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Institutions of involvement of Chinese youth in political activity

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Abstract

The paper examines the institutions of involving Chinese youth in political activity in order to form new elites. It is shown that the transformation of needs and the impact of globalization also has a significant impact on the youth and China, and this process is contrasted with the formation of a sense of responsibility for the motherland and patriotism. At the same time, the basis of political processes in China, formed by the state, is ideological training, which is carried out starting from primary school age. At the same time, the need for change in society, which is not realized in political institutions, is the basis for the formation of the ideology of the protest movement, which is a significant direction for the development of China's youth policy, the revision of its goals and objectives. Despite certain restrictions, conditions have been created in China when young people are actively involved in political processes in one form or another, which is a necessary condition for the formation of new elites and social elevators, and allows ensuring the continuity of the country's political course.

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Keywords

Political processes, Chinese youth, Chinese ideology, formation of elites, continuity of political goals, youth policy.

Introduction

Since the early 1980s, China has transformed from a closed society to an open society. The transformation of a highly centralized planned economy to a socialist market economy has led to radical social transformations at the level of various strata of society, primarily associated with a significant increase in the standard of living of the population.

Meanwhile, these transformations of the welfare of society have led to an increasing conflict between generations. In addition, social disparity between generations has increased, as the needs of young people have increased in terms of intellectual, social and mental development. All this has caused an increase in the need for social support and the formation of a policy to protect the rights of young people.

Main content

From the most general positions, it was shown that the social problems faced by young people manifest themselves as follows. First of all, this is a reflection of the impact of "Western" ideology, the search for its own content of such concepts as justice, market economy and competition, liberalism, social justice, multiculturalism and tolerance. All this is opposed to the traditional values of China that have developed over the millennia, as well as the communist ideology. Also, no less significant is the increase in the value of material goods that replace spiritual values. All this has led to the fact that at present there is a complex balance of values of idealism and pragmatism in the youth environment of China. In addition, the digitalization of public life has caused the popularization of an antisocial lifestyle. Thus, Chinese society faces the problem of limiting the impact of all these factors on young people and understanding their changing lifestyle.

This caused the Chinese Government to face the problem of forming a policy that would allow young people to face the challenges of modern society and use the opportunities to create an institution of continuity of the developed course of China and preserve the traditional values of Chinese society.

From the position of the state, China's youth policy is implemented through such a structure as the Communist Youth League, formed in 1920, whose branches are located in all regions of the country. The direct management of this movement is carried out by the Communist Party of China, its purpose is to organize work with young people and receive "feedback" on the implementation of youth policy. This organization consists of 81 million people aged 14 to 28 people. The league has its own anthem and paraphernalia, and has been publishing its own newspaper, China Youth Daily, since 1951. The purpose of being in this union is to find a tool acceptable to the Chinese political system for protecting the rights of young people, providing opportunities for "social elevators", and activating political

activity. KLM's activities are carried out through the implementation of participation in social projects, specialized leadership programs, communication between the League's branches and regional authorities. The key decisions of this organization are made at specialized congresses that take place once every few years, at which the leadership of the League is chosen (the last, 18th congress was held in 2018). The activities of this youth organization are being attacked by the Western press.

Since the 1990s, the League has been implementing an approved strategic plan for youth work with a planning horizon of about 100 years. Currently, the implementation of this plan is significantly limited by transformations in the economy. The increasing urbanization of China leads to the fact that the League's branches in "new" cities are not being formed quickly enough. It should be noted that not all young people are members of this organization. So, according to the age structure, about 17% of the population or about 248 million people belong to the category from 14 to 28 years. In fact, there are many functions that the League performs. In a number of sources, it is defined as the "reserve army of the CPC", since it performs a political function of supporting and following the political and ideological orientation of the party, as well as educating young people in the spirit of communism and socialism.

The League performs the administrative functions of directing, organizing, planning and evaluating youth-related policies and services. In addition, it performs a social and cultural function to provide a wide variety of social, cultural, leisure and recreational services for young people.

However, there are a number of unresolved issues that have affected the League's performance of these functions. For example, the lack of an official administrative position and authority to assist the Government in managing youth affairs, insufficient legal authority to propose or monitor youth-related policies to protect the interests of youth, lack of channels for youth participation in youth decision-making and adaptation to the demand for services to solve a variety of youth problems caused by advanced technological changes and globalization, such as Internet addiction, mental health, drug addiction and involvement in delinquency.

Consequently, more than 30% of China's youth are involved in the political process. For the formation and implementation of youth policy in general, the Chinese Government has now adopted more than 200 regulations defining such important areas as education, job security, family formation, restrictions on criminal prosecution, the implementation of educational and cultural activities. At the same time, monitoring the implementation of the provisions of these laws is entrusted to various departments of China. Consequently, there is currently no institution for the centralized implementation of China's youth policy, covering the activities of the most significant number of young people in the world. At the same time, various researchers note the presence of a significant number of non-institutionalized mechanisms of influence on youth movements. In general, youth policy is considered as a component of the general policy of the CPC, which is ideologically oriented and politically dominates the political system of China.

Since China follows its own direction of communist ideology, which is reflected in the content of economic reforms and social education, the main philosophy and general direction of its youth policy, obviously, is to maintain the continuity of socialism with Chinese specifics and strengthen ideological, patriotic and moral education.

In addition to executive authorities, registered non-governmental organizations, non-profit organizations, or mass organizations in China are of high importance, in which a large percentage of self-organizing youth organizations. Their activities are focused on meeting the diverse needs of young people and involving young people in interaction with other people, participation in public affairs and

involvement in charitable activities. Such organizations encourage mutual assistance among young people with similar difficulties or problems, provide informal education for the children of migrant workers, offer financial assistance to students in need, improve learning conditions and provide technical support, information and services for young people.

Conclusion

Thus, the transformation of needs and the impact of globalization also has a significant impact on the youth and China, and this process is contrasted with the formation of a sense of responsibility for the motherland and patriotism. At the same time, the basis of political processes in China, formed by the state, is ideological training, which is carried out starting from primary school age.

At the same time, the need for change in society, which is not realized in political institutions, is the basis for the formation of the ideology of the protest movement, which is a significant direction for the development of China's youth policy, the revision of its goals and objectives.

Despite certain restrictions, conditions have been created in China when young people are actively involved in political processes in one form or another, which is a necessary condition for the formation of new elites and social elevators, and allows ensuring the continuity of the country's political course.

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Аннотация

В работе исследуются институты вовлечения молодежи Китая в политическую деятельность с целью формирования новых элит. Показано, что трансформация потребностей и влияние глобализации также оказывает существенное влияние на молодежь и Китая и данному процессу противопоставляется формирование чувства ответственности за родину и патриотизма. В то же время, основой политических процессов в Китае, формируемым со стороны государства является идеологическая подготовка, которая осуществляется начиная с младшего школьного возраста. В то же время, потребность к переменам и в обществе, не находящая реализацию в политических институтах является основой для формирования идеологии протестного движения, что является значимым направлением развития молодежной политики Китая, пересмотра ее целей и задач. Несмотря на определенные ограничения, в Китае созданы условия, когда молодежь в той или иной форме активно вовлекается в политические процессы, что является необходимым условием формирования новых элит и социальных лифтов, позволяет обеспечивать преемственность политического курса страны.

Для цитирования в научных исследованиях

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Ключевые слова

Политические процессы, молодежь Китая, идеология Китая, формирование элит, преемственность политических целей, молодежная политика

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