

The Enlightenment of Ideological and Political Education for Youth in Foreign Communities

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Abstract

The ideological and political education of community youth in foreign countries has profound enlightening significance for the ideological and political education of community youth in China in serving young people, cultivating community spirit, cultural education, community education, neighborhood interaction, and co construction and co education.

Keywords

Foreign Communities; Teenagers; Ideological and Political Education.

1. Introduction

The rapid changes in politics, economy, and socio-culture in today's world have greatly strengthened the complexity and uncertainty of youth groups, and to some extent increased the diversity and variability of ideological and political education for community youth. Therefore, countries around the world attach great importance to community youth ideological and political education as a strategy to provide spiritual nourishment for young people and promote the future development of the country. The theory and methods of community youth ideological and political education have become increasingly rich.

2. The Main Characteristics of Ideological and Political Education for Young People in Foreign Communities

2.1. Leading by Community Services, Meeting the Needs of Young People for Daily Enjoyment

Community service is directly related to all aspects of the daily life, work, and learning of community youth, and is the most concerned aspect of community construction. Grasping community service work can naturally enhance the attractiveness of ideological and political education for community youth. The comprehensive development of community services has played a positive role in the sustained stability of society: firstly, it has provided many employment opportunities and alleviated social instability factors; Secondly, comprehensive community services, including warm families, psychological counseling, crime prevention, and improving education levels and quality, objectively resolve or alleviate a series of social conflicts; The third is to enhance communication and understanding between the government and young people.

2.2. Taking Community Spirit as the Core, Strengthening the Awareness of Youth's Spiritual Home

Cultivating community awareness and spirit is a core element in building a vibrant and healthy community. The improvement of community spirit means that teenagers are proud and belong to the community. The community spirit creates an emotional equality that distinguishes communities with this spiritual trait from others. The more developed the economy, the more

diverse people's spiritual needs are. Community culture satisfies the spiritual needs of young people in its most active, vivid, attractive, and accepted way.

2.3. Using Community Education as a Carrier to Improve the Quality of Spiritual Life of Young People

Community education, as a regional education and social integration educational activity. Its purpose is to improve the quality of life and quality of life of all members of the community and meet the needs of social harmonious development. It covers three levels: first, meeting people's basic learning needs; Secondly, comprehensively improving people's quality of life and quality of life; The third is to fully tap into human potential and promote the realization of self-worth. Developed countries are doing everything possible to create a good environment for community education. Strive to achieve the lifelong learning goal of "everyone has opportunities, there are opportunities at all times". Such as the community college model in the United States, the "Citizen Hall" model in Japan, the community youth education model in Germany, the "Community Planning Network" in the UK, and the modern popular education model in Northern Europe.

2.4. Relying on Intermediary Organizations, Mobilizing Various Forces to Jointly Build and Cultivate

Foreign countries attach great importance to the cultivation and development of community organizations. The process of forming and operating volunteer groups is a process from conceptual consistency to action consistency in the common interests, lifestyles, customs, and habits of young people. It is also a process of transforming young people who only care about personal interests into community and social individuals who care about both their own interests and the public interest.

3. Text the Enlightening Significance of Ideological and Political Education for Young People in Foreign Communities

3.1. Ideological and Political Education for Community Youth Must Take into Account Their Characteristics

Youth are the hope of our country and the future of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The CPC and the government have always attached great importance to the healthy growth of young people. As early as 1953, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that we should be good at taking care of the characteristics of young people around the central task of the Party, and organize and educate the vast youth masses. The characteristic of taking care of young people is to adhere to the principle of putting people first into practice when carrying out ideological and political education for community young people. The theme confirmed by the Bangkok Conference of the International Community Welfare Association is "Human beings are the center of development." It emphasizes that economic development is only a means of development, and social development is the goal of development. Development must be people-oriented, that is, everything develops for people and also develops from people. The development of a people-oriented community requires not only educating, guiding, inspiring, and motivating people, but also respecting, understanding, caring, and helping others. The community youth referred to in this article do not refer to "special youth", "idle youth", "marginalized youth", "problematic youth", "social youth", "unemployed youth", or "unemployed youth", but rather to all young people living in the community. Their development is closely related to their family, community, and society. Due to the fact that community teenagers are a complex mixed group with diverse sources, structures, components, and survival states, their interests, life pursuits, lifestyles, career orientations, and so on are all

different. Therefore, when carrying out ideological and political education, it is necessary to take into account their respective characteristics. Special attention should be paid to teenagers aged 16-25 who do not have a fixed job, do not attend school, and lack supervision (also known as "three losses": unemployment, dropout, and dropout).

3.2. Community Youth Ideological and Political Education Should Be Guided by Needs and Problems

A significant trend in the ideological and political education of community youth around the world is that the content of ideological and political education for community youth is becoming increasingly active and in-depth. It is no longer only aimed at "problematic youth" for passive remedies, but also focuses on the development needs of all youth, actively promoting their growth and personal value realization. Due to the fact that adolescents have not yet fully developed physically and mentally, development has become their most important issue. The development of the adolescent population is not only reflected in the development of the body, but also in the development of psychological and social adaptability. And this development is manifested in a very complex social environment. Therefore, they are more likely to be "marginalized" in the social environment and are more likely to be thrown out of the normal track of society and become victims of modernization in the process of modernization. It can be said that the problems faced by adolescents arise from negative interactions with social structures. If society lacks special care mechanisms for young people, their survival and development will be affected. This impact, in turn, will be detrimental to the overall development of society. Therefore, from the perspective of mainstream youth and policy subjectivity, various parts of the world are gradually promoting the development of related work from problem-solving models to participation and development, seeking to solve various issues such as youth social participation, employment, and physical and mental health. That is to say, the focus of community youth ideological and political education has shifted from "education and control" to "rights protection services and life care" in terms of caring for and understanding basic social issues related to youth.

3.3. To Continuously Enrich the Content and Forms of Ideological and Political Education for Community Youth

Generally speaking, the ideological and political education of community youth in a broad sense should have the functions of education, service, guidance, and development. From the perspective of building a socialist harmonious society in China, the main content of ideological and political education for community youth generally includes civic education, employment services, assistance to disadvantaged youth, and guidance on healthy living. We should adopt different forms based on different content, consciously grasp the ideological characteristics of young people, and adapt to their acceptance ability. Make more use of language familiar to young people, connect with examples around them, use forms that are popular with young people, use methods of counseling, democratic discussion, and public participation, so that young people at different levels can participate and receive education and influence, and improve the attractiveness and infectiousness of community youth ideological and political education.

3.4. Community Youth Ideological and Political Education Needs a Responsibility Sharing Mechanism

According to the national conditions of our country, the ideological and political education of community youth must adhere to the working mechanism of "party organization leadership, government led promotion, autonomous operation of clubs, and multi-party participation of society". While promoting the construction of the Party organization, continuously strengthening the leadership of ideological and political education for community youth. The

leadership of community party organizations in ideological and political education should mainly be reflected in five aspects, namely political guidance, ideological guidance, organizational guarantee, exemplary role in life, and service role in work. With the support, guidance, and promotion of the ruling party and government, community youth ideological and political education can have strong support and healthy development under the correct guidance. The government's leading promotion is mainly reflected in the investment of funds, the promotion of laws and policies, and the creation of social public opinion that is conducive to the ideological and political education of community youth. In addition to relying on the leadership and promotion of the Party and government, it is important to fully leverage the role of community youth autonomous organizations in ideological and political education for community youth. Carry out ideological and political work in the process of self-management, self-education, self-service, and self-restraint. Especially, it is necessary to establish and improve organizations such as community youth centers, with the goal of serving the growth of youth, connecting with youth, serving youth, and serving the community. Community neighborhood committees, management committees, homeowner committees, working-class women and other mass organizations should start from the goals and requirements of ideological and political education for community youth, and do their work well according to their respective responsibilities and characteristics. The party and government organs, enterprises and institutions, and other social organizations within the jurisdiction should showcase their strengths, complement each other's strengths, and actively support and participate in the ideological and political work of community youth. Efforts should be made to leverage the active role of experienced experts, teachers, cadres, soldiers, role models, and community volunteer teams, vigorously carry out various forms of co residence, co education, and co construction activities, gather various forces, and improve overall effectiveness. Community teenagers have the primary responsibility for their survival and development. They are the ones who understand their own problems and needs the most, and understand the fundamental reasons behind these problems and needs the most. Their participation can not only solve or alleviate problems and meet needs, but also achieve the task goals of ideological and political education; And it can enable them to improve their literacy, abilities, and other aspects through participation, better achieving the goals of ideological and political education.

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