



Analysis on the Current Situation and Influencing Factors of Some Teenagers' Identification with the History of CPC in Jiangsu Province

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Abstract. The history identity of CPC is an important part of the party identity. It is the emotional conversion and political belonging of all social members to a party's history by realizing, understanding, recognizing and following. Teenagers are its important subjects. Under the empirical analysis, there is a great differentiation in the current situation of some teenagers' history identity of CPC in Jiangsu Province, and the party history education needs to be further strengthened. Based on empirical research, this research group found that network media, school education and family atmosphere are more important factors affecting the majority of teenagers' party history identity. Therefore, it is necessary to face the diversified trend of network media, strengthen the ideology of school education and pay attention to the positioning of 'first education' of the family.

Keywords: Teenagers · The history identity of CPC · Influencing factors

1 Introduction

According to the age classification standard of the WHO, teenagers is 10 ~ 19 years old. But this is only a definition of teenagers from the physiological level. As the aborigines of the digital age, the rich and colorful environment makes it more and more difficult for us to define teenagers. Today's teenagers are born in the best era, and everything they experience will become a key node connecting the preceding and the following [1]. The face is about to unfold in front of them In the future, a basic required course is to understand what kind of our country is, what kind of the party leading the country is, and what is teenagers' specific understanding? What factors affect this cognition and identity [2]?

In 2021, the CPC will celebrate its centennial birthday. Looking back on the hundred years journey, why does Marxism work? Why does the PRC succeed? Why is socialism with Chinese characteristics good? Why can reform and opening up profoundly change China? The answer to all these questions lies in the CPC [2].

To understand a country, you must understand its political party. Domestic research on party history identity is still in its infancy, and there are few research results [2]. The project group visited the CNKI net and only saw 2 related studies: China's Taiwan scholar Wang Zhongfu's 'historical identification and national identity', and mainland scholar Song Jin's reflections on improving the historical identification of young students [1]. Both considering the party history identity as a branch of historical identity, and emphasizing that it is the basis and premise of many political identities and plays an important role in enhancing national cohesion and centripetal force [1]. However, the above studies mostly stay in theoretical discussion, and lack of specific empirical quantification of the current situation of youth party history identity, so it is difficult to 'suit the remedy to the case'. However, the relevant research results still lay a theoretical foundation for the project [3].

2 Research on the Identity of Some Teenagers in History of the CPC in Jiangsu Province

The research method of this research group is a combination of empirical research and theoretical research. Referring to the previous research results, and taking the 'Four Histories' research as the carrier, especially the history teaching of college students, the curriculum theory of the outline of history and relevant ideological and political theories, the author has prepared the questionnaire of the youth party history recognition survey [3]. After SPSS and Amos test, the reliability and validity of the questionnaire meet the requirements. Therefore, the questionnaire is scientific, which lays a technical foundation for the reasonable development of this survey [3]. The questionnaire is divided into two parts and three dimensions. The first part is the identity of the youth about party history, which is about the CPC, with a total of 6 questions [4]; The history of the new China, 6 questions in total; The history of reform and opening up, 6 questions in total [1]. The second part is the influencing factors of the youth's party history identity, including network environment factors, a total of 4 questions; School factors, 4 questions in total; Family factors, 4 questions in total; The questionnaire is scored with a commonly used five-level scale [3].

Before exploratory factor analysis, KMO and Bartlett sphere test were conducted on the questionnaire. The test results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. KMO and Bartlett's test results of the questionnaire on the current situation and influencing factors of some teenagers' party history identity about the CPC in Jiangsu Province

KMO and Bartlett sphere inspection		
KMO sampling suitability quantity.	0.962	
Bartlett sphericity test	Approximate chi square	39114.054
	freedom	435
	Significance	0.000

Table 2. Cronbach alpha coefficient of formal questionnaire of youth party history identity questionnaire

Factors	Subscale1	Subscale2	Subscale3	Subscale4	Subscale5	Subscale6	Total amount table
Cronbach Alpha	0.979	0.986	0.981	0.852	0.913	0.927	0.965

Table 3. Current situation and influencing factors of party history identity of some teenagers in Jiangsu Province (n = 794).

Items	Min	Max	M	SD	Med	Mod	N
The birth of the CPC has given a new look to the Chinese revolution.	1	5	4.69	0.70	5	5	794
The CPC led the people to overthrow the three mountains, which is encouraging.	1	5	4.69	0.71	5	5	794
The choice of Marxism, Leninism and socialism is the result of the pursuit of the modern Chinese people.	1	5	4.61	0.76	5	5	794
The ruling position of the CPC is the choice of history and the people.	1	5	4.68	0.73	5	5	794
'Seeking happiness for the Chinese people and rejuvenation for the Chinese nation' has always been the original intention and mission of the Chinese Communists.	1	5	4.69	0.73	5	5	794
'The great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation' must adhere to the party's leadership.	1	5	4.70	0.73	5	5	794
I have always been proud that I am a member of the PRC.	1	5	4.74	0.67	5	5	794
It is the responsibility of every citizen of this country to safeguard national unity and national unity.	1	5	4.74	0.67	5	5	794
Since the founding of new China, we have made unprecedented achievements.	1	5	4.73	0.67	5	5	794
Unlike any previous regime, the PRC truly realizes that the people are the masters of the country.	1	5	4.71	0.70	5	5	794
The national flag, national emblem and national anthem are all symbols of our country. We should respect and defend them.	1	5	4.76	0.64	5	5	794

(continued)

Table 3. (continued)

Items	Min	Max	M	SD	Med	Mod	N
During the COVID-19, epidemic prevention and control showed the advantages of the system and the national strength.	1	5	4.76	0.65	5	5	794
Reform and opening up is a turning point in the development history of the party and the country.	1	5	4.73	0.67	5	5	794
Since the reform and opening up, China's voice has been further strengthened and its international status has been continuously improved.	1	5	4.73	0.66	5	5	794
Since the reform and opening up, we are getting closer and closer to the 'Chinese dream' of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.	1	5	4.72	0.68	5	5	794
The spirit of the times with reform and opening up as the core is worth learning and inheriting.	1	5	4.73	0.67	5	5	794
Only reform and opening up can develop socialism.	1	5	4.66	0.76	5	5	794
We will neither follow the old closed and rigid road nor the evil road of changing our flag.	1	5	4.71	0.70	5	5	794
I mainly understand the knowledge of party history and receive relevant information through network media.	1	5	3.73	1.33	4	5	794
I think the interpretation of party history in the form of 'joking, revealing secrets and Rereading' is more interesting. I will be more interested in clicking to view it.	1	5	3.69	1.42	4	5	794
When we see funny historical stories on the Internet, we actively share them with our friends.	1	5	3.74	1.40	4	5	794
I agree with the official media's evaluation of modern political figures.	1	5	4.16	1.06	5	5	794
The evaluation of ideological and political teachers on the main leaders is consistent with the mainstream media.	1	5	4.34	0.94	5	5	794
The teacher's comments on historical events and historical figures in class will affect my personal historical cognition.	1	5	4.22	0.99	5	5	794

(continued)

Table 3. (continued)

Items	Min	Max	M	SD	Med	Mod	N
I am willing to participate in the relevant historical anniversary theme activities held by the school.	1	5	4.46	0.87	5	5	794
I hope the school will carry out relevant historical identity cultivation activities in the form of teaching in fun, not just political publicity.	1	5	4.52	0.85	5	5	794
The political bias of family members will deeply affect me.	1	5	4.42	0.98	5	5	794
Family members have the habit of talking about the topic of party history.	1	5	4.43	0.95	5	5	794
I like to visit the patriotism education base with my family.	1	5	4.46	0.94	5	5	794
My family's evaluation of historical figures related to party history will deeply affect my personal point of view.	1	5	4.41	0.97	5	5	794

It can be seen from Table 1 that KMO is $0.955 > 0.9$, and $\text{sig} = 0.000 < 0.05$ indicates that the fitting degree of the scale is good, and there are significant differences in each factor, which is the prerequisite for exploratory factor analysis [4].

The overall Cronbach alpha coefficient of the questionnaire is 0.965, and the Cronbach alpha coefficients of each subscale are 0.979, 0.986, 0.981, 0.852, 0.913 and 0.927 respectively [1]. The Cronbach alpha coefficient of the youth party history identity questionnaire is shown in Table 2.

It can be seen from Table 2 that Cronbach alpha coefficient of this questionnaire is basically greater than 0.9.

In July 2021, the research team went to colleges and universities, communities, village committees, revolutionary memorial halls and other places in some parts of Jiangsu to carry out field research on the current situation of young people's party history identity about the CPC [1]. The current situation of young people's party history identity in other cities of Jiangsu is mainly based on network research, of which 200 questionnaires were distributed offline, 198 were recovered, of which 196 were valid; 600 questionnaires were distributed online and 598 were recovered, including 598 valid questionnaires. A total of 800 questionnaires were distributed and 794 were valid, with a recovery rate of 99.25% [4]. The distribution of questionnaire samples is shown in Table 3.

3 Conclusion

Party history identity is the main part of party identity [4]. It refers to the emotional conversion and political belonging of all social members to a party's history by understanding, understanding, recognizing and following. Teenagers are its important subjects [4]. Often, the identification of party history is an important basis for judging the people's sense of belonging and dependence on a political party. At the same time, according to the law of modern party political development, party history identification is not only the theoretical basis for the formation of political parties, but also an important source to support the ruling legitimacy of political parties, which is very important for the survival and development of a political party [2].

The classical theory of party identity holds that party history identity is not formed naturally, but a stable psychological tendency gradually formed by individuals in the social environment in which they grow up [1]. This psychological tendency is restricted and affected by many factors, such as network media, family atmosphere, school education, social environment, religious forces [5].

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