

An Empirical Analysis of Political Identity of Teenagers in the New Era

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Abstract: Political identity is an important topic in political life. In the new era, teenagers play an important role in both current social life and future social development. Their political identity is closely related to the stable development of national politics and the success or failure of the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics. This paper mainly analyzes the content of political identity of teenagers, analyzes their values from the perspective of political identity, and puts forward some suggestions for strengthening their political identity.

Introduction

Political identity has always been the focus of politicians, and it is also an important topic of modern political theory exploration. As one of the important groups of social development, teenagers are the most important youth foundation in China. Therefore, the political identity of teenagers in the new era is the embodiment of social confidence in the ruling party, which is directly related to the stable development of politics and the success or failure of the socialist cause of our country.

1. The Meaning of Political Identity

Political identity refers to a person's own tendency to identify with certain concepts in the political field. For example, he identifies with the subjective feelings of the country, society, nation, region, and other political divisions or groups, has a sense of pride, is willing to be loyal, thinks that he is responsible, or has the obligation to maintain. Political identity also refers to a person's emotional identity and sense of belonging to his social and political life. He can follow the political process of his region, determine his personal position according to his political goals and attitudes, and use his political goals to regulate his behavior, so as to keep himself in touch with and keep the same direction and pace with the policies, rules and regulations in his political life and the realization path of politics. In addition, political identity also represents a person's recognition of his own political rights, and is willing to comply with the requirements of this political right. Political identity is a person's trust in all aspects of his political life, such as political system, nation-state, and political ideology.

2. The Meaning of Political Identity of Teenagers in the New Era

In the context of the new era, teenagers' identification with politics can be explained as the sense of identification, trust and pride in the current political system generated by teenagers' continuous contact and practice with politics in all aspects of political life under the current social conditions, and they spontaneously and consciously regulate themselves with current political behavior requirements, and always maintain a consistent value orientation and a unified pace with the policies, rules and regulations in political life, and the path to political realization.

It can be seen that, first of all, the political identity of teenagers cannot be separated from the background of the times. Under the social conditions of the new era, the identity of teenagers to this

political system is restricted by social conditions. Secondly, the political identity of teenagers is produced in the continuous contact and practice of politics. Political identity will not be formed out of thin air, and will not be separated from society. It is the consciousness after personal experience. Finally, the formation of political identity of teenagers will regulate their own behavior and make their own behavior consistent with the direction and pace of the political system including political system, political party system, political groups, nation-state, and political ideology. The political identity of teenagers is the support and belief for this systems, and the process of understanding and recognizing certain political objects.

3. The Political Identity of Teenagers in the New Era

The political identity system is huge and complex, which can be roughly divided into political value, political entity, political tool and political efficiency. In general, the political identity of teenagers in the new era is generally benign and positive, which means that most teenagers recognize the socialist dominant political culture. However, under the influence of social changes, the political identity of teenagers is often contradictory.

3.1 Identification of Political Value

Identification of political value refers to the sense of identification with ideals or beliefs. Among the teenagers in the new era, most students agree with Marxism, and are also supporters of Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, the important thinking of the "Three Represents", Scientific Outlook on Development and Xi Jinping's socialist ideology with China's characteristics in the new era. They are firm in their political value identity. But at the same time, in the complex social environment outside, various social thoughts have an impact on young students. In addition, students do not have too much social experience. When their original political beliefs are impacted, their political beliefs will be affected and present a diversified phenomenon. Under this trend of thought, many students doubt or even deny their political beliefs. A small number of students believe that they have no beliefs. The lack of political beliefs will make students extremely confused.

3.2 Identification of Political Entities

Identification of political entity is mainly the identity of the national political system. On the whole, teenagers have strong patriotic feelings, are concerned about the design of national honor and national dignity in society, recognize the reforms proposed by our ruling party, and have a strong sense of patriotism. But there are some things that students cannot understand, causing students to be confused about politics. For example, most of the current socialist countries lag behind the capitalist countries, so how can we reflect the superiority of socialism in material life? These material pursuits will, to a certain extent, make students wonder about the recognition of political entities.

3.3 Identification of Political Tools

Political tools are national laws and national policies. Recognition of political tools means that young students are required to abide by the laws and regulations established and implemented by the state, as well as guidelines and guidelines, and to recognize national policies. Young students have received higher education, and most of them recognize and support the Party's guidelines and four basic principles. Teenagers experience the great changes and development of our country in the course of their studies. This is of great significance for promoting socialist harmony, and teenagers in the new era should have full confidence in our country's guidelines. For students, these guidelines can improve people's quality of life and promote the prosperity and development of the motherland. They are willing to support such policies. At the same time, due to the small problems exposed during the social transformation in our country, students' idealistic political aspirations are shattered, which would make some students doubt about the country's policies.

3.4 Identification of Political Efficiency

The identification of political efficiency is largely determined by the identification of government efficiency. Teenagers can identify with the goals set by the government and the effectiveness of the goals. For example, they can identify with the high efficiency and quality of the government in achieving the goals, as well as the excellent ability of the government in achieving the goals. However, they also have a sense of disagreement with the unfair and unreasonable situation in the society, thus they doubt the political efficiency. Under the background of the new era, the teenagers pay more attention to the current situation of social and economic development, and have a strong sense of political identity, belonging and pride in the improvement of people's material and spiritual living standards, living environment, economic strength, international status and national protection of the people. But they still have a questioning attitude towards the further widening gap between the rich and the poor, the rise of house prices, inflation, the imperfection of some systems, the unfairness of the legal system, and the inaction of the government in some aspects.

4. Strategies to Improve Teenagers' Political Identity

4.1 To Actively Innovate the Political Education of Teenagers

Colleges and universities should pay attention to the cultivation of students' ideals and beliefs when they carry out political education for students. Only with solid ideals and beliefs can they affirm themselves in the complex ideological trend of society and maintain their political identity with the party. With the development of the times, the schools need to timely update the content of education to help students establish correct values, outlook on life and world outlook.

4.2 To Strengthen Students' Self-Internalization and Attach Importance to Students' Political Participation

Political identity can't be achieved overnight. It needs to be internalized and then externalized step by step. Political participation is an important part of students' political identity from self-internalization to externalization. Guiding students' political participation can generate a high degree of trust in students' hearts, which is an important way to strengthen students' political identity. To let teenagers participate in political activities rationally can constantly resolve social contradictions and promote the harmonious development of the society.

4.3 To Establish Students' Belief

Political belief is the most basic manifestation of ideology, and ideology is an important spiritual weapon for the ruling party to unite the people, so as to get people's support and recognition. Under the impact of globalization, students' ideology is vague, and even some students lack faith. During the period of social transformation in our country, past contradictions and problems will be concentrated during the period, and teenagers lack social experience and are easily affected by objective factors. For teenagers with more idealized thinking, without a strong mainstream awareness, their psychology is prone to a certain degree of distortion. By advocating the social mainstream consciousness and helping students to establish their beliefs, we can effectively prevent the influence of other countries on our ideology and strengthen the political identity of teenagers.

5. Conclusion

Teenagers do not have too many opportunities to contact with politics. Most of their political identity comes from life, that is, their social environment. The quality of social environment affects the degree of students' political recognition. The political identity of students is not only the key to national political identity, but also the key to national political identity. By changing the way, method and content of political education, teachers cultivate students' ideology, encourage students to participate in politics, enhance students' political recognition, and make full use of political education to help students establish correct outlook on life, world and values. The political identity of teenagers in the new era is the embodiment of social confidence in the ruling party, which is

directly related to the stable development of politics and the success or failure of the socialist cause of our country.

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