

The challenge and path choice of political socialization of young students in the new era

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Abstract: As socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era, the growth and development of young students have also brought about new historical orientation and environmental conditions, political socialization is of great significance to the progress and development of social and political life at three levels: individual, political system and political culture. At present, young students are facing a series of challenges in the process of political socialization, mainly from the lack of political socialization of young students practical, young students prone to cognitive bias, young students political values have a certain degree of complexity, domestic and foreign environment and their own factors caused by the lack of faith. To address these challenges in order to promote the positive development of young students' political socialization, which needs government, society, school, family four synergy, actively carry out social practice, attach importance to innovation, the way to a variety of means of political socialization, attaches great importance to the network's influence to the young students' political socialization environment, attaches great importance to the young students psychological health is stable, at the same time, the new era of young students should also actively play to subjective initiative, form conducive to the development of the political socialization of political culture.

Keywords: new era; political socialization; young students; challenge; path

1. Introduction

Since the 1950s, people began to carry out special and systematic research on political socialization. In the early 1950s, people introduced the concept of "political socialization" into political studies, which refers to the process in which people learn political values and political positions. Political socialization is the core content of human socialization, which refers to the process in which individuals receive political information input, internalize political ideas, form political personality, and externalize political behavior in social life. Political socialization in youth is the key stage of forming political outlook and political personality in one's life. Now, our country has entered the new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics, in the awareness of the necessity and urgency of social political development at the same time, the young students in particular political relations, through the social political life and political practice to gain political knowledge and ability, the formation and change their political psychology and political ideas, It is of great practical significance to cultivate social subjects to meet the requirements of political socialization through political socialization.

2. The role and significance of political socialization of young students in the new era

In one's life, the political socialization in youth is the key stage of the formation of political outlook and political personality. Political socialization is of great significance to the progress and development of social and political life, which is mainly reflected in the three levels of individuals, political system and political culture:

2.1 From the individual level, it can endow individuals with specific political personality and political ability

For individual members in social life, political socialization is an inevitable process. It can endow individuals with specific political personality and political ability and make them actively integrate into social and political life. At the same time, it is not only the process of social members obtaining political knowledge and ability in social and political practice and forming self-conscious political

consciousness and position, but also the process of their political growth and development. This process mainly includes the formation and improvement of political personality and political ability. In political and social life, social members gradually acquire political knowledge through certain ways and media, so as to form a specific political psychology. The process of political socialization in youth is mainly carried out by schools and society, in which systematic political education and social and political events play an important role. The formation and improvement of political ability are obtained through continuous participation in political life and political practice. In the process of political socialization, young students can not only strengthen political learning and cultivate political thoughts, ideas and codes of conduct, but also actively adapt to and integrate into social and political life and realize the benign development of political socialization.

2.2 In terms of political system, it can maintain or change the political system through political thought and political psychology

The goal of political socialization is to maintain the stability of the social system and promote the healthy and stable development of society. It has an important impact on the maintenance or change of the political system. On the one hand, when the process of political socialization causes the political psychology and political thought of social and political members' strong identification with the existing political system, it plays a great role in maintaining the existing political system. In a society, the politicization level of social members will directly affect the political stability and consolidation of the society, related to its existence and development. Young students have more theoretical knowledge, interest in political life and their ability to accept political knowledge, which provide good conditions for the development of political socialization in their youth. On the other hand, when the process of political socialization makes social members deny the existing political system, it will have a great destructive effect on the existing political system. Therefore, in the process of political socialization, strong citizen political identity is not only the cornerstone of political stability, but also the endogenous driving force of political stability. It can maintain or change the political system and has important strategic value for socialist construction.

2.3 In terms of political culture, it can maintain and continue the existing political culture

Political socialization maintains and continues political culture mainly through the intergenerational transmission of political culture, that is, the previous generation inculcates and transmits the existing political culture to the next generation through specific political and cultural channels and media. In the long-term historical process, this existing political culture becomes a specific cultural tradition and acts on social members for a long time. Through the process of political socialization of young students from generation to generation, socialist political culture can be continuously spread. Through the political socialization of young students, on the one hand, we can spread socialist political values, political beliefs, political norms and political codes of conduct to them; On the other hand, the process of political socialization is a continuous process. Young students who have completed the process of political socialization should continue to be socialized in order to adapt to the change of social and political relations and become an important force to maintain social and political stability. In the process of political socialization, young students will gradually transform from individual social people to qualified political people through certain political practice. In social and political practice, social members will contact their own interest requirements, partially or completely change the social and political culture, create a new political culture, and maintain and continue the existing political culture.

3. Challenges faced by young students in the process of political socialization in the new era

Political socialization is a complex and long-term process. In this process, the acquisition of people's political beliefs, political concepts, political cognition and political behavior patterns are affected by the interaction of many factors, mainly manifested in the lack of practicality of political socialization of young students, the cognitive deviation of young students, and the complexity of political values of young students. Lack of faith caused by domestic and foreign environment and their own factors. This has a direct and far-reaching impact on the direction, content and even process of young students' political socialization.

3.1 Political behavior: the lack of practicality of political socialization of young students

Young students are in the key stage of the process of political socialization. With the change of college education mode, the internal demand consciousness of young students' political life is changing from passive indoctrination to independent exploration, and began to become "mature" political people. Young students often have a strong sense of political rights, care about the hot trends of systems, policies and laws, and have a high enthusiasm and responsibility in the maintenance of individual rights and interests and social stability. However, due to the lack of formal contact with the society, it is still vague about how to solve real social problems and how to effectively participate in politics. The political practice ability exists, but it lacks consciousness, and the ways of political participation are limited. Generally, it is easy to hold a cold or negative attitude towards political participation only through Party and League activities, lectures and forums organized by the school. The ability of political participation needs to be improved. It is necessary to rely on organizations, groups and political activities to make young students directly contact various activities, play a main role and realize the behavior externalization process of political ideas.

3.2 Political cognition: young students are prone to cognitive bias

Political cognition is not only the premise of political socialization, but also the individual's understanding, judgment and evaluation of various political phenomena in political life. With the increasing number of social media such as Internet and mobile phone, on the one hand, it is constantly changing people's ideas, lifestyle and production mode; On the other hand, for young students, affected by multiple political information, it will increase the difficulty of their judgment and choice, and it is easy to have the phenomenon of vague political cognition. Today, young students are still in the stage of ideological development and have not been completely finalized. Due to some social practical problems in the past and at present, the ideal goal and actual situation of young students have deviated, resulting in many young students feeling confused about the real world. Moreover, due to the lack of sufficient identification, rational judgment and critical consciousness, they are very vulnerable to negative information, and their normal political expression is easily driven by irrational emotions, which leads to the irrational political expression of young students in the face of social hot spots and sensitive issues, and the political socialization of young students is on the wrong road. Thus, it has a great negative impact on the real political participation and orderly political life, forms wrong political values and produces deviation in political cognition.

3.3 Political concept: the political values of young students are complex

From the characteristics of political socialization, the political cognitive structure of young students has become a system, but it needs to be further consolidated. The overall political emotion is stable but easy to fluctuate, with the characteristics of idealization. In the nineteen major reports of the party, general secretary Xi Jinping stressed that "we must enhance our political awareness, overall awareness, core consciousness and a sense of alignment." Young students who grew up in the process of reform and opening up have open ideas, are good at using network media and other channels to obtain information, and have their own opinions on various social life, political phenomena and political thoughts. Although they are initially formed and have certain plasticity, they show complexity in political values due to lack of practical experience.

3.4 Political belief: lack of belief caused by domestic and foreign environment and their own factors

Based on the invasion of various social thoughts, the collision of various cultures, and the fact that the political psychology of young students has not yet reached a fully mature state, they are vulnerable to the influence of bad social thoughts and the infection of bad social atmosphere, which makes their thoughts change subtly and their political beliefs swing seriously. From the international level, Western multiculturalism has eroded the young students' belief in Marxism; At the domestic level, the negative phenomena of mass media such as misleading, corruption and widening income gap are all important reasons for young students to question the correctness of Marxist belief; From its own perspective, it is vulnerable to external interference because its world outlook, outlook on life and values have not been fully formed, because it lacks life experience, immature mind and insufficient ability to judge right and wrong. In this case, if we do not strengthen the education of social mainstream ideology and the education of socialist core values, over time, there will be a serious deviation in the political socialization of young students, which will deviate from the Chinese dream and the belief in

communism. This will have a negative impact on the country, society and nation.

4. The path choice of promoting the political socialization of young students in the new era

4.1 Broaden new channels for political socialization -- actively carry out socialization practice and expand political participation

First of all, we should pay attention to the education of young students, vigorously strengthen the education and training of young college students, improve universal political identity and support, pay attention to the connection of schools, governments, families and society, cultivate young students' sense of identity for political culture and political system, enhance political awareness, standardize political participation behavior, and make them truly internalized and externalized in practice, Ensure its political stability and social development. Secondly, learning is not only the acquisition of political knowledge and skills, but also needs to be consolidated through political practice. It is necessary to expand the practice of socialized and politicized participation and bring social practice into the normal educational activities of young students. Political socialization should take political life and political practice as the media. Practice is essential for human beings to understand and transform the world. In continuous practice, young students will have a new understanding of the society and the world. Only through political practice can young people establish a solid political identity. At the same time, non political means such as art, etiquette and entertainment can also be used to make educated young students accept political values imperceptibly.

4.2 Open up new ways of Political Socialization -- pay attention to innovation and adopt various means of political socialization

In order to improve young students' ability to distinguish and analyze political cognition, clarify the contents and objectives of young students' political socialization, expand political participation and innovate the forms of political participation, various means of political socialization can be adopted according to the learning characteristics of young students. The traditional political socialization model has obvious characteristics of compulsion and indoctrination. It innovates educational forms in line with the situation of the times and the characteristics of young students, highlights the main role of young students, such as holding theme activities such as patriotism and Marxism, can regulate value education in combination with the nature of specific activities, and can be diversified and modernized in presentation forms, But content cannot be entertained. Mobilize the consciousness and enthusiasm of young students to actively accept political culture, enable young students to establish a correct political view and use diversified means to achieve the best effect.

4.3 Grasp the new direction of Political Socialization -- pay attention to the influence of network on the political socialization environment of young students

As more and more young students participate in political activities through the network, the role of network media is also increasing. Under the complex and diversified background, the network virtualizes and expands the field where young students live, and provides young students with many vivid virtual experiences. At the same time, due to the lack of sufficient identification, rational judgment and critical consciousness, They are extremely vulnerable to negative information. It also makes it easy for young students to blindly follow the crowd, follow the trend and even extreme irrational political behavior in their political participation. The social and political environment they are exposed to has a subtle impact on the formation of young students' political thought. In order to avoid the "irrational" factors in the political participation of young students, we should further improve the operation system of network political socialization, standardize and strengthen the content of network political socialization, filter the negative political information on the network, give play to the positive role of network public opinion, pay attention to the role of information dissemination and public opinion guidance of network media, and strengthen the management system. Guide young students to correctly participate in political activities, accumulate political participation experience and properly express political views.

4.4 Promote the new transformation of Political Socialization -- pay attention to the mental health and stability of young students, and help young students complete the transformation from natural person to social person

Each period of life is experiencing political socialization, showing different characteristics in different development periods. In the period of young students, with the development and maturity of psychology and physiology, people's thinking and emotion are more and more rich, there are more and more inner conflicts, and the emotional fluctuation is also relatively large. Unlike childhood, it is young and lack of knowledge. It can only accept political ideas in the way of family parents' speech and behavior, with obvious emotional color. Young people have their own ideas. During this period, young students are eager to be understood by others and recognized by the society. Once frustrated and failed, it is easy to lose heart and fall into self closure. At the same time, a good social environment helps teenagers adjust psychological contradictions and complete the transformation from natural person to social person. On the contrary, the bad environment is very easy to attract teenagers. When their inner wishes can not be met, it is easy to arouse antisociality and affect social stability. Therefore, the government, families, schools and society should strive to create a good growth environment, help reconcile psychological contradictions, actively pay attention to the mental health of young students, and help young students complete the transformation from natural person to social person.

4.5 Promote the new development of Political Socialization -- give play to the subjective initiative of young students in the new era and form a political culture conducive to the development of political socialization

The process of political socialization endows young students with sound political personality and the ability to participate in social democratic political life. It is not only the basic way to improve political quality, but also the inevitable requirement for young students to become qualified social citizens in politics. In the new stage of the new era, in addition to the efforts of the government, society, schools and families, young students themselves should also actively give full play to their subjective initiative. First of all, young students should clearly recognize the value of political socialization, identify with the political culture of social participation, and actively promote the development process of social politicization. Young students should constantly strengthen their moral cultivation, improve their political discrimination ability, based on China's social reality and rooted in excellent political culture, choose political and cultural information in line with the overall interests of China's society, not affected by wrong ideas, and make correct discrimination and judgment according to right and wrong. Secondly, young students should achieve high national identity, political party identity, national identity, cultural identity and moral identity by understanding the socialist core values. Finally, the speech of young students should actively safeguard the socialist core values, practice them in their daily study and life, participate in political practice according to the rules, and truly internalize good political character, political concept, political literacy and political culture into their hearts and deeds.

5. Conclusion

General Secretary Xi Jinping attaches great importance to youth work and often encourages young people to pursue their dreams and work hard. He once said, "Young people are the most energetic and have the most dreams." "The great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation will eventually become a reality through the unremitting efforts of young people." Each era has its own theme, and each generation of young people has its own historical experience. The young people of today are marching together with the new era. Looking into the future, the young generation of Our country will certainly have a lot to do and make great achievements. This is the historical law of "the waves behind the Yangtze River push on the ones ahead", and also the responsibility of youth that "each generation is stronger than the previous one". Young people should shoulder the important responsibility entrusted by The Times with courage, aim high, be down-to-earth, and strive to realize their youthful dreams in vivid practice of realizing the Chinese dream of great national rejuvenation. Our country is becoming stronger and more prosperous, our nation is undergoing great rejuvenation, and our people are leading a happier and better life. Young students are both dream chasers and dream interpreters. To pursue a dream requires passion and ideal, to realize it requires struggle and dedication. We should release our youthful passion and pursue our youthful ideals in our struggle. We should pave the way and build Bridges for national rejuvenation and contribute to the building of our country. Nowadays, Chinese youth generally show strong patriotic enthusiasm and a high degree of national identity. They actively participate in political

activities at many key events and express their love for the country and enthusiasm for the people in their own unique way. Young students also set up correct political cognition, develop sound political concept, cultivate firm political belief and strengthen positive political behavior. In the new historical starting point, in the realization of the Chinese dream in the great journey, each young students in the pursuit of dreams converge into the Chinese dream, government, family, school, society should be coordinated, accurate understanding of the political thoughts of the young students, actively respond to the challenge for the political socialization, continuously optimize the young students the effective path of political socialization, Jointly build a new political socialization model of internal and external integration.

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