Explore the Cultivation Path of College Students’ Cultural Self-confidence from the Perspective of Ideological and Political Education

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Abstract: Cultural self-confidence is a more basic, deeper and more lasting force in the development of a country and a nation. The cultural self-confidence of college students affects the future and destiny of the entire country and nation. As the successor of the new era, integrating cultural self-confidence into the thinking, life and behavior of college students is the focus of the current ideological and political education work. This paper takes the cultural confidence of college students as the keynote, and deeply analyzes the functions of cultural inheritance, leadership, and innovation under ideological and political education. The cultivation path of college students’ cultural self-confidence.

Keywords: Cultural self-confidence, College students, Ideological and political education.

1. Introduction

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Xi Jinping has expounded and conveyed cultural confidence on many important occasions. At the celebration of the 95th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, he pointed out that cultural self-confidence is a more basic, broader and deeper self-confidence[1], which further illustrates my country’s firm determination to become a cultural power. On December 9 of the same year, General Secretary Xi emphasized at the National Conference on Ideological and Political Work in Colleges and Universities that “to keep up with the original intention and continue to move forward, we must adhere to the self-confidence of the socialist path with Chinese characteristics, theoretical self-confidence, system self-confidence, and cultural self-confidence.”[2] Based on Xi Jinping’s important exposition on cultural self-confidence in the new era, discuss and summarize the theory and practice of cultural education in the new era. As a new force in the construction of a socialist cultural power, the cultural self-confidence of college students will play the role of cultural and spiritual weather vane in the present, and it will affect the future and destiny of the entire country and nation in the future. It is imminent to improve the cultural self-confidence of college students, and as a worker of ideological and political education, it is of great significance to respond to the call of the times, keep up with the pace of the times, and constantly innovate educational methods to improve the cultural self-confidence of college students[3].

2. The Function of College Students’ Cultural Self-confidence from the Perspective of Ideological and Political Education.

Cultural self-confidence is a word that has been mentioned many times in the course of my country’s construction and development in recent years. It is a nation and a country’s full affirmation and active practice of its own cultural value, and a firm confidence in its cultural vitality. My country’s socialist construction and development provide an endless stream of internal driving forces. In this Internet age full of diverse cultures, multiculturism not only permeates a country’s politics, economy, and society, but also permeates a person’s thoughts, life, and behavior. It is the primary task of modern college students to be a cultural inheritor, a cultural leader, and to absorb the advantages of traditional culture to cast the flesh and blood of culture.

2.1 Cultural Heritage Function

In the process of human development, the process of passing and inheriting the created material wealth and spiritual wealth between the upper and lower generations is cultural inheritance. For college students in colleges and universities, in the face of the multicultural impact of the Internet, it is necessary to improve their ability to discriminate cultures, convey the value and connotation of their own excellent traditional culture, Chinese revolutionary red culture, and advanced socialist culture, and strengthen cultural self-confidence. Only by organically combining the core essence of traditional culture with modern civilization can we further demonstrate the soft power of Chinese culture.

The essence of ideological and political education is cultural inheritance, a social and cultural activity carried out by “people” in the process of cultural shaping through diversified forms such as cultural inheritance, guidance, and infiltration. In the past, our ideological and political education often only stayed on the surface, spent time and energy inculcating from the outside, seldom combined with reality, and started from the inner life of people, and did not achieve a subtle effect. From an ideological point of view, ideological and political education should carry out cultural dissemination and education from a perspective that is generally accepted and recognized by college students, and conduct in-depth analysis of the 5,000-year-old Chinese culture to inherit and develop it. The inheritance of culture takes people as the main body, takes culture as the carrier, and spreads it through ideological education. Therefore, ideological education, people, and culture exist in a cycle of repeated cycles. Through the cycle of development from generation to generation, there is a process of wireless rise, which shows that it has an important
2.2 Cultural Leadership

Thoughts always govern behavior, and culture must lead society. Cultural leadership is mainly reflected in: culture leads the development direction of the times, culture leads social style and fashion, and culture leads the height of future development.

First of all, colleges and universities, as the main positions of cultural dissemination, and ideological and political education as the seeders of culture, must strengthen the construction of socialist mainstream culture, establish the direction of socialist culture, and then organically combine with advanced socialist culture. For example, the contention of a hundred schools of thought during the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period was the most active period of thought, the most developed culture, and the most significant academic achievements in the history of our country, and had a great impact on society. Secondly, culture leads social style and fashion. It is necessary to establish a fashion ecology based on cultural self-confidence, give full play to the leading role of ideological and political education in the dissemination of ideas, so that the society has a new style and trend, and is full of vigor and vitality for the new era. Inject fresh "blood". Finally, ideological and political education injects advanced social culture into the minds of college students, and subtly influences their thoughts and behaviors. College students become the mainstay of the society and will better serve the country and society.

2.3 Cultural Innovation Function

The development of culture lies in continuous creation, which is also a process of innovation. Cultural innovation is an inevitable requirement for the development of social practice, as well as the internal driving force for the development of culture itself[4]. The culture of ideological and political education is not a single inheritance, but a cultural innovation, which absorbs the excellent traditional culture, the Chinese revolutionary red culture, and the advanced socialist culture. Only by giving full play to the innovative function of culture can we inject new vitality and source into culture. The development of ideological education is inclusive and progressive. It is closely related to cultural innovation, and it absorbs, integrates, and integrates diverse cultural factors and contents. Cultural innovation not only guides cultural progress, but also leads a country’s political, military and economic progress. It can be said that cultural progress is the source of social progress. Only with continuous innovation can traditional culture be rejuvenated and enduring, thereby promoting the development of social practice.

3. The Current Situation of College Students’ Cultural Self-confidence from the Perspective of Ideological and Political Education

Contemporary college students are an important group to inherit and innovate culture, as well as an important force to carry forward the advanced socialist culture. With the development of the Internet, college students do not understand the content of traditional Chinese culture in place and worship Western culture blindly, which greatly affects the cultivation of cultural self-confidence.

3.1 Insufficient Understanding of Chinese Traditional Culture

As far as schools are concerned, although quality education has been comprehensively promoted, in the face of increasing enrollment rates and employment rates, exam-oriented education is sought after by schools and parents. As a result, the so-called quality education has not been fully realized. For a long time, utilitarian the current education model puts the enrollment rate and employment rate in the first place, overemphasizes the teaching of professional courses, and neglects the cultivation and inheritance of the national cultural spirit of students. As a result, contemporary college students cannot deeply and better understand the spirit and connotation of our country’s culture, and lack the understanding of their own culture. Recognition and education of cultural self-confidence. At the same time, the teaching methods of ideological and political theory courses in some colleges and universities are relatively outdated, the classroom activities lack innovation and attractiveness, the learning needs of college students are difficult to be met, their interest in learning gradually declines, and the classroom teaching effect is not good, so that college students cannot fully understand Marxism-Leninism[5], social. The advanced nature, comprehensiveness and epochal nature of the core values of ideology cannot truly internalize the culture in the heart and externalize it in the form.

For family education, most college students are not influenced by traditional culture, and parents do not have the awareness of passing on this traditional culture from generation to generation. According to the survey, most of the contemporary college students are only children. They grew up surrounded by the stars and the moon. They are self-centered and lack the principles of “Kong Rong gives pears” and “harmony is the most precious” in life. They do not fully realize the five with the accumulation of thousands of years of history, it is impossible to understand the essence of my country’s excellent traditional culture.

3.2 Interpretation of the Internet on Traditional Culture

With the advent of the Internet era, Internet culture has fully blossomed, and everyone can express their opinions online. This has had a profound impact on people’s thinking and living customs, and the mainstream traditional culture has also been challenged. While the Internet is sought after by college students, it also spreads nihilism. The biggest feature of news on new media platforms is the wide dissemination range, fast dissemination speed, and strong dissemination ability, but at the same time, there is also the problem that the source of information cannot be verified. Some scholars say that it is the era of the “big bang” of Internet information. Thousands of pieces of information are constantly flooding into human beings. The culture behind these information is too late to be verified and submerged, and the influence of mainstream culture on this platform is not so much. Strong, the right to speak is far from enough. Under the influence of
negative values such as the supremacy of entertainment, some young people deny traditional culture on the Internet, smear and even spoof their national heroes. Seriously, it even changes the worldview established by the traditional cultural education they have been exposed to since childhood.

3. The Impact of Western Culture on Traditional Culture

Since the development of reform and opening up, Chinese culture has gone out of the country and into the world, but at the same time it has ushered in the multiculturalism of the West, which brings opportunities and challenges to our ideology and culture. Over the years, cultural nihilism and historical nihilism have prevailed among young people. The influx of Western culture has brought a huge impact on traditional ideology and culture. Advanced cultures lack basic understanding, but are interested in and identify with Western culture and values. There are several specific reasons. First of all, the trend of globalization is irreversible. It not only promotes the exchange and development of politics, economy, society and culture, but also promotes the confrontation of various cultures. The concepts of many aspects of college students have not yet been formed. It is relatively shallow and cannot make reasonable judgments about emerging issues. To a certain extent, it will lead to constant changes in values, social views, and world views, and even deviations, which will weaken confidence in traditional culture. In addition, changes in the environment make college students have a herd mentality. For example, the “foreign festival” that has become popular in recent years, one is that the small partners around begin to celebrate the foreign festival and prepare gifts for each other, and the other is the change of the social environment. Businesses begin to hang banners and slogans during this time period, and carry out Activities to promote merchandise. These forms have had a non-negligible impact on the cultural outlook of college students.

4. The Focus of College Students’ Cultural Self-confidence from the Perspective of Ideological and Political Education

4.1 Focusing on the Classification of Cultural Self-confidence Education

When colleges and universities carry out cultural and ideological and political education for college students, they must know how to distinguish the different cognitions of culture among students of different majors. Organically combined, and constantly adjust the method, correctly guide the cultural cognition of college students, so that they form correct cultural values.

4.2 Focusing on the Dialectical Unity of Cultural Self-confidence Education

The relationship between cultural education and self-confidence is spiral and upward. On the one hand, education is to transform the material wealth created by human beings into spiritual wealth, and make it continue. China has a long history and culture, and the wealth of culture covers all aspects and countless. On the other hand, colleges and universities in our country should make good use of “Chinese soil”, guide students to establish a correct cultural outlook, educate people with all the outstanding achievements of civilization of the Chinese nation, infect people with revolutionary culture, and guide people with advanced socialist culture. General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized in the 13th collective study of the Political Bureau of the 18th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, “The history and culture, especially the values and moral norms handed down by our ancestors, must adhere to the past for the present, bring out the old and bring forth the new, and treat them discriminately. Inherit it in a way that is sublimated, and strive to use all the spiritual wealth created by the Chinese nation to educate and educate people with culture[6].

4.3 Focusing on the Era Orientation of Cultural Self-confidence Education

Building cultural self-confidence is an important goal that the times have given to ideological and political workers in colleges and universities. In the era of global integration of the Internet, college students obtain a large amount of information through online platforms. To establish a speculative mode of negation of negation requires a good teacher to guide the formation of ideas.

4.4 Focusing on the Combination of Knowledge and Action in Cultural Self-confidence Education

Social existence determines consciousness, and social consciousness reacts to social existence. At present, the outstanding problem of ideological education in colleges and universities in my country is that college students do not combine the essence of culture with ordinary speech and conduct, and only stay on the surface. Ideological and political educators in colleges and universities should explore how to infiltrate culture into students’ daily life, so as to achieve the unity of knowledge and action, and enhance national cultural self-confidence. In addition to learning from the teacher’s words and deeds in the classroom, they can also actively participate in social practice, so that college students can gain more energy and effective cultural growth space on the resource-rich platform of the school.

5. The Cultivation Path of College Students’ Cultural Self-confidence from the Perspective of Ideological and Political Education

College students, as an important force in the youth group, are the backbone of national rejuvenation and social development. They need to play a leading role, carry forward the excellent traditional Chinese culture, firmly believe in the red culture of the Chinese revolution, publicize the advanced socialist culture, treat foreign cultures rationally, and constantly demonstrate cultural confidence. In view of the current situation of college students’ cultural self-confidence, from the perspective of ideological and political education, practical suggestions are put forward, which can provide effective reference for college students to improve their cultural self-confidence[7].
5.1 Strengthening the Education of College Students’ Cultural Cognition

Cultural cognition is the basic condition for the formation of college students’ cultural self-confidence. For the growth of a person, family education is particularly important. The growth of a family and clan is inseparable from the insights of the elders in the family, their way of thinking and principles of doing things. In ancient times, there was a story of “Meng’s mother moved three times”. Nowadays, society advocates and publicizes the importance of family style to children’s growth. Parents’ educational principles are the basis for college students’ cultural development. General Secretary Xi Jinping has emphasized many times on different occasions that “the majority of families should pay attention to words and deeds, teach knowledge, and cultivate morality”. Parents’ education and the nurturing of family atmosphere can better and faster cultivate the cultural self-confidence of college students.

5.2 To Enhance the Education of College Students’ Cultural Identity

Cultural identity is a necessary way for college students to generate cultural self-confidence. Classroom ideological and political teaching is the main channel for cultivating ideological and political education for college students. However, with the rapid development of the Internet and smartphones, the way to understand knowledge is becoming more and more convenient, making students interested in ideological and political classrooms and enhancing cultural identity. Important.

5.2.1 Establish a team of teachers with professional quality.

Teachers need to improve their professional quality, pay more attention to current affairs and politics, and provide rich materials for ideological and political education and teaching. In the process of teaching, they should help students in a targeted and effective manner, and adhere to the dissemination of positive energy and excellent traditional culture. For example, when explaining revolutionary culture, the core values of modern society can be integrated to strengthen students’ cognition level of cultural development process; when explaining the topic of Western culture, literature, history and political science can be combined, and Western culture can be viewed dialectically, whichever is better. The essence, get rid of the dross, the excellent content can be selectively incorporated into the ideological and political courses, so as to enhance students’ self-confidence in their own culture.

5.2.2 Change the teaching methods of ideological and political teachers in colleges and universities.

In the past, the teaching methods of “filling the classroom” and “one word in the classroom” in ideological and political courses have long been unable to meet the needs of today’s college students’ cultural self-confidence. The ideological and political education in the new era must be linked to the cultural consumption hotspots of today’s college students, and use “down-to-earth”, popular Easy-to-understand language allows students to better understand advanced cultures such as socialism with Chinese characteristics and strengthen their sense of identity.

5.2.3 Enrich the teaching methods of ideological and political teachers in colleges and universities.

Teachers can open the WeChat public account or classroom mini-program of their own courses. Ideological and political education will not be limited to teaching in the classroom. After-school communication is also essential. Make good use of the products of the digital age of information, and through the way students like to hear about it, Push articles and videos about culture and history to introduce and show students the practical significance of Chinese excellent traditional culture, Chinese revolutionary red culture, and advanced socialist culture. This online and offline teaching method truly enters Students have an impact on their study and life, so as to better improve the cultural identity of contemporary college students.

5.3 Strengthening the Educational Practice of College Students’ Cultural Self-confidence

5.3.1 The educational practice of cultural self-confidence is the symbol of the formation of cultural self-confidence of college students.

The process of cultural self-confidence practice is also the process of externalizing what has been learned. Social participation is the ultimate source of cultural derivation and evolution, and it is also the “source of living water” for college students to experience culture and form cultural confidence.

5.3.2 Be on campus.

Teachers can combine historical anniversaries, important traditional festivals, etc. to carry out excellent traditional cultural theme education activities to explore the stories behind them; they can also mobilize students to learn the red revolutionary culture and reproduce the history of the red revolution through situational performances; Speech contest, theme essay, knowledge contest and various educational practice activities to learn advanced socialist culture. It helps students to establish their own cultural subjectivity and experience the charm of traditional culture while entertaining them. You can also experience the historical accumulation and cultural confidence of your school from the people and things around you through peer education and other theme activities, and use this as an important source of cultivating your own cultural confidence[8].

5.3.3 Go off-campus.

Guide students out of the classroom, out of the campus, toward the museum, toward the patriotic education bases such as the Memorial Hall of Revolutionary Martyrs, integrate red cultural resources, conduct field visits, inspections and exchanges, etc., explore the stories behind them, and let students feel the redness of China revolutionary culture. Not only that, it can also guide students to “increase knowledge, develop talents, and make contributions” in various forms of social practice activities such as volunteer service, so as to enhance the closeness of the connection between individuals.
6. Conclusion

Culture is the soul of the development of a country and a nation. If the culture is prosperous, the country will prosper. College students, as builders and successors in the new era of socialism, are the pillars of the country and the hope of the nation. Their cultural self-confidence and cultural awareness can influence the future development of China. Therefore, enhancing the cultivation of college students’ cultural self-confidence is not only the need of building a culturally powerful country, but also the need to enhance the country’s comprehensive strength. This paper provides an effective way for the cultivation of college students’ cultural self-confidence.

References


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