

An Analysis of the Concept of Political Values of Civilian in the Army in the New Era

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ABSTRACT

Based on the dialectical analysis of basic concepts such as value and values, political value and political values, combined with the characteristics of military occupations and the essential characteristics of socialism with Chinese characteristics, this paper conducts research on the core concepts of political values of military civilian personnel in the new era. The understanding of the political system, the recognition of the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, and the compliance with the special political requirements of the military profession clarify its specific connotations, laying a foundation for improving the overall ideological and political quality of military civilian personnel in the new era.

Keywords: *New era, civilian personnel, political values*

1. INTRODUCTION

The way to strengthen the army is to win people. As an important human resource for national defence and army building in the new era, military civilian personnel are an important part of military personnel. The correctness of their political values is not only related to personal growth and progress, but also related to the orderly advancement of national defence and army building. It is related to the success or failure of the country and the cause of the nation. To systematically study the political values of military civilian personnel in the new era, it is necessary to clarify related concepts such as values and values, political value and political values. Only on the basis of clarifying the connotation and extension of the core concepts can we lay the foundation for the next in-depth and systematic research.

2. VALUE AND VALUES

The question of value is a reflection of the relationship between material and oneself, which is the unique specially problem for human beings. Values is a way for human beings to understand and grasp the world trends based on this reflection. Value and values can be said to be an eternal issue that continues to develop along with the development of human society.

2.1. Value

Value is an important category that many disciplines such as philosophy, political science, economics, aesthetics, and sociology are studying on. Many scholars put forward "meaning theory", "satisfaction theory", "utility theory" and so on from different disciplines and research perspectives. Views, among which representative viewpoints can be summarized into three categories, namely subjective value theory, objective value theory, and relational value theory. Subjective value theory emphasizes that value is the satisfaction of things to people's own emotions, interests, desires, etc.; Objective value theory believes that value is a concept independent of human sense and sensibility; Relational value theory regards value as it is the product of the interaction between the subject and the object. These views provide us with reference and basis for thinking about value issues.

Marxist philosophy believes that value is the function or meaning of the value object to the value subject. It reflects a specific (positive or negative) relationship between the attributes of the value object and the needs of the value subject. It refers to the existence and changes of the value object that are consistent with, adapt to or close to the needs and development of the value subject. Karl Marx once pointed out: "The universal concept of value arises from people's relationship with external objects that meet their needs." [1]

It can be seen that value is not a substantive category, it is neither a pure subjective feeling nor an external objective existence, but a relational category used to describe a specific relationship between the value subject and the

object that constitutes needs and satisfies needs. The essence of value is the objectification of the subject, that is, the subject acts on the object based on its own needs, so that its own essential power is objectified, so as to achieve the purpose of making the object serve the subject.

According to different standards, value can be divided into different types. From the nature, it can be divided into positive value or negative value; From the subject, it can be divided into personal value, group value, social value, etc.; From the energy level, it can be divided into high or low, larger or smaller; From the perspective of social reality, it can be divided into political value, economic value, and cultural value. In short, value issues permeate all aspects of human life and are an indispensable driving force for the survival and development of human society.

2.2. Values

Concepts are formed by the gradual accumulation and sublimation of certain groups (nations, classes, political parties, groups, etc.) in long-term social life under specific historical conditions, and they have a certain form of social consciousness. Once this kind of social consciousness is formed or accepted, it becomes the knowledge background and thinking framework that guides the practice and cognition activities of the group of people, and counteracts their social practice. In the process of pursuing value, people will inevitably have an understanding of value, and a certain value concept will be produced on this basis. The value concept is "the value concept is an evaluative reflection of the actual value relationship. It is essentially a practical concept that guides people's life, and is the intermediary link between values and people's practical activities."^[2] Values is abstracted from many different types of value, and it is the social consciousness that reflects the value relationship formed by the gradual accumulation and sublimation of a certain group in the process of long-term value activities under specific historical conditions. In short, values are people's fundamental views and opinions on issues such as what value is, how to create value, and how to evaluate value.

In daily life, values usually reflect the subjective characteristics of the subject's social status, personal needs, ability and quality in the form of value goals and value evaluation standards, and it is the deepest and dominant role in the spiritual and cultural system of individuals and society. The core part of the value system. From a macro perspective, the dominant values of a society collectively reflect the core value norms of the society, such as "what to promote and oppose", "what to praise, and what to criticize", leading the direction of social development; From a micro perspective, one's values is often embodied in personal ideals, beliefs, beliefs and other spiritual pursuits. They play important roles in the process of personal growth and development, such as behavioral guidance, emotional incentives, and evaluation standards, and determine the goals of life and their realization degrees.

The same as value, values can also be divided into different types. From the perspective of the subject, it can be divided into individual values, group values, and similar values; In nature, it can be divided into positive (scientific, correct, and reasonable) values and negative (unscientific, wrong, unreasonable) values; In terms of status, it can be divided into ultimate (highest) values, core values, general values, marginal values, etc.; From the social field it can be divided into economic values, political values, moral values, ecological values, aesthetic values, etc.; From the perspective of adapting to the objective requirements of the development of the times, it can be divided into advanced values, timely values, backward values, etc. Values is a multi-level system formed on the basis of value relationships, with the characteristics of specific subjectivity, social history, and relative stability.

At present, our country is vigorously cultivating Socialist Core Values, emphasizing the pursuit of Prosperity, Democracy, Civilization, and Harmony at the national level; Freedom, Equality, Justice, and Rule of law at the social level, and Patriotism, Dedication, Integrity, and Friendliness at the citizen level. The Socialist Core Values is the concentrated expression of the spirit of contemporary China, which condenses the common value pursuit of all people. It is not only established spiritual guidance on the development direction of the country and society from the perspective of the society as a whole, but also established the practice norms and value standards from the perspective of individual citizens, which individuals should abide by and comply with.

3. POLITICAL VALUE AND POLITICAL VALUES

Political value and political values are the concrete application of value theory in political life. The ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle believed that "Man is an intrinsic political animal".^[3] Marxism also believes that the essential attribute of human social existence determines that an individual who wants to meet his own needs for survival and development, he must have various interactions with others, collectives and society. Among many social relations between the individuals and the state nations, the most important and core relationship is the political relationships.

3.1. Political value

Political value is the embodiment of value theory in political life and an important part of the human value system. "Politics is an unavoidable fact of human existence. Everyone is involved in a certain political system in a certain way at a certain time."^[4] Marxism believes that politics is a concentrated expression of economic relations and a superstructure. The core component is the sum of various social activities and social relations around the

state power. Political value is a reflection of the relationship between political subjects and political objects, and reflects the degree to which political objects meet the needs of political subjects. It "produces from certain historical conditions that can demonstrate certain political (institutional) arrangements and political activities. The legitimacy and rationality can point out the direction for the ideal social and political life design and plan, and can also establish norms for all political phenomena, political relations and political processes, and provide a meaning system for evaluation, criticism, and interpretation." [5]

3.2. Political values

Political values refer to the fundamental views and opinions of specific social subjects on the political world including political systems, phenomena and behaviors. It is reflected by people's basic evaluations, psychological attitudes or behavioral orientations of political systems, phenomena and behaviors, etc. It is people's relatively stable understanding of political phenomena, political thoughts, political relations, and views on political development on the basis of political value relationships. Political values is a subjective category, which is the subjective reflection of political subjects on political objects. It studies "a kind of political ethical judgments based on a certain position in political life, what is just and conforms to Moral, an attitude and concept of what is permitted, what should be, and what should be pursued." [6] Political values would have important guiding significance for how people conduct political activities in real life. On the one hand, it uses political ideals, political beliefs, political beliefs, etc., to show people the direction of political value pursuit, so that people understand what kind of political life they want to pursue and what political rights and freedoms they enjoy; Using political ideas, political norms, political norms, etc., to provide people with standards for political value judgments and basis for behavior choices, and to guide people to make political choices and behaviors which suit their own political values best. The influence of factors such as different historical periods, different countries' political life, and different socio-economic relations will cause political subjects to produce different political values. In general, the higher the overlap and similarity of political values among the members of a country, nation, or a region, the more stable the political life of this country, nation, or region, the stronger the political system, and the political system works better; The greater the discrimination and difference in political values among the social members of a country, nation, or a region, the more turbulent the political life of that country, nation, or a region; The more chaotic political values, the less smooth the operation of the political system. Therefore, every country must attach great importance to the construction and maintenance of political values, and constantly consolidate the cornerstone of the sound operation of the national political mechanism.

4. POLITICAL VALUE AND POLITICAL VALUES

Political army building is the fundamental army building principle of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Politically qualified, firm convictions, and obedient to the party's command are the primary political disciplines and political rules that all military personnel, including military civilian personnel, must abide by. Therefore, training civilian personnel in the military to possess Marxist political values is the core ideological and political quality necessary for the mission of strengthening the country and the military.

4.1. The definition of the concept of political values of military civilian personnel in the new era

Military civilian personnel refers to non-active personnel who are engaged in management and professional technical work in military and civilian military posts that are not directly involved in combat and are not suitable for social security. They are important component of military personnel. [7] In recent years, as the military's civilian personnel's policies and systems in various aspects have become more and more perfect, and their career attractiveness has grown, the role of civilian personnel in the journey of reforming the military has become more prominent.

The political values of civilian personnel in the military in the new era refers to the basic views and attitudes of military civilian personnel on issues such as the socialist political system, political life, and political practice with Chinese characteristics under the guidance of Marxist ideology of a specific group of military civilian personnel, covering the current social and political system The understanding of the Communist Party of China, the recognition of the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, and the compliance with the special political requirements of the military profession. As an important driving force for the generation of new-quality combat effectiveness in the military reform, military civilian personnel must establish Marxist political values that is compatible with the cause of strengthening the military in the new era and meet the requirements of national development in order to truly assume the historical responsibility of strengthening the country and rejuvenating the military. In order to give full play to the powerful force of the military's civilian personnel system and policy orientation.

4.2. The specific connotation of political values of military civilian personnel in the new era

On the basis of the socialist core values cultivated by the state, and according to the nature of occupation and Military professional characteristics, the political values of

civilian personnel in the military in the new era have unique connotation requirements, which are mainly manifested as: Firm belief, Obey the party's command, Make the army stronger, Dedicated and dedication. Among them, Firm belief is the ideological basis, and civilian personnel in the military must firmly believe in Marxism, firmly establish the lofty ideal of communism and the common ideal of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and be a firm supporter and practitioner of the road to socialism with Chinese characteristics; Follow the party's command is a political requirement, emphasizing that military civilian personnel must adhere to the party's absolute leadership over the military, consciously resist the strategic attempts of "division" and "westernization" by the Western hostile forces, and clearly criticize the "Non-participation and depoliticization of the military" and "nationalization of the military". " And other wrong views, continue to consolidate the ideological foundation and self-consciousness of loyalty to the party; Strengthening the army for war is the driving force for development. It is clear that military civilians must scientifically plan their career development paths, strengthen combat spirit education, and invest with a strong sense of professionalism and responsibility. The journey to a strong and prosperous army; Dedicated and dedication are professional ethics, and military civilians in the new era need to handle the dialectical relationships between individuals and collectives, freedom and discipline, dedication and acquisition, and establish a Marxist world outlook and values.

5. CONCLUSION

In summary, the political values of civilian personnel in the military in the new era is based on dialectical analysis of value and values, political value and political values, combined with the characteristics of the military profession and the essential characteristics of socialism with Chinese characteristics, to summarize and grasp the basis of the mission of military civilian personnel in the new era. Abstracted and summarized above, this research has laid an important foundation for us to improve the overall ideological and political quality of military civilian personnel in the new era, to promote professional recognition, and to promote the modernization of military personnel.

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