International Trade In the Vision of Marx 's Theory, international trade has across the specific historical time of the capitalist development stage, transcend capital, industrial, regional, national borders, forming a model and theoretical system of a grand narrative, but these is the lack of Western international trade theory.

The case selected by Marx is the most developed capitalist, and has completed a typical country of the Steam Era Industrial Revolution. Marx analyzes the origin, nature and reasons for international trade from simple phenomena and the most basic facts. According to the historical development process, strive for the panoramic, the whole process from logical levels and historical levels, and reproduce the time and space of foreign trade development. From the historical trend of interpretation of logical processes and historical processes and interpretation of things, summarizing and summarizing the general laws and development trends of international trade movements, and then revealing the essential content and historical truth of international trade.

First, historicalism is the philosophical foundation of Marx economics. Marx placed capitalist foreign trade in a specific historical stage of human history development process, summarizing its historical trends and regularity. The huge productivity and requirements for the development of the commodity economy have been formed after the industry revolution. [1] With the powerful productivity formed by the large industry, capitalism has successfully destroyed the "Great Wall" in the backward country with its low price products. [2] The continuous expansion of foreign trade has broken through the restrictions on national regions, spreading capitalism production, exchange and consumption methods to around the world.

Second, investigate the relationship between capitalist production relations in "object", where the Western economics sees, Marx reveals that there is a person under covering the material or commodity (currency) housing. Social relationship. Marx's special changes in value law in international markets, that is, the international market has long-term existence of excess profit due to unsuitable competition, revealing the economic substance of inequality between countries between state inequality, revealing. This special "exploitation" phenomenon in international trade is deeply revealing the essence of foreign trade policies: whether free trade is still targeted, the tariff protection policy is the bourgeois to maintain the national bourgeois interests, consolidate capitalist production Objective needs of wayward rule. For free trade, Marx is standing in the height of human social productivity, promoting the height of the reform of future country production methods, and in favor of free trade. [3]

Third, the analysis of foreign trade is both an abstract summary and a specific history. On the one

hand, Marx uses the reason and trend of the foreign trade development. From the contradiction between human production methods, Marx is interpreting and answering from the contradictory movement of human production. On the other hand, Marx will take the country in the times as a typical case. Summary, it is concrete, and in accordance with logic and historical unified processes, the content of the analysis is also history.

Its four, fully demonstrate the complete criticism and negative revolutionary spirit of dialectics. Marx's current trade in the world's universal contact and developing foreign trade, using the current situation of developed countries to develop the future development of the country, the future development of the country, the future development of the country; also uses the development of foreign trade itself, showing the dialectic exercise of foreign trade self-denial Process, scientific foresee of human development, globalization, and scientific future development vision, scientific prophetic of freedom competition to monopoly history inevitability; profoundly pointing: the State has to assume full adjustment of production relations and productivity development History responsibility has become the development trend of total capitalists in the whole society.

#### **4. The Role and Effect of Mirror Teaching Methods**

Marx placed international trade theory in the process of continuous exercise in capitalist production, regarding foreign trade as a history and process of evolving, changing. Marx International Trade Theory focuses on macro, history, essence and theoretical research, and the analysis of micro, stage, phenomena and application analysis of Western international trade theory; the two analytical methods, theoretical foundation and basic views. The mirror teaching method is to control the basic principles, opinions and conclusions of Western international trade theory and Marx International trade theory, identify and analyze, so that students learn and judge in comparison, and understand the differences and contacts in identification.

a. The mirror teaching method establishes the comparison of the "mirror" content of the basic content of the Western international trade theory and the "mirror" content of Marxist economics. Easiest the theory of Marxism and its essence through the whole process of the main teaching content, gradually establish basic position, basic principles, basic views of Marxist economics, and penetrate the intensive education in comparative analysis.

b) Through the comparison of Marxist economics, identify teaching processes and understanding, filtering, deconstructing the ideology content of Western economics knowledge system and maintaining the values of the old international economy of Western international economy, establishing Marxism Basic Stand and point of view, cultivate students' basic positions, opinion analysis, and evaluation of Western economics and methods.

c) Through comparison, judgment, identify the isoelectrically and different, unexpected and limitations of Western international trade theory, cultivate students' correct understanding - methods and attitudes of analysis and solving problems, gradually scientifically scientific attitude and scientific spirit, gradually forming Marxist economics Comparative, spiritual, identification, and judging spirit and literacy.

d) Through the mirror comparison, the identification process, the dialectical thinking method, establish the scientific spirit of the truth, establish the theoretical confidence, road confidence and system of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Through the "mirror" teaching process of Marxist economics, learning, identifying, grasping the basic theoretical system, learning and grasping the basic theory of international economic relations, establishing the basic analysis method of international economic relations, and establishing the basic analysis method of international economic relations, Improve the level of understanding and understanding of international economic relations, can initially analyze and summarize the laws and trends of international economic movements, and improve our foreign trade relations and politics Book understanding and analysis level.

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