Suggestions on Improving Chinese Teenagers' Political Identity

Meng-yuan YAN, Qi-zhi SHENG* and Ming TU
Grammar School, Northeastern University, China

*Corresponding author

Keywords: Teenagers, Political identity, New media, Ideological and political education.

Abstract. To improve the quality of political identity of teenagers in China is not only the internal requirement for teenagers to improve themselves, but also the inevitable requirement for the construction of socialist ideology in the new era. Teenagers are in the critical period of the formation of political outlook and values. They have strong plasticity, but they are easily led by the uncertainty of external thoughts. The author mainly uses the method of literature analysis, from the two dimensions of media and education, puts forward some suggestions to improve the quality of political identity of young people in China.

Introduction

Political identity is a kind of subjective activity of people, it is a kind of emotional and conscious belonging in people's social and political life. It has a close relationship with people's psychological activities. It takes socialist core values as its main content. Value identity is an important prerequisite for achieving political identity. Standing on the new historical node, it is particularly important to hold ideological propaganda and education. Youth is the future of the country and the hope of the nation, the successor of the cause of the republic. The implementation of the core values of socialism is related to the achievement of the two centennial goals and the future and fate of New China.

Starting from the two dimensions of media (mainly online media) and education (including school education and family education), we will study ways to improve the literacy of young people's political identity, work with the media, school, family and other aspects to improve their political identity and generate dependence Sense of belonging and belonging.

Media Promotion

According to the 44th Statistical Report on the Development of the Internet in China, as of June 2019, the number of Internet users in China was 854 million, of which the number of mobile Internet users reached 847 million. Among them, 10-39 years old Internet users accounted for 65.1% of the total number of Internet users. The proportion of netizens aged 10 to 19 is 16.9%, and the proportion of netizens aged 20 to 29 is the highest, reaching 24.6%. From the data, it is not difficult to see that young people have become the largest group of netizens. The characteristics of traditional media are combined with online media. Form a diversified communication structure and deliver information to a wide audience in a non-linear way. The media is a window for publicity. In the Internet era, to strengthen the political identification of young Internet users with China's mainstream ideology, we should pay attention to the role of online media and its industry. Guide specifications. [1]

Promote Political Identity with the Help of New Media Platforms

Socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era, and China has entered a new stage of historical development. The main contents of political identification include the five major aspects of socialism with Chinese characteristics: road identification, system identification, theoretical identification, party identification, and value identification. [2] Promoting youth political identification First of all, let them understand the content of political identity and the Chinese stories contained in these five major identities. The era of online media provides favorable conditions for the
promotion of political identity content. Publicity requires not only good content but also new forms. To guide the thoughts of the majority of young people and guide their social behavior. In the new media era, the Internet discourse is characterized by integration and interaction. With the help of digital network technology, the media can use a variety of forms to convey information to the public, in addition to the most basic language, the fusion of sound, pictures, animations, videos and other forms makes the media's promotion of Chinese stories more vivid and concrete. Second, the interactive nature of online news can achieve comprehensive services for the audience, it directly communicates and interacts online, and directly expresses its opinions and views. The media no longer has full control over the dialogue.

Based on the above two characteristics, the media should comprehensively use multiple forms of communication when promoting political identity content. For example, relying on virtual reality (VR) can reproduce the history of the scene, and also realize the interaction between the media and the audience in the virtual space, so that it produces a sense of immersiveness. Teenagers were born in the 21st century and do not have a deep understanding of many issues. Adopting this near-realistic approach will help resonate with young people. Political identity is no longer a book for young people to read, but turned into a vivid and sensible picture.

**Strengthen the Guidance to the Online Media Industry**

In today's world of globalization, diversification, and marketization, the media has developed rapidly with the help of network technology, breaking traditional communication methods, making information dissemination more timely and extensive. However, due to the anonymity and non-threshold nature of online platforms, a lot of information is mixed, and the authenticity of a lot of information needs to be verified. In such a media environment, it is easy to confuse the audiovisual of young people and disrupt the formation of correct values. Some literary magazines or novels distort history and distort characters, making young people believe that the fabricated story is history, which affects the formation of a correct historical view of youth and is prone to historical nihilism. To address this problem, on the one hand, we must strictly regulate the industry standards of the online media industry and on the other hand, we must improve the professional ethics of media people.

China's media industry has long adhered to the correct direction of public opinion, adhered to the principle of positive publicity, and spread positive energy. However, due to the virtual nature and anonymity of the Internet, many industry norms in the real world cannot play a restrictive role in the online world. Some unscrupulous media are eye-catching bloggers, deliberately fabricating facts, spreading false information, and the impact is extremely bad. Secondly, due to the unrestricted nature of the online platform, there are self-media with many fans on the Internet, but the opinions of the self-media are mixed, many Unconfirmed or apparently subjective speech violates the social moral bottom line and poisons the minds of young people. Therefore, the industry norms of online media must be strict: perfect speech legislation; implement speech accountability; improve the supervision mechanism of online media; build a network Media technology barriers. Bring into play the function of mainstream media to guide public opinion, sing the main theme, promote positive energy, and create a good media environment for the formation of youth political identity literacy.

The media industry is made up of media people. As media people, they must have basic professional ethics. The development of the Internet and big data has brought high click-through rates, but if you simply do not respect the facts for the click-through rate, you have strong personal emotions. And wrong values to mislead the audience, which is a manifestation of lack of professional responsibility and professional ethics. Empty words and rhetoric cannot produce guiding power, and the media must achieve ideological guidance, provided that there is truth, and the public's trust in the media comes first from speaking the truth. In the era of online media, media workers are required to strictly demand themselves, adhere to the bottom line of professional ethics, and serve the public as their purpose to report objectively and truthfully.
School Education

Education is the main way to cultivate and enhance students' political identity. However, in the school's ideological and political education, there are still problems that focus on theory but practice, a single form, and boring taste. It is not conducive to the formation of youth's correct values and the improvement of political identity. Therefore, it is necessary to innovate the teaching mode of ideological and political lessons so that the majority of young students can truly develop a sense of identity and belonging to political life from the bottom of their hearts.

Improve Teachers' Political literacy

"Teachers, so preaching and teaching can also be confusing." The youth's political outlook and political identity are largely influenced by the teacher's words and deeds. Teachers should cultivate the concept of lifelong learning and be good at discovering and interdisciplinary knowledge. Examples of connection. [3] Both ideological and political teachers and non-ideological and political teachers should have a firm political identity. Non-ideological and political teachers should also improve their political literacy because such teachers have contact time with students The longest, the most, the personal political ideas displayed in classroom teaching will affect students' behavior invisibly. Therefore, teachers should pay more attention to domestic and foreign news, understand national policies and policies, and use Marxist world outlook and methodology to explain social phenomena. To resolve the doubts in students' minds and help improve the political identity of young people.

Innovative Classroom Teaching Methods

For a long time, the education of ideological and political lessons has mostly adopted the "fill-in-duck" education. The theoretical explanation blindly makes the content of education boring and abstract, and does not enable students to have a sense of identity and belonging to China's political life from the bottom of their hearts. This requires ideological and political lessons. Teachers innovate teaching methods, let students take the initiative to understand the country's political life, mobilize enthusiasm, and improve political identity.

History is the best textbook and the best explanation of contemporary China's political path, political system, and political theory. Youth students are not witnesses of the revolutionary war years, nor are they witnesses of China's poor and white era. Objectively, there is a history of building socialism Difficulty in memory. So simple text in books is not enough for young people to develop a sense of political identity from the bottom of their hearts, and it is necessary to encourage students to participate in the classroom. For example, the "scenario blending" class, which reproduces the historical situation in many ways, so that the text becomes Real and sensible. For example, inviting older generations of revolutionaries to come into the classroom and tell their personal experience; through multimedia technology, make history audible and appreciable. "Participatory" classrooms encourage students to participate in political life. For example, "simulation CPPCC" , " Model United Nations ", participation in community democratic management and other activities, so that young people can enhance their political identity in concrete and tangible actions.

Pay Attention to Extracurricular Social Practice

There has been a long-standing problem of "emphasizing theory and neglecting practice" in the teaching of ideological and political lessons. Some teachers believe that ideological and political lessons are a course of pure theoretical explanation. This kind of thinking is wrong. Practice determines knowledge and practice is the only way to test and understand the truth. Standards. In the teaching process, students should pay attention to social practice activities. In addition to classroom teaching practices, schools should also encourage students to use winter and summer vacation practices to carry out various forms of social practice. Social practice gives young people a sense of ritual. "Sense" is a sacred ceremony that draws people together as a community. "[4]
The development of social practice cannot be singular, and it can be used in new and close forms such as visiting memorials, visiting revolutionaries of the older generation, reappearing history in the form of sitcoms, conducting debates, cover songs, etc. Secondly, social practices cannot flow in The form needs to have practical results, quantify social practice, be measurable and evaluable, and truly allow young people to take root in the identification of Chinese politics in practice.

Family Education

Home and school are the two places where teenagers have the most contact. Therefore, in addition to school education, youth's political identity literacy is also related to family education. Parents' political stances, education methods, and education levels all subtly affect youth's political identity.

Parents should first clarify their political stance and strengthen their political identity. Strengthen their ideological and political culture and maintain the correct political direction. Regulate their words and deeds to play a positive role of demonstration. When faced with social misrepresentations, they can clearly distinguish right from wrong and guide young people. Facing the negative remarks correctly. Second, parents must change the previous authoritarian education methods, respect their children's opinions, allow children to participate in the family's major decision-making, and feel the atmosphere of freedom and democracy from "small homes." Finally, parents Should cooperate with the school's education work to form a "home-school joint" education model. The cooperation is on both sides. On the one hand, the school should reflect the student's situation in school to the parents in a timely manner. On the other hand, the parents should actively maintain contact with the school and cooperate. School education. The two work together to provide a positive educational environment for the improvement of young people's political identity.

The cultivation and promotion of political identity is a dynamic and complex project. [5] It requires the joint efforts of the media, schools, parents and other parties. To give full play to the role of online media platforms, school and family education work together to form a synergistic effect. To maximize the effect of improving political identity literacy.

Acknowledgement

This research was financially supported by the Phase Achievements of the Major Project (17JHQ007) Funded by the Ministry of Education in Philosophy and Social Sciences. Project 201015 supported by National Training Program of Innovation Entrepreneurship for Undergraduates; supported by “the Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities” (N2024001).

References

[1] Tengkai Li. The Dilemma of Youth's Political Identity in the "Post-Truth" Era and Its Countermeasures [j]. China Youth Research, 2019 (10): 40-45 + 90.

[2] Chengli Zhang. Talking about the method of cultivating the political identity of the freshman in high school—Taking "Economic Life" as an example [j]. Xue Weekly, 2019 (29): 116.

[3] Yiyi Jiang. A catalyst for political identity: an active classroom for patriotic education [j]. China's extra-school education, 2019 (30): 13-15.

[4] Lei Ma. Symbol-Faith: Political Identity Based on National Ceremony [j]. Journal of Yunnan Administration College, 2019, 21 (05): 112-117.

[5] Ya Dong. Cultivating students' political identity in ideological and political courses [j]. Basic Education Courses, 2019 (18): 57-61.