Significance of Cultural Self-confidence in College Students' Ideological and Political Education

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Abstract

In his speech to commemorate the 95th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping asked the whole party to adhere to the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics, namely, self-confidence, theoretical self-confidence, institutional self-confidence and cultural self-confidence. The concept of cultural self-confidence was put forward publicly for the first time. As a more basic, broader and deeper self-confidence, it includes rich connotations of Chinese excellent traditional culture, revolutionary culture and advanced socialist culture. As the key object of Ideological and political education, what role should cultural self-confidence play in the process of Ideological and political education? This paper discusses the significance of cultural self-confidence in the ideological and political education of college students from the connotation of cultural self-confidence, the important position of college students in the ideological and political education, why to carry out the education of cultural self-confidence, and how to carry out the education of cultural self-confidence.

Keywords

Cultural confidence; Young college students; Ideological and political education.

1. Cultural Confidence: A More Basic, Extensive and Profound Confidence

Over the past 30 years of reform and opening up, China's economy has taken off rapidly, becoming the second largest economy in the world, and the country is on the road of national rejuvenation. China's rapid development has shown the world the superiority of the socialist system, as well as the unique Chinese model of China's development-the development model of socialism with Chinese characteristics. In the report of the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, it is clearly stated that the whole party should strengthen the road confidence, theoretical confidence and institutional confidence of socialism with Chinese characteristics. That is to say, the whole party should firmly adhere to the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics that we are taking at present, firmly believe in the theory of socialism with Chinese characteristics that we developed in the process of Marxism sinicization, support the socialist system with Chinese characteristics that we established in the process of revolution, reform and construction, and advance towards the goal of "two hundred years" with a more confident attitude. Cultural self-confidence was put forward for the first time in the speech at the conference commemorating the 95th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, and it was pointed out that compared with the other three self-confidence, it was more basic, broader and deeper. Why can cultural self-confidence become more basic, broader and deeper? We need to know it better first.

(1) Excellent traditional culture: "Chinese traditional culture is the sum of all the cultural achievements recorded from ancient times to the May Fourth Movement in 1919, which was created and inherited by the Chinese nation and its ancestors. Chinese traditional culture is a..."
stable national spiritual feature, such as moral outlook, value orientation, thinking mode, psychological state and aesthetic taste, which has been gradually formed and widely recognized and respected by generations of national members through continuous practice in their material environment and background of the times, and a material and spiritual creation that can embody and carry these spiritual features. Traditional culture itself certainly has duality, that is, after time test, it conforms to the essence of the development of the Chinese nation, such as the gentleman’s mind of "considering things to know, sincerity and sincerity, cultivating self-cultivation, governing the country and balancing the world", the gentleman's moral pursuit of "a gentleman to be righteous, a villain to be profitable", and the social welfare thought of "not suffering from widowhood but suffering from inequality". These excellent cultural heritages have provided a deep foundation for revolutionary culture and advanced socialist culture, and become the unique cultural gene of every Chinese. Of course, in the face of the dross of traditional culture, such as women's foot binding and the three cardinal principles and five constant principles advocated by women, we need to correctly identify and critically treat them.

(2) Revolutionary culture: "in different stages of the new democratic revolution, due to the specific objectives and tasks of the revolutionary struggle, the regional local cultural soil and other social and historical conditions are different, and different social and historical conditions have cultivated and produced Chinese revolutionary culture with distinct regional characteristics. During the period of the founding of the party, the revolutionary culture with the spirit of May 4th Movement and the spirit of red boat as the core; the revolutionary culture in the land revolution period, which was centered on the spirit of Jinggangshan, the spirit of Soviet region and the spirit of the long march; and the revolutionary culture with Xibaipo Spirit as the core during the liberation war. They constitute the integrity of Chinese revolutionary culture cultivated by the Communist Party of China. Since the Opium War in 1840, China’s history has entered a modern history of humiliation and resistance, and the rule of the Manchu government has also entered a stormy era. China’s frequent defeats in wars with other countries beat the Chinese people's cultural confidence of "going to the country in heaven" and "barbarians in the country". Countless people with lofty ideals began to explore the road of saving the nation and saving the country, but they always failed under the obstacles and oppression of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism. The Communist Party of China has experienced weakness in the early days of the founding of the Party, growing in the Agrarian Revolution, and won the hearts of the people during the War of Liberation, and finally led the Chinese people to establish There are too many outstanding revolutionary spirits in the process of this ultimate success. They are born out of China’s excellent traditional culture and need future generations to inherit and carry forward in the process of building and reforming socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Advanced socialist culture: The report of the 15th National Congress of the Communist Party of China made a very clear and concise summary: "Building a socialist culture with Chinese characteristics means taking Marxism as the guide, aiming at cultivating citizens with ideals, morality, culture and discipline, and developing a national, scientific and popular socialist culture facing modernization, the world and the future" [3]. Marx believes that social consciousness has a dynamic reaction to social existence, and excellent social culture can inspire people to better build socialism, which has a cohesive force. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Communist Party of China has always been based on the reality of socialist construction and reform, and developed advanced socialist culture on the basis of inheriting Chinese excellent traditional culture and revolutionary culture. With the development of the times, China's economy has become the second largest economy in the world. The Chinese nation is on the road of national rejuvenation, and the country has put forward the goal of "two hundred years". At the same time, the state put forward the construction content of socialist spiritual civilization as "socialist core values". This is the latest
achievement of advanced socialist culture with Chinese characteristics. It is rooted in the land of China, born out of Chinese excellent traditional culture and revolutionary culture, and is the value criterion for the whole society to jointly train and practice.

It can be seen that cultural self-confidence contains extensive and profound contents. As the only ancient civilization in the world, Chinese civilization is the unique cultural heritage and gene of the Chinese nation, the source of revolutionary culture and advanced socialist culture, and the "root". As the sum of fine spirits created by the Communist Party of China in modern Chinese history, revolutionary culture embodies the spiritual wealth of people with lofty ideals in modern Chinese history and revolutionary history, and is the cornerstone and "trunk" of advanced socialist culture. As the main content of socialist spiritual civilization construction that keeps pace with the times, the advanced socialist culture is the wisdom of the leading collective of the CPC Central Committee from generation to generation, the spiritual power of socialist reform and construction, and the "leaves". Cultural self-confidence, with its deep roots and thick leaves, is of course a more basic, broader and deeper self-confidence, which is an important content of ideological and political education.

2. Young College Students: The Key Object of Ideological and Political Education

General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out in the symposium of teachers and students of Peking University on May 4th Youth Day in 2014: "The students studying in colleges and universities are all around 20 years old, and many of them are less than 30 years old when the well-off society is built in an all-round way by 2020. By the middle of this century, when modernization was basically realized, many people were less than 60 years old. That is to say, to achieve the goal of "two hundred years", you and thousands of young people in Qian Qian will participate in the whole process. A life with faith, dreams, struggles and dedication is a meaningful life "[4]. The future of the country lies in the youth, the hope of the nation lies in the youth, and the youth recognize the national culture. Only when we devote ourselves to socialist construction under the influence and infection of culture can we achieve our set goals within the stipulated time. Only when young people have confidence in the national culture can we stand among the nations of the world and move towards the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

"The physiological and psychological characteristics of youth determine that youth is the main object of ideological and political education" [5]. Young college students are in the formation period of world outlook, outlook on life and values. Facing the diverse cultural thoughts in the West and the way of Internet communication, we need to persist in educating students with socialist culture, lay a lifelong cultural background for students, and enhance their discrimination and judgment in the face of multiculturalism. Constantly educate students with Chinese excellent traditional culture, revolutionary culture and advanced socialist culture, cultivate students' national spirit of self-improvement on the basis of understanding national history and party history, persistently cultivate and carry forward socialist core values, and guide students to be firm believers, active communicators and model practitioners of socialist core values.

3. Establishing Cultural Confidence in Ideological and Political Education of College Students

As an important content of ideological and political education, how can cultural self-confidence run through the whole process of ideological and political education for college students?

(1) to strengthen the construction of organizational security. The Opinions on Strengthening and Improving the Ideological and Political Work in Colleges and Universities under the New
Situation issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council put forward: "Ideological and political education should adhere to all-round education in the whole process. Leading the ideological value through the whole process and links of education and teaching, and forming a long-term mechanism of teaching, scientific research, practice, management, service, culture and organization. Cultural self-confidence is rich in content, involving many colleges in the university, such as the College of Liberal Arts, Marxist College, and many departments, such as the Propaganda Department, the Student Affairs Office, and the Youth League Committee. In the top-level design of ideological and political education for college students, the corresponding departments should be incorporated into the working mechanism, so that all departments can cooperate and walk in the same direction to ensure the richness of cultural self-confidence content education.

(2) Strengthen the construction of curriculum system. Give full play to the role of the main channel of ideological and political theory courses, improve the teaching material system, improve the quality of teachers, innovate teaching methods and enhance the attractiveness, persuasiveness and appeal of teaching. Strengthen the study and education of the history of the Communist Party of China, the history of the People's Republic of China, the history of reform and opening up, and the history of socialist development, innovate teaching forms, and enhance the appeal of courses. The use of teachers' teaching competition, information classroom reform and other means to adapt to the new situation of college students' learning style, make the "two courses" and "form and policy" classroom full of vitality. At the same time, excellent traditional culture courses are developed to attract students to study and study traditional culture.

(3) Strengthen the construction of activity system. Make use of the great achievements of China's reform and development, the commemoration of major historical events, the patriotic education base, the national public sacrifice ceremony and other organizations to carry out theme education, and carry forward the national spirit with patriotism as the core and the spirit of the times with reform and innovation as the core. Vigorously carry out social practice, encourage students to go to the vast poor and remote areas to understand the national conditions and people's feelings, and cultivate students' sense of social responsibility. Enrich the campus culture, and carry out the education of Chinese excellent traditional culture, revolutionary culture and advanced socialist culture by carrying out knowledge contest, cultural lecture, speech contest, debate contest, reading contest, theme class meeting, etc., so as to make the education of cultural self-confidence spring rain and moisten things silently.

(4) Strengthen the construction of network media. By using the carrier of ideological and political work on the Internet, we should strengthen the construction of students' interactive community, theme education website, professional academic website and "two micro-ends", and carry out ideological and political education by using the expressions that college students like. Ideological and political theory education, party and government cadres, counselors and class teachers can not only teach cultural knowledge and carry out cultural knowledge activities face to face, but also answer students' problems in life and study face to face, and use Chinese excellent traditional culture, revolutionary culture and advanced socialist culture to guide students to face difficult problems correctly and enhance the timeliness of ideological and political education.

(5) Stimulate students' self-creation. As the main body of ideological and political education, students can achieve self-growth through self-education, self-management and self-service. As a long-term work, cultural education needs to give full play to students' independent creativity, fully listen to students' opinions in curriculum construction, and constantly improve to attract students. In carrying out activities, we should fully rely on students' strength, and take students as the main force from planning to organizing to carrying out activities, but students can feel the power of culture through personal experience. In carrying out cultural education with new
media, we should arouse students' creative enthusiasm, use students' favorite expressions to spread Chinese excellent traditional culture, revolutionary culture and advanced socialist culture, and enhance the timeliness and appeal of college students' ideological and political education.

Chinese civilization has a long history, stretching up and down for 5,000 years. Chinese children have always had the confidence and confidence brought by national culture. This turning point of self-confidence occurred in the modern history of China. The Opium War opened the country, and the British made the Chinese people see the backwardness of national development. After that, Western powers began to carve up China at will. The New Culture Movement launched in the last century was the stress response of intellectuals after the Chinese nation was invaded by Western countries. Learning advanced culture from the West broadened and enriched the horizons of Chinese intellectuals, but also caused a certain blow to Chinese traditional culture. Chinese people's distrust of economic development and political system began to spread to the cultural field. With the founding of the Communist Party of China and the People's Republic of China, the process of China's reform and opening up is getting weaker and weaker. Because the independence of the country has brought a stable environment for economic development, the correct judgment of the CPC Central Committee on the situation has enabled the national economy to take off rapidly until it reaches the second largest economy in the world. In today's China, "the belt and road initiative" has made China a well-deserved leader in globalization, and we have been fully confident in economy. However, cultural self-confidence cannot be restored immediately, especially under the looting of two cultural movements in the last century. Faced with the confusion of Western "democracy", "freedom", "equality" and "fraternity", we still need to vigorously promote China's excellent traditional culture, revolutionary culture and advanced socialist culture, so that Chinese children, especially college students, can not only achieve road self-confidence, institutional self-confidence, theoretical self-confidence, but also in a more basic, broader and deeper self-confidence culture.

References


