

On the Ideological and Political Education Thought of the Youth in The New Era

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Abstract

Youth is the sustenance of the historical mission of “national rejuvenation”, and also the “new force” of advanced ideology and culture. Successive leaders of the Communist Party of China have always paid close attention to the growth and development of the younger generation, attached great importance to, cared for and trusted the youth, and placed ardent expectations on the younger generation. The accumulation and summary of the historical experience of youth ideological and political education have formed a series of relatively mature and systematic thoughts of youth ideological and political education. The Xi Jinping Youth Ideological and Political Education Thought, which is based on the basic content of “cultivating the cultivation of young people, promoting their spirit, strengthening their will, and honing their integrity” in the new era. The formation and development of Xi Jinping’s youth ideological and political education ideology is based on the inheritance of the achievements of youth ideological and political education ideology of previous Communist Party leaders, and the innovative development of youth ideological and political education ideology and methods.

Key words: New era; Youth; Ideological and political education

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“The youth, also the soul of the country.” Since the founding of the communist party of China, in the revolution, construction and reform of each historical period, Successive leaders of the CPC always pay attention to the growth and development of the younger generation, attaches great importance to youth, trust youth, give the ardent expectations of the younger generation, and formed a series of relatively mature and system of youth ideological and political education thought. In particular, since the 18th CPC National Congress, the new leadership of the CPC Central Committee with General Secretary Xi Jinping as the core has put forward new ideas and new requirements for ideological and political education among young people and young people in the new era on different occasions.

1. THE STATUS AND ROLE OF YOUTH IN THE SOCIAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

1.1 Youth is the source of the historical mission of “national rejuvenation”

The strong sense of social participation among youth is a potentially huge positive force in the development of human history. From the characteristics of the youth, they are active in thinking, extremely sensitive to new things; they love and hate clearly, enthusiasm and impulse, thus have the important quality of perseverance, perseverance and not afraid of hardship; their strong self-awareness, desire to realize self-worth, in the pursuit of the ideal of self-realization process easy to form a sacrifice, persistent spirit. In addition, the youth have a strong sense of patriotism and social responsibility, making them to be more actively involved in social economic life, political life, scientific and cultural life and other fields than other groups.

In the real social life, certain social roles and social responsibility always complement each other. As a special social group, the growth and development of young people have always been closely related to the future development of the country and the nation. Under the current development situation, We are closer to realizing the goal of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation than at any other time in history, and we are more confident and capable of realizing this goal than at any other time in history. The closer we are to realizing the goal of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, the less we cannot slack off, the more we must redouble our efforts and mobilize our young people to strive for it. The huge energy contained in youth can not only be transformed into the creativity of national development and social progress, but also become a huge destructive force in social development, which is urgent to correctly guide the world outlook, outlook on life and values with scientific theoretical knowledge.

1.2 Young people are the “fresh force” of advanced ideology and culture

In the background of the globalization of information technology, the cultural soft power with assimilation and leading power as the core has become the “commanding heights” of the current international competition. If the theme of the 19th century is defined as the political competition revolution, and the theme of the 20th century is the economic competition revolution, then the theme of the 21st century is the revolution of cultural competition. To carry out the construction of the socialist advanced culture and improve the country cultural soft power, we must strive to spread the contemporary Chinese values, that is, the values of socialism with Chinese characteristics, which represents the direction of China advanced culture. The realization of China “two centenary Goals” must not be achieved without the full participation of thousands of young people. In the historical development of human civilization, young people have always played a role of a bridge connecting the past and the future. Because the youth is not only the successor of the history of human society, but also the successors of the future development of the society; Not only the builders of the current society, but also the pioneers and leaders of the future society.

As the vanguard of the society, young people are active in thought, free and open, less bound by tradition, are willing to accept new things, new experiences and new ideas, and often adopt an open, inclusive rather than exclusive attitude towards all kinds of new things. The integration of multiple cultures in today society inevitably leads to contradictions and conflicts between different cultures. When a civilization can no longer defend itself, or it is no longer willing to defend itself, it opens the door to the “invaders”, often coming from a younger and stronger civilization. The industrious and brave Chinese

people have created a long history of Chinese culture, and will also be able to create a new brilliant Chinese culture. In view of the youth strong new consciousness and innovative spirit, social needs to seriously youth new ideas and new demand, in establishing the fundamental of the guiding position of Marxism in principle, actively absorb these embrace lofty ideals, full of struggle passion of young people in the advanced ideology and culture creation and propaganda cause.

2. THE THEORETICAL SOURCE OF THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION THOUGHT

Ideological and political education is the fine tradition and political advantage of the Communist Party of China. It has always been in the “lifeline” and “central link” of all the work in the revolutionary war period, socialist construction period or the period of reform and opening up. Under the new era background, based on the historical perspective of investigation and analysis of youth ideological and political education theory, for our more objective and accurate grasp the current development of youth, so targeted to put forward and carry out the youth ideological and political education new requirements and new measures has very important practical significance.

2.1 Marx and Engels youth ideological and political education thought

Marx and Engels, as the founders of the Marxist scientific theory system, always pay great attention to the youth and the growth and development of the youth group in the real revolutionary practice activities. In the ideological and political education of the youth, Marx and Engels advocated that the proletarian revolution must abandon and overcome the limitations caused by the one-sided education of the youth in the capitalist society. In Marx view, the future communist society needs people with all-round development, so it is necessary to carry out comprehensive education for young people, including intellectual education, physical education and comprehensive technical education. At the same time, this kind of comprehensive education for the youth must be carried out in combination with social productive labor. The basic proposition of combining theory with practice was inherited by successive Marxists and developed into an important principle for the ruling party of the working class in all countries to carry out proletarian education.

2.2 The Youth Ideological and Political Education Thought of Early CPC

Chen Duxiu is a complex figure in the history of the Communist Party of China, which still has different opinions. However, he won unanimous recognition in

the effective ideological and political education for the young people. In order to open up a position to widely publicize Marxism, Chen changed the “New Youth” into a position to publicly introduce and spread Marxism, and expanded the influence of Marxist theory in the youth group. In his opinion, shaping the new outlook on life and personality of young people is the basis for realizing the comprehensive transformation of Chinese society. Therefore, he advocated realism and taught young people to pursue realistic happiness; he advocated pursuing individualism but resisted extreme individualism. This kind of thought that both advocates individualism and opposes extreme individualism is finally realized in the collectivist value that realizes the value of life in the contribution to the group. In addition, he also called on the majority of young people to learn the advanced western culture and new moral and ethical concepts, and pay attention to strengthening the education of hard struggle as well as the exercise of physical and willpower.

As a representative figure in the same historical period as Chen Duxiu, Li Dazhao was the earliest Marxist in China, and also the first person to systematically spread Marxist thought and theory in China. Li placed ardent expectations on the youth and placed the hope of creating “young China” to the youth. Therefore, Li particularly emphasized the ideological and political education of the youth, and raised the ideological and political education of the youth to an important position in the fate of the country, the future of the nation and cultural development. In Li opinion, the youth is the soul of the country. As the earliest Marxist, Li advocated taking Marxist theory as the guiding ideology of ideological and political education and revolutionary practice of the youth, attached importance to the cultivation of youth patriotism and national spirit. In addition, Li especially emphasizes the history education of youth to help youth to grasp the social and historical development law and rational objectively understand and analyze the national conditions, eagerly expected to youth growth to the rise and fall of national.

2.3 Mao Zedong youth ideological and political education thought

Both in the revolutionary war or in the construction and development of new China, Mao Zedong always adhere to the position of Marxism, viewpoint and method to analyze the youth in the social and historical development, and according to the change of realistic social conditions, targeted to develop the specific content and objectives of youth ideological and political education. In the ideological and political work, Mao stressed that the youth must establish a firm and correct political direction, and repeatedly asked the young people to put the firm and correct political direction in the first place, and to solve an important problem of who to serve. This is directly related to the success or failure of China socialist cause. In social practice, Mao advocated that the youth should actively

combine with the masses of workers and peasants. In addition, Mao attached great importance to the cultural study of young people, encouraged them to learn the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism regularly and strengthen the accumulation of cultural scientific and technological knowledge. We should strengthen education in the young people in their world outlook, outlook on life and values, as well as in patriotism, collectivism and socialism, and train them to become well-educated workers with socialist consciousness who are red, specialized and fully developed morally, intellectually and physically. This not only meets the needs of socialist modernization drive, but also meets the needs of the youth’s own development.

2.4 The Youth Ideological and Political Education Thought of the CPC in the Period of Reform and Opening up

At the third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China re-established the party correct ideological line in the terms of ideology, politics and organization. For a long time before that, due to the “Cultural Revolution” and the abnormal state of political life, the thoughts of party members, cadres and the people were seriously suppressed, and they did not dare to think and talk about problems boldly. In view of the actual situation of the domestic ideological front at that time, Deng Xiaoping called on all walks of life, inside and outside the party, to emancipate the mind and seek truth from facts. In addition, Deng especially emphasized the ideal, moral and faith education in the ideological and political education of the youth, in emphasizing the education of the national people and the youth to have ideals, morality, culture, discipline, especially pointed out that “ideals” is particularly important. About the ideological education of youth, the communist party of China traditional is an indispensable important content.

As for China, the deepening of reform and opening up and the gradual establishment of the socialist market economic system make the domestic interest relations and distribution relations show a diversified development trend, and peoples ideological understanding and thinking mode have also undergone major changes. Jiang Zemin, as the core of the three generations of the CPC Central Committee, is based on the development of The Times and put forward the new content and new requirements of youth ideological and political education from the strategic height. According to the reality of China social development and educational development at that time, Jiang insisted on arming the majority of young people with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought and Deng Xiaoping theory, improving their theoretical accomplishment, and always emphasized the important position of ideological and political quality. He attached great importance to and strengthened the construction of socialist spiritual civilization, especially the ideological

and moral construction of the young people, and for the first time put forward the important thought of combining the rule of law and the rule of virtue. To realize the strategic goal of cross-century development, Jiang to carry forward the scientific spirit, strengthen the cultivation of youth scientific world outlook and innovation ability. Strengthen the education of youth dialectical materialism and historical materialism, and cultivate the scientific spirit and innovative consciousness. Patriotism, as the ideological content that successive Marxists attach great importance to, should not be relaxed under the background of the impact of multi-cultural ideology. Young people should always inherit and carry forward the fine tradition of patriotism.

Since China entered the transition period, various thoughts and cultures and social trends of thought have been pouring in, and peoples social relations and social life have undergone great changes, which has also brought great challenges to the ideological and political education of young people. In Hu Jintao opinion: The growth of a large number of young talents is the hope of the development of the country and the nation. In the specific work of ideological and political education for the youth, Hu also attaches great importance to the patriotic education of the youth, Marxist theory education, ethics and moral education and other important contents. In these thoughts, Hu particularly emphasized the need to pay special attention to the ideal and faith education of the young people. Grasp the ideal and faith education, grasp the core content of the youth ideological and political work. This has pointed out a new direction for the youth ideological and political education at the present stage of our country.

3. ANALYSIS OF YOUTH IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION UNDER THE NEW ERA

In the context of economic globalization, the multi-polar world, the rapid development of scientific and technological revolution and the comprehensive deepening of socialist reform, the ideological and political education of young people is faced with both rare opportunities and severe challenges. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping has attached great importance to the education of youth and young people and paid attention to the growth and development of young people. He has repeatedly expounded the problems of youth ideological and political education in different forms on different occasions, and formed a set of systematic youth ideological and political education thoughts under the background of the new era. The proposal of Xi Jinping thought on ideological and political education for the youth not only reflects the consistent requirements of the Communist Party of China

to strengthen the attention of the younger generation, but also puts forward new requirements for the ideological and political education of the youth in view of the youth issues under the background of the new era.

3.1 Cultivate the noble moral character of young people

In the process of youth moral cultivation, morality and success is actually a dialectical and unified relationship. Ideological and political education is directly related to the fundamental problem of what kind of people to cultivate, how to train people and for whom to cultivate people. Morality, as an important support and internal driving force of social life, leads the social structure and lifestyle of the whole society. In contemporary China entering the period of comprehensive transformation, the primary task is to find out what kind of morality to use and how to lead the comprehensive transformation of society, so as to ensure the healthy and harmonious development of all people, including the young people.

The value orientation of the youth determines the value orientation of the whole society in the future, and the youth are in the period of value formation and establishment, so it is very important to pay close attention to the development of values in this period. Every era has its own spirit, and every era has its own values. The core socialist values in contemporary China actually answer the major questions of what kind of country we will build, what kind of society we will build, and what kind of citizens we will cultivate. Young people should closely combine correct moral cognition, conscious moral cultivation, and positive moral practice, consciously establish and practice core socialist values, and take the lead in advocating a good social atmosphere. We should strengthen our ideological and moral cultivation, consciously promote patriotism, collectivism, and socialism, and actively advocate social ethics, professional ethics, and family virtues.

3.2 Improve the ideological and cultural literacy of young people

Chinese culture has a long history, has multi-ethnic cultural forms, and embodies the deepest spiritual pursuit of the Chinese nation. It is precisely because of its many unique national cultures and regional cultures that the Chinese civilization has become one of the representative, colorful and profound world cultures in the world. Improve the cultural literacy of contemporary youth, must first clearly grasp the culture of youth culture is what, why can produce this kind of cultural needs and how to meet the ideological and cultural needs of youth. In the information age of multi-cultural integration and collision, various social thoughts impact the ideological development of young people, which makes them show great blindness in their value selection and ideological judgment. Therefore, the key to strengthening the

ideological and cultural guidance of youth groups lies in to help them understand contemporary China and the external world.

Traditional culture is the ideological basis for the Chinese people to realize the national rejuvenation, and the cultural promotion of the youth is also a major event related to the development of the nation. Encourages young people to clarify the connotation of Chinese excellent traditional culture in the inheritance and innovation of culture, transform the old forms of expression, so as to give Chinese culture a new connotation of The Times and modern forms of expression, and promote the promotion of the soft power of national culture.

3.3 Strengthen education in young peoples ideals and beliefs

Ideals and beliefs originate from social reality and transcend social reality. It is peoples unswerving attitude towards the future development of themselves, namely the country and the nation, and it centrally reflects peoples world outlook, outlook on life and values. Establishing scientific and lofty ideals and beliefs, the development of society and individual growth will have the right direction and a strong spiritual pillar. Whether the youths ideals and beliefs are firm or not is directly related to whether the young peoples life pursuit goals can be finally realized. In order to strengthen the ideals and beliefs of young people, we must first recognize the complexity and difficulty of the formation of ideals and beliefs in the current complex and changeable objective realistic environment. On the one hand, the establishment of youth ideals and beliefs needs the cultivation of objective and external environment, but the most critical factor lies in the youths unyielding willpower and constant self-motivation and introspection.

Young people should have a positive spirit and brave courage. First of all, the ideal faith based on the rational identity of scientific theory, based on the correct understanding of the law of history, based on the accurate grasp of the basic national conditions. Use the Chinese dream to strengthen the common ideological foundation of the majority of teenagers, education and help teenagers to establish the correct world outlook, outlook on life, values. Secondly, the growth of the young people themselves, the majority of young people must be committed to hard work. The beautiful ideals of human beings cannot be easily easily easily, but cannot be separated from the hard work and hard work. Young people, as the pioneer of the future society, is the leader of realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

3.4 We will strengthen patriotism education among young people

Profound patriotic tradition, has been internalized into the spiritual gene of the Chinese nation, deeply rooted in the soul of the Chinese people. A great cause needs

a great spirit. Realizing the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is a distinct theme of contemporary Chinese patriotism. We should vigorously promote the great spirit of patriotism and the spirit of The Times with reform and innovation at the core, and provide a common spiritual pillar and strong spiritual impetus for realizing the Chinese dream of national rejuvenation. The spirit of patriotism is the soul of the country and a strong country. In the new historical period, to promote the spirit of patriotism is, in fact, to educate patriotism throughout the whole process of national education and spiritual civilization construction.

Patriotism is a deep feeling for the motherland that has been consolidated for thousands of years. It is an emotional system that reflects the individuals dependence on the motherland. It not only regulates the relationship between individuals and the motherland, but also supports the national spirit of the prosperity and development of the nation. In the spirit of patriotism education and carry forward the process, to grasp the present youth thought reality, targeted to carry out the patriotism spirit of education work, let the youth to feel and awareness of patriotism thought edify, enhance their confidence to realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation the Chinese dream, arouse their enthusiasm to serve the motherland. All people of the country must bear in mind their mission, think together and work together. With the wisdom and strength of all people, we must pool invincible strength and make the dream of rejuvenation a reality in the relay efforts of young people.

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