

The Guidance of "Chinese Dream" to the Cultivation of College Students' Political Belief

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Abstract: General secretary xi jinping's elaboration of the "Chinese dream" has given new impetus to the cultivation of contemporary college students' political beliefs. Based on empirical analysis and solid research data, this paper investigates the political belief situation of college students under the background of "Chinese dream", comprehensively expounds the ideological value of "Chinese dream" and the factors that influence the political belief of contemporary college students, and puts forward the leading countermeasures and suggestions on the cultivation of political belief of college students under "Chinese dream". On the one hand, let the "Chinese dream" guide contemporary college students to establish scientific political beliefs, firmly believe in the CPC and socialism, and firmly let the banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics fly high. On the other hand, in the perspective of college students' political belief cultivation, analyzes the ideological value of the "China dream" for the new era socialism with Chinese characteristics, in-depth study and interpretation of party and government leaders on the macro level and micro decision-making to provide theoretical support and policy suggestions, and further enhance the leadership of the communist party of China ideological work ability and level, and help to realize the "China dream" at an early date.

Introduction

At the end of November 2012, General Secretary Xi Jinping stated clearly: "to realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is the greatest dream of the Chinese nation since modern times." Research on the "Chinese dream" was soon carried out. On May 4, 2013, the Youth Day, General Secretary Xi once again expressed his concern for young friends, including college students. In October 2017, General Secretary Xi proposed at the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China: "the Chinese dream is historical, realistic and futuristic. Is our generation', but also the younger generation'. The Chinese dream of the great renewal of the Chinese nation will eventually become a reality through the continuous struggle of generations of young people. "This gives new impetus and direction to the study of "Chinese dream" and the cultivation of contemporary college students' political beliefs.

Mark Post, a famous Marxist critical theorist, believes that when a political order is established, the political beliefs that serve this political order are immediately founded. Political beliefs give everyone an idea to stick to, especially for contemporary college students. College life is the key period for the formation of the three views of life. Under the background of advocating the "Chinese dream", the realization of the Chinese dreams needs every student's actual work. It is relative to whether the Chinese nation can achieve great revival. To study the cultivation of political beliefs of college students under the background of "Chinese dream", support the mainstream ideology academically, firmly believe in the leadership of the communist party of China and socialism, and firmly let the banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics fly higher. The combination of the "Chinese dream" and the cultivation of college students' political beliefs endows everyone with goals and values to strive for.

Literature review of college students' political beliefs

Researches in the west. The research on the political belief of college students in western academic circles mainly focuses on the following two aspects: one is on religion and political belief; the other is the study of political socialization and civic education in schools. From the perspective of complementary values, this paper expounds the connection between the "Chinese dream" and the "American dream". The difference between the two is the difference between the values of collectivism and individualism.

The western political belief education, mainly in the United States, profoundly reflects the western economic, political and cultural system, contains the corresponding institutional background and serves its economic and political system. Its emphasis is greatly different from that of China. Therefore, in the study of foreign literature, to have discrimination, absorb the essence, to discard the dross.

Faced with the current proposal of "Chinese dream", foreign newspapers have focused on it almost at the same time in the past few months, but there are only some comments and no in-depth research. According to the financial times (2013), "China's dream is not only about China's destiny, but also about the destiny of the world". Argentina's el Nacion (2013) said that although the "Chinese dream" is often compared with the "American dream", it is more about pointing out to the Chinese people that their government will fulfill its promise. Lianhezaobao in Singapore (2013) bluntly said, "the Chinese dream is the dream of democracy and prosperity for generations of Chinese people since modern times. Today, this dream is still a huge ideological driving force for the Chinese people to pursue change and progress..."

Researches in China. At present, domestic academic circles basically analyze the ideology of "Chinese dream" and the political belief of college students respectively, so the author tries to combine them. As a historical category of social stage, the "Chinese dream" has the characteristics and imprint of The Times. It accords with the characteristics of ideological reality, totality, class nature, relative independence and dependence. As for the connotation of the "Chinese dream", there are three main viewpoints: one is the "dualism", that is, the Chinese dream is complementary to the "national dream" and the "family dream". Another way of saying it is the "three theories", which are composed of the dream of enriching the people, the dream of strengthening the country and the dream of rejuvenation, which constitute an organic whole. The third is the "multidimensional view", which holds that the Chinese dream is not a one-way one, but a dream of revival, times, nation, great power, prosperity and innovation. About the relationship between "Chinese dream" and "my dream", scholars basically agree: "Chinese dream" is the integration of collective dream and individual dream, individual dream is the embodiment of collective dream, and collective dream is the ultimate pursuit of individual dream.

The study on political belief mainly includes the following aspects: the study on the connotation, value and function of political belief. In terms of political belief value, it mainly reflects the following two points: firstly, political belief gives the meaning and value of individual life. Secondly, political belief embodies the relationship between ideal and reality. As for the function of political belief, domestic academic circles agree on the following points: first, the function of personality shaping. Second, action oriented function. Thirdly, the value evaluation function. Fourthly, social promotion function. Fifthly, the function of mental cohesion. Some scholars, such as Ming hua (1992), qin Shu (1992) and li ping (2006), talked about the crisis of college students' faith, mainly focusing on the description of its current situation, analysis of its causes and Suggestions for reconstruction. The educational research on the belief of college students mainly focuses on the following aspects: first, the recognition of the importance of education. Second, in the cultivation of political beliefs of college students understanding of the way. Thirdly, the study on the forming environment of political belief of college students.

The stage of development in contemporary China determines that building a moderately prosperous society in all respects is the fundamental requirement of the Chinese dream, and ideology is an important political phenomenon in modern society. Domestic academic circles to the field itself and the related problems are studied, had certain achievements, but the Chinese dream of

ideology is combined with the specific value is not enough in-depth study of specialized, lack of microcosmic aspect, how to promote China's mainstream ideology and practical perfect combination of theory and practice of innovation is also still needs further research.

"Chinese dream" under the background of college students' political belief is a topic that keep pace with The Times, the existing literature mainly investigated the Chinese dream and individual study of college students' political belief cultivation, the combination analysis of the literature is less, only a few scholars in the "Chinese dream" together with the college students' ideal, ideological education research is involved, in-depth and detailed aspects is far from enough.

Current situation of political belief of college students

The "Chinese dream" is a goal. College students are one of the main carriers of realizing the "Chinese dream". As a scientific social ideology, political belief, in turn, has a strong guiding effect on college students to realize the Chinese dream. In order to understand the current situation of contemporary college students' political beliefs, the researcher conducted a questionnaire survey (297 valid questionnaires) on 300 college students in the university and presented the survey results as follows.

View of political belief. According to the survey, 25% of college students have joined the communist party of China to improve their political literacy. Nearly 28% of college students believe in communism, 37% of students choose to show themselves, to join the party as an honor. Less than 10% thought it was good for employment, and only 2.1% followed suit. The remaining 1.2% had other reasons. More than 60 percent of college students would like to join the communist party of China, 11.1% did not want to join the communist party, 25.3 percent meant it didn't matter. In this survey, students who believed in socialism accounted for 59.3%.

Social practice accounts for the highest proportion in many channels that affect college students' political beliefs, followed by schools and the media. This provides a train of thought for further cultivation research. The realization of college students' political goals is closely related to the social, school and family environment.

Political literacy. The most serious deficiency in the ideology and the work of the party is that the student party members lack the spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly. What's more, some party members blindly pursue their own interests. Besides, they ignore the current politics.

As for whether or not college students ignore the guiding role of Marxism, the survey results show that this problem is quite serious. Over 60% ignore the spiritual life, one-fifth think Marxism is too empty and lacking in practice. A small number of students think that the practical guidance of Marxism has become less useful, and even think that the guidance of Marxism is no longer needed. The main purpose of studying politics is to understand China and the world better, then to recognize the reality and to serve the motherland. Only a small percentage are for exams and other purposes.

Practice. According to the data, more than half of the college students think that the national dream and personal dream are highly unified, and 45.8% of the students say that there is a certain relationship between the national dream and personal dream, reaching 98%. Less than 2% of students thought there was no connection between national dreams and personal dreams. This gives us full confidence in the realization of the "Chinese dream".

When it comes to the understanding of the "Chinese dream", more than 60% of college students think that the "Chinese dream" is to realize the great revival of the Chinese nation. In addition, 35.8% of the students think the "Chinese dream" is a harmonious society and a well-off life. It can be seen that most college students have a clear understanding of the "Chinese dream" and the relationship between national dream and personal dream. More than 60% still think communism is possible, 20% believed that communism would come true. Those who believe that communism is purely fanciful and who have not considered whether it will ever become a communist society are in the minority. This has multiplied confidence in the CPC's leadership of the people in realizing communism. Statistics show that more than 60 percent of college students agree with the leadership of the communist party of China (CPC), and most hold firm political positions.

It can be seen from the survey data that the belief of pursuing and yearning is still the highest in China, but it is no longer an absolute advantage. Therefore, the cultivation of contemporary college students' political beliefs is urgently needed, but also a long way to go.

Factors influencing college students' political beliefs

Based on the analysis above, let's think about the internal and external factors that affect the political beliefs of college students again, and summarize them in the following aspects.

Economic factor. With the development of economy, especially in the decades since the reform and opening up, China has undergone tremendous changes. People's living standards have been improving day by day. The living environment of contemporary college students is relatively superior. Limited social practice cannot enable college students to apply the Marxist principles they have learned into their life, thus failing to deeply understand the essence of Marxist principles, which leads to the fact that college students will not take Marxist principles as their firm political beliefs. With the development of internet technology, college students have various kinds of information resources, including the disadvantage of socialism and capitalism, the advantages are to create an illusion, leading students to think capitalism is better than socialism, it also affects contemporary college students not take Marxism as one of their political beliefs.

Social factor. The dramatic changes in Eastern Europe in the late 1980s and early 1990s and the collapse of the Soviet Union caused a sharp decline in the number of socialist countries worldwide. Coupled with the infiltration of western ideology, college students have confused and doubted the superiority of Marxism and socialism, worried about the future of socialism, and shaken their faith in Marxism. Marx believed that "the mode of production of material life restricts the whole social life, political life and spiritual process". China's stage of social productivity development is not balanced, in the process of rapid development of market economy, some breeds abuse: hedonism, money worship, etc., under the influence of these wrong ideas, university students is vulnerable to be misled, to a certain extent, which also affects college students' recognition of socialism.

Cultural factor. Along with the advancement of reform and opening up, "introduction" and "going out" continued to deepen, western thought constantly poured into the domestic, the influence of "utilitarianism", hit the brains of people, especially some western powers promoting their culture in various forms, the contemporary college students brought by the western movies, hedonism, individualism osmosis can be largely influenced by the thought. As a result, this will affect their belief in Marxism.

The cultivation of college students' political belief under the background of "Chinese dream"

In order to carry out the party building work of college students, the following suggestions are put forward by the author through the data analysis and exploration of the questionnaire.

Firstly, expand and enrich the content of ideological and political theory courses and integrate "Chinese dream" into the reform and innovation of related courses of ideological and political education in colleges and universities. By doing this, we can improve contemporary college students' understanding of the importance of the ideological value of "Chinese dream", consolidate the common ideological foundation, and contribute to the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Through ideological and political education of "two lessons", provide theoretical guidance and cultural conditions to students. Improve teaching methods, such as carrying out teaching work in the form of special topics, offering internet-assisted courses, using multimedia teaching, etc. Change the previous cramming style of teaching, use more interaction, combine with real life cases, stimulate students to think actively.

Secondly, develop the second and third classes, combine college students' political belief education in student activities, internalize political belief with practice, and make up for the gap of pure theoretical education in class. For example, take the opportunity of learning the spirit of the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and rely on the party branch, sub-youth league committee and student union, organize democratic life and carry out various

activities beneficial to students' physical and mental health. Put students in a strong atmosphere, review the history of the revolution to understand MAO Zedong in different periods of the party under a system of clean government measures. The party branch can also hold meetings at the same spot where the revolutionary predecessors held meetings. The practice of breaking new records makes party members realize more deeply the importance of caring for the masses and the care of the party under the background of the "Chinese dream". They are also clearer that the "Chinese dream" is the dream of the people, a combination of individual ideals and collective pursuit, and more firmly support the communist party and practice the great cause of the "Chinese dream".

Furthermore, the cultivation of political belief among college students should be integrated with professional education. In other words, in the context of the "Chinese dream", students are asked to try to study each major from the perspective of political beliefs, thus forming a strong educational atmosphere. In this way, both ideological and political education teachers, or professors of other courses, do indeed in teaching.

Then, using the theory of psychology and related disciplines to strengthen psychological guidance. Through the survey data, the author found that there are some college students lack of mainstream ideology of our country social psychological identity, there is a certain belief crisis. So it is necessary to integrate ideological and political education and psychological health education, advocate healthy thinking, cultivate good character quality. Looking at the function of "Chinese dream" in cultivating political belief among college students, it can provide theoretical basis and policy Suggestions for party and government decision-making departments.

Moreover, we should develop a four-in-one system for cultivating political beliefs in schools, families, society and the media. Firstly, the ideological and political education on the basis of the set of political beliefs cultivation goal is to explore new methods, new ways and new mechanism, which eventually form a specific target and promote the plan. Then, every family, every college students coruscate gives the greatest creativity, pools into investment and promotes the construction of national revival of flood in the future. Secondly, all parties concerned in the society should really shoulder their responsibilities and purify the social atmosphere. Public figures in the society should strive to become model citizens and models of moral education to guide college students to pay attention to international and domestic social politics. Thirdly, create a positive atmosphere of public opinion and correct function of public opinion guidance. In this way, we can effectively respond to the hostile forces' attempts to westernize and divide China. Eliminate the noise that sometimes appears in the field of ideology and theory to disturb the "Chinese dream", and consolidate and strengthen the guiding role and status of the "Chinese dream". Finally, under the background of "Chinese dream", the cultivation of college students' political beliefs will promote the political socialization process of contemporary college students.

Last but not least, use positive role models as guides. One the one hand, currently, the number of the university student village official dedicating their youth and wisdom is increasing, we will continue to increase the number. On the other hand, the combination of practice of Chinese dream and college students' political beliefs can be the role for college students, which will lead more students to become "China dream" practice walkers and contribute to the revival of the China.

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