



# Practical Education—The Construction of “Big Ideological and Political” Classrooms on Mayi Island

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**Abstract.** General Secretary Xi attaches great importance to the construction and development of ideological and political courses in colleges and universities and puts forward the “big ideological and political” concept. Based on the local reality, this paper combines the spiritual strength shown in the struggle of people on Mayi Island, proposes that Mayi Island is an important classroom for “big ideological and political courses” and the spirit of Mayi Island needs to be carried forward and inherited in ideological and political courses in colleges and universities, and also explores the main paths to construct the “big ideological and political” classroom of Mayi Island such as establishing a new concept of practical education, basing on the traditional theoretical classroom, and creating a “mobile ideological and political classroom”.

**Keywords:** Practical education · Mayi Island · “Big ideological and political” practice

## 1 Introduction

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping has attached great importance to the construction and development of ideological and political education and ideological and political courses in colleges and universities. From December 7th to 8th, 2016, General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized at the National Conference on Ideological and Political Work in Colleges and Universities that it is necessary to adhere to the central link of fostering character and civic virtue and put ideological and political work throughout the whole process of education and teaching, in order to realize the whole-process and all-round education and strive to create a new situation for the development of China’s higher education. On March 18, 2019, at the symposium for teachers of ideological and political theory courses in schools, General Secretary Xi emphasized from the strategic goal of the long-term development of the Party and the country that, the ideological and political theory course is “the key course to implement the fundamental task of fostering character and civic virtue”, and “when we run socialist education with Chinese characteristics, we must confidently teach ideological and political courses”. In the important speech of General Secretary Xi, he emphasized that the ideological and political courses should be put

into the overall situation of the great rejuvenation strategy of the Chinese nation and the great changes in the world unseen in a century to grasp and implement them, be put into the overall development of the Party and the country to grasp and implement, and be put into upholding and developing socialism with Chinese characteristics, building a modern socialist country in an all-round way, and realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation to grasp and implement, providing fundamental guidelines and pointing out the direction and path for people to further run ideological and political courses, continue to deepen the reform and innovation of ideological and political courses, and cultivate newcomers of the era who are responsible for national rejuvenation.

## 2 General Secretary XI's "Big Ideological and Political" Concept

The so-called "big ideological and political" is a higher-level ideological and political education pattern, which is to put ideological and political education on a more macroscopic pattern and has the characteristics of integration and synergy. It is a brand-new education mechanism, which has a positive leading role in ideological and political education and teaching, and also puts forward higher requirements for it. Teachers of ideological and political education in colleges and universities should not be limited to the opening of ideological and political courses, but should integrate practical education into ideological and political classrooms, so that students can receive more vivid and profound education in practice.

In March 2021, General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out when visiting members of the medical and health and education circles who participated in the fourth session of the 13th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference: "We must make good use of 'big ideological and political courses' and must combine them with reality"; "Ideological and political courses should not only be taught in the classroom, but also in social life" [1]. A series of important speeches by General Secretary Xi have provided fundamental guidelines for people to continuously promote the reform and innovation of ideological and political courses and continuously enhance the ideology, theory, affinity, and pertinence of ideological and political courses.

For ideological and political teachers in colleges and universities to teach "big ideological and political courses" well, they need to combine small ideological and political classrooms with large social classrooms, so that ideological and political courses are closely integrated with reality, fully interact with practice, and resonate with the times, to achieve an organic combination of history and reality, as well as theory and practice [2]. They need to take the chapters of the era that hundreds of millions of Chinese people have written and are writing as rich and vivid teaching materials and teaching resources, take root in the vast land of China, face the hot social practice, and explain why the Communist Party of China "can", why Marxism "works", and why socialism with Chinese characteristics is "good" [3] They must use the great practice that the Party has led the people to carry out as the most vivid and vivid teaching materials, make it clear that Marxism is formed and continuously developed in practice, clearly explain the earth-shaking changes that have taken place in China under the guidance of Marxism with Chinese characteristics, the history of the Party, the history of New China, the history of reform and opening up, and the history of socialist development, and thoroughly explain

the historical logic, theoretical logic and practical logic of the “Four-sphere Confidence”. Only in this way can the “big ideological and political courses” be taught with depth, strength and warmth.[4].

### **3 Mayi Island is an Important Classroom for “Big Ideological and Political Courses”**

#### **3.1 The Spiritual Power Presented in the Struggle of Mayi Island People**

##### **3.1.1 The Period of Socialist Revolution and Construction: Self-reliance and Determination**

On Mayi Island in the early days of liberation, there were only more than 40 broken sampans on the whole island and production and life were extremely backward. The poor and blank people of Mayi Island, relying on wisdom and hard work, became self-reliant and determined to be strong and changed their fate. In February 1952, Mayi Island established the first mutual aid group for fishery production to build the “Women” motor sailer. In 1953, women all over the island collected more than 19,000 yuan in cash by rubbing their palms even with blood blisters to twine 120,000 jin of straw rope for nearly a hundred days and nights and hocking the copper chimney and gold and silver jewelry at home, so as to buy two big fishing boats. And then fishermen began to go fishing in the open sea. On July 26, 1958, Mayi Island became the first island in the province to realize the auxiliary powered fishing boats. In December of the same year, Mayi Island was awarded the certificate of merit issued by the State Council and signed by Premier Zhou Enlai—Advanced Unit of Agricultural Socialist Construction. In March 1960, the National Marine Fisheries Field Conference called for the red flag of the Mayi Island People’s Commune to be planted throughout the fishing areas of the country. Also in the 1960s, Mayi Island responded to the call of the CPC Central Committee to green the motherland, and vigorously planted camphor trees, etc., turning the originally bare “scabby-headed island” into an “ecological green island” with a forest area of more than 1,700 mu and a coverage rate of over 70%. In the 1970s, more than 300 women on the island spent 16 months working day and night with their hands and worn-out tools to build a “3–8” seawall with a length of more than 1,300 m.

##### **3.1.2 The New Period of Reform and Opening Up and Socialist Modernization: Emancipating the Mind and Forging Ahead with Determination**

After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, the system of people’s communes no longer adapted to the development situation of reform and opening up. At the beginning of 1982, the Mayi Island People’s Commune that had lasted for 30 years was disintegrated and restructured, but the Mayi Island spirit formed over the decades has been passed down through generations and has been everlasting, inspiring generations of islanders to move forward.

During this period, the people of Mayi Island emancipated their minds, determined to forge ahead, and devoted themselves to the construction of tourism ecological island. The homestay, tourism and ecological construction there showed a good development

trend. In 2008, driven by the Mayi Island Management Committee, Yangfan Group Zhejiang East Coast Shipping Co., Ltd. Took root here. With leveling off mountains, filling the sea, building plants, and building docks... According to the resource status of their hometown, the people of Mayi Island vigorously developed dried small shrimp (Acetes) rounding up and processing industries, and developed itself into the largest dried small shrimp market in Zhejiang Province, which is well-known far and wide. The people there have optimized the structure of the fishery industry and the efficient and high-quality breeding model has been promoted quickly, allowing the locals to learn new skills and make money, and the island's economy has risen sharply.

### **3.1.3 The New Era of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics: Self-confidence, Self-improvement, Integrity and Innovation**

The new generation of Mayi Islander people who have entered the new era continues the advantageous industries, develop red tourism, and create “mountains of gold and silver” with “blue sea and sky”.

In 2014, Mayi Island first formulated an ecological town construction plan among the small islands in Zhoushan City, and the goal was to build Mayi Island into a home with a relatively developed ecological economy and a virtuous circle of a beautiful ecological environment. There are hundreds of species of flowers and plants in the courtyard of Mayi Island. The air is fresh and the environment is clean. It is a veritable green island.

On June 13, 2018, under the leadership of the government, the Mayi Island Spirit Red Education Base was officially launched, and Mayi Island Hongfan Cultural Development Co., Ltd. Was established to integrate collective economic development into the construction of the Red Education Base and Harmonious and Happy Island, so as to drive the high-quality development of the island economy and promote the revitalization and common prosperity of the island's villages. Over a decade, the East Coast Shipyard has successively built large tandem building docks, outfitting quays and portal cranes, and brought more than 2,000 new islanders to the island. The islanders build scenic spots, repair village roads, and establish homestay mutual aid groups. The industrial transformation and upgrading accelerate and the island's economy rises sharply. In 2019, the 4,000 islanders of Mayi Island created an annual GDP of 716 million yuan, and the per capita income of residents was 30,900 yuan, exceeding the per capita income level of farmers in Zhejiang Province and the whole country. In 2020, Mayi Island not only saw a steady growth in the industrial economy, attracting 23 companies to settle down, but the fishery economy was also generally stable, with 5 new production ships added. The rapidly developing marine economy has stimulated the blue kinetic energy of Mayi Island. In the first half of 2021, Mayi Island, with a permanent resident population of just over 4,000, received more than 80,000 tourists and achieved tourism revenue of 28.05 million yuan, a year-on-year increase of 66.1%. In recent years, Mayi Island has carried out technological transformation of more than 60 dried small shrimp processing factories on the island through black smoke rectification actions, fully implemented the clean fuel heating supply technology, continued to carry out comprehensive environmental improvement and the whole island greening and beautification battle, and improved the micro-environment such as wharves, roads, seawalls, and green plants. Today, Mayi

Island has been an ecological green island with a forest coverage rate of over 70% and excellent air quality all year round.

### **3.2 The Mayi Island Spirit Needs to Be Carried Forward and Inherited in the Ideological and Political Courses of Colleges and Universities**

On June 13, 2005, Comrade Xi Jinping, the secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee at that time, pointed out during his investigation on Mayi Island that the Mayi Island spirit of “being hardworking and enterprising, daring to deal with extremely difficult problems, and striving to be the best” created by the older generation was not only not outdated, but also needed to be carried forward. The 12-Chinese-character Mayi Island spirit of “艰苦创业、敢啃骨头、勇争一流” (“being hardworking and enterprising, daring to deal with extremely difficult problems, and striving to be the best”) is the sustainable driving force for the development of Mayi Island, and it is also a powerful spiritual force for Zhoushan to make every effort to create an “important window” island landscape.

“Being hardworking and enterprising” is a family heirloom, an excellent tradition of the Chinese nation, and the foundation of the spirit of Mayi Island. Although Mayi Island’s being hardworking and enterprising spirit was born half a century ago, it has kept pace with the times, has enduring vitality, and is the glorious crystallization of the people’s entrepreneurial practice under the leadership of the Party, and a valuable spiritual wealth. “Daring to deal with extremely difficult problems and striving to be the best” are the characteristic of the spirit of Mayi Island, leading this humble island to create nationally-acclaimed achievements and to be at the forefront of the national fishing areas.

On March 2, 2021, the province held a Party history learning and education mobilization deployment meeting, identifying the Mayi Island spirit as one of the red roots of Zhejiang under the leadership of the Red Boat Spirit and included it in the province’s Party history learning and education plan. “The spirit of Mayi Island is our precious spiritual wealth and rich political resources, as well as an important part of Zhejiang’s ‘red roots’”. On September 28, 2021, Zhejiang Province held the spirit of the promotion meeting for the construction of a strong marine province, emphasizing the need to thoroughly study and implement the spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping’s important exposition on building a strong marine country, and to solidly promote the construction of a strong marine province in the new development stage to achieve new achievements and make greater contributions to the construction of a strong marine country. At present, people are striving to build a moderately prosperous society at a high level in all aspects. Efforts to build an important window in the new era to fully demonstrate the superiority of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics should continue to carry forward the Mayi Island spirit of “being hardworking and enterprising, daring to deal with extremely difficult problems, and striving to be the best”.

Ideological and political courses are the key courses for implementing the fundamental task of fostering character and civic virtue. Ideological and political teachers in colleges and universities should fully implement the spirit of the general secretary’s speech on the construction and reform of ideological and political courses, establish the “big ideological and political” concept, actively promote the reform and innovation of

ideological and political courses, apply to local practice, vigorously excavate local characteristic resources, take Mayi Island as an important classroom of “big ideological and political courses” in colleges and universities, and carry forward and inherit the spirit of Mayi Island and continue the red blood.

## 4 The Main Paths to Construct the “Big Ideological and Political” Classroom of Mayi Island

Ideological and political teachers in colleges and universities should focus on the fundamental task of fostering character and civic virtue, establish the “big ideological and political” work concept, rely on the Mayi Island Spirit Red Education Base, take theoretical education as the basis, give full play to the role of the main channel of traditional classroom teaching, also focus on practical education, combine small ideological and political classrooms with large social classrooms, build a “big ideological and political” pattern of the trinity of Mayi Island, deepen students’ understanding of scientific theories in practice, improve students’ ability to apply theory, improve the educational effect of ideological and political education “moisturizing things in silence”, actively guide students to buckle the first button of life, and cultivate generation after generation of socialist builders and successors with all-round ability in areas such as morals, intelligence, physical fitness, work and aesthetics.[5].

### 4.1 Establishing a New Concept of Practical Education

“Practice is the beginning of acquiring knowledge, and acquiring knowledge is the result of practice”. Practice is the starting point of progress and the touchstone of growth. The Marxist theory on the all-round development of human beings believes that practice is the fundamental way to realize the all-round development of human beings. Comrade Xi Jinping has a profound insight into the important role of practice in the growth and development of youths, and he points out: “Our learning should be comprehensive, systematic and extremely exploratory. One has to learn from books, but also from practice... There should be both theoretical knowledge and practical knowledge” [6]. He emphasizes that contemporary youths should apply what they have learned, and in the melting pot of reform and opening up and socialist modernization, and in the great schools of society, they must master true skill and genuine knowledge, improve their inabilities, and strive to become a man of tremendous promise that can be used and can bear heavy responsibilities; “they must go to the grassroots and among the people to make contributions, let the flower of youth bloom where the motherland needs it most, and write a different kind of wonderful life in the great practice of realizing the Chinese dream”. He encourages youths: “Only by integrating the ideal of life into the cause of the country and the nation, can they finally achieve a career”; he hopes that contemporary youths “cherish their youth, be enthusiastic, be brave to be pioneers and dedicators with drive and ambition ahead of the times, strive to make themselves useful talents and pillars of the construction of the motherland, and contribute wisdom and strength to the realization of the Chinese dream”. “Youths

should create their own wonderful life in the great practice of realizing the Chinese dream”.

The “big ideological and political” classroom in colleges and universities is a comprehensive presentation of a variety of ideological and educational factors. The “big ideological and political” education coincides with the currently advocated “Three-aspect Education”. Against the current background of ideological and political education, college teachers must combine “keeping integrity and innovation”, have the courage to innovate and practice new ideas of educating people on the basis of traditional ideological and political theory classrooms, and use more new methods of practical teaching to make theoretical classroom and practical classroom go hand in hand in the same direction and form a synergistic effect.

## **4.2 Basing on the Traditional Theoretical Classroom: The Main Channel**

Traditional classroom teaching is the main channel and main position to comprehensively improve students’ ideological and moral quality and theoretical literacy and realize ideological and political education. Ideological and political teachers should take the first classroom of ideological and political courses as the starting point, implement the main channel and the main position of educating people, and radiate the second classroom from point to area, so that ideological and political education can really be effective.

According to statistics from the Ministry of Education, as of November 2021, the total number of full-time and part-time teachers of ideological and political courses in colleges and universities registered nationwide is 127,244. The teachers of ideological and political courses in colleges and universities are mainly full-time teachers, but there are also a large number of part-time ideological and political teachers on campus, such as school leaders, teachers of the learning industrial production, and branch secretaries. At the same time, a large number of part-time teachers can also be hired outside the school. For example, colleges and universities can hire Mayi Island Party and government cadres, Mayi Island Spirit Red Education Base lecturers, and social science theoretical experts to take the lead to give lectures in the ideological and political theory classrooms of colleges and universities, regularly go to the school to give lectures and reports to the majority of students, bring the latest achievements of the Party’s theoretical innovation into classrooms, teaching materials, and minds, and innovate classroom teaching language, so that students are willing to listen, like to listen, and then really learn, really understand, really believe, and really use what they have learned. It is also necessary to promote teachers of ideological and political courses to improve and innovate teaching methods, so that ideological and political courses are easy to understand, close to life, and truly liked and concerned by students. Ideological and political teachers should also adhere to the value orientation, focus on heuristic teaching, case-based teaching, inquiry-based teaching, interactive teaching, and topic-based teaching, actively use modern information technology and new media technology to make ideological and political courses vivid, guide students to discover problems, think about problems, and analyze problems, and let students come to a conclusion in the process of thinking and perception, and strengthen their ideals and beliefs, improve their moral cultivation, and sublimate their ideological realm while accepting the conclusion.

### 4.3 Creating a “Mobile Ideological and Political Classroom”: A New Carrier

In order to make the fundamental task of fostering character and civic virtue to be touched down, detailed and implemented, and to give full play to the educating function of practical courses, on the basis of adhering to the traditional classroom education and teaching, colleges and universities can vigorously expand the educational space, actively promote the reform of the education model, build an effective carrier of Mayi Island’s “mobile ideological and political classroom”, be committed to creating an educational brand of Mayi Island’s “First Ideological and Political Lesson” rich in regional cultural characteristics, and inherit the local red genes.

#### 4.3.1 Research and Study Experience

In the context of “big ideological and political”, colleges and universities should enrich the carriers of ideological and political courses, combine local characteristic resources, tap various cultural resources of Mayi Island as the advantageous resources of ideological and political education, encourage teachers of ideological and political courses to carry out situational teaching and practical teaching, use Mayi Island as a base for practical activities of ideological and political courses, establish a long-term cooperative relationship with the Mayi Island Spirit Red Education Base, design a more scientific, systematic and effective practical curriculum education system, and build a mature and perfect school-local co-education mechanism and model.

For example, colleges and universities can plan red education practical research and study activities such as “Searching for the Red Footprints of Mayi Island”, “Mayi Island History in the Party History”, etc., organize students to visit historical venues such as the Mayi Island Patriotism Education Base, the former site of the country’s first people’s commune, and the entrepreneurship memorial room, etc., carry out practical experience activities, pursue red memory, and inherit red genes. Students can also be organized to visit the splendid achievements of the East Coast Shipyard, experience the difficulty of twining grass ropes, sculling boat, and making cables, develop interesting team building and expansion activities, and experience the hardships of starting a business and the importance of unity. This kind of research and study experience meets the cultural needs of students by opening a large social classroom, which is very experiential, authentic, interesting and fresh, and it is the easiest for students to have a deep memory, which can encourage students to comprehend in learning and think in action, so that they can have political, ideological and emotional identification with mainstream ideas and form a sense of responsibility, undertaking, and mission, making the content of ideological and political education truly enter the mind and form the resonance effect of the same frequency.

#### 4.3.2 Story Telling

Colleges and universities can hire Mayi Island Party and government cadres, Mayi Island Spirit Red Education Base lecturers, local county sages, veteran fishery women, social science theoretical experts, etc. to tell teachers and students the stories of innovation and entrepreneurship of Mayi Island people, tell the story of “those people and those things” from the hard work at the beginning of the founding of the People’s Republic of



China to the innovation and entrepreneurship of Mayi Island people in the new era, and spread the spirit of Mayi Island, and use the various advanced models on Mayi Island and the struggle spirit of the role models to demonstrate and motivate students, and inspire students to pursue excellence and pay tribute to and emulate the outstanding. Colleges and universities can also guide students to inherit and establish the “Mayi Island Spirit”, comprehend the power of role models, and infect students in the form of telling own experiences on the spot. It is also possible to set up a student publicity group for the “Mayi Island History in the Party History” to carry out various themed activities such as “Story Speech” and “Story Diary”, so as to form teachers’ lectures, students’ learning, seniors’ lectures, juniors’ listening, and students’ common learning situation. In the form of student endorsement, it is possible to form the ecology of “Mayi Island History in the Party History” where teachers and students teach and learn together, guide students to exercise and grow in the form of practical participation, and make that responsibility and mission more deeply rooted and immersed in the heart and mind.

### 4.3.3 Labor Education

Practice is the most important feature of labor education, and the practical level of labor education and the theoretical level of college students’ ideology and politics are complementary. Labor education can strengthen the practicality of ideological and political education, help to broaden the training path of ideological and political education, and enhance the attractiveness of ideological and political education, which is a necessary way of ideological and political education. It is necessary to break through the single cognition that labor education is equal to manual labor, and give labor education the connotation of the new era.

“Combining minds and hands and unifying knowledge and action” have always been excellent educational ideological traditions in China. Adhering to the combination of education with productive labor and social practice is an important part of the Party’s educational policy. Comrade Xi Jinping attaches great importance to labor practice. He points out that labor practice is a precious wealth in life and the beginning of growth and progress, and it is necessary to guide youths that “livelihood is created by labor, and life is also created by labor, sowing hope and reaping fruits through labor, and also tempering will and exercising oneself through labor”. He encourages youths to develop good characters of love for study, love for work, and love for the motherland, and proposes to “form an effective form and long-term mechanism for activities of love for study, love for work, and love for the motherland” [7].

Ideological and political teachers in colleges and universities should start from a higher political position, put labor education and ideological and political education in the context of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era, base on the goal of “cultivating morality with labor, promoting intelligence with labor, strengthening the body with labor, building beauty with labor, and innovating with labor”, combine school characteristics and local conditions, combine the first classroom, and guide students to grow in labor practice. In the “big ideological and political” classroom of Mayi Island, ideological and political teachers must work closely with the Mayi Island Spirit Red Education Base to design and develop various labor experience activities that vary with the seasons, such as digging sweet potatoes, planting potatoes, and making dried small

shrimps, and let students experience the hard-won of a happy life and feel the simple truth of “happiness comes from struggle” in the fresh, interesting and “contrasting past misery with present happiness” labor practice, in order to strengthen students’ labor skill, labor literacy, labor emotion, and team spirit, temper their will and character of “loving labor”, cultivate the labor spirit, model worker spirit, poverty alleviation spirit, and craftsman spirit of the new generation of successors, make them inherit the fine moral character of the nation, and make labor education and ideological and political education go hand in hand in the same direction to form a synergistic effect.

## 5 Conclusion

To comprehensively promote the construction of “big ideological and political courses”, colleges and universities must adhere to the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, focus on the fundamental task of fostering character and civic virtue, insist on opening doors for ideological and political courses, highlight the orientation of practical education, fully mobilize local social forces and red cultural resources, promote the combination of small ideological and political classrooms and large social classrooms on Mayi Island, promote the unify of theoretical teaching and practical teaching, promote the use of the Party’s innovative theory to cast the soul, educate people and realize the permeation of the brain and the heart, and educate and guide contemporary college students to further strengthen the “Four-sphere Confidence” and become newcomers of the era who are worthy of the important task of national rejuvenation.

**Authors’ Contributions.** This paper is independently completed by Hongyan She.

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