

Review of Research on Ideological Security in China's National Modernization Process

Li Zhang

School of Accountancy, Anhui University of Finance and Economics, Bengbu, Anhui, 233030, China

*844249645@qq.com

Abstract

This article mainly reviews some representative literature in the past two decades from three aspects: the scientific connotation and role of ideological security, the challenges and problems faced by ideological security in China's modernization process, and the ways to maintain ideological security in China. At present, China's ideological security research has made good progress, but in recent years, there are still many factors that affect China's ideological security in universities and the Internet. However, research on the ideological construction of universities and the ideological security construction of the Internet under the background of informatization is still not deep and thorough enough, and the results achieved are not particularly obvious. Therefore, the author believes that the construction of ideological security in universities and the construction of ideological security on the Internet, as well as the coupling between the two, will still be the research focus and hotspot in the next decade.

Keywords

Modernization Process; Ideology; Network Informatization.

1. Introduction

Since the concept of ideology emerged, research and exploration on ideology has never stopped and has gradually gained strong attention from experts and scholars worldwide. The concept of ideology can be traced back to the 17th century, first proposed by Torassi, attempting to provide a truly scientific philosophical foundation for the emergence of all ideas. The formation of mainstream ideology in society can promote social stability, strengthen people's cohesion and centripetal force. Therefore, every country and nation should form a mainstream ideology and consciously adhere to and maintain its dominance and guidance over other forms of consciousness, which plays an indelible important role in the long-term stability of a country. The formation and leading of the mainstream ideology of socialism in China is more conducive to ensuring the governance of the CPC, improving the socialist system, and building a socialist cultural security and harmonious society. Therefore, building and improving the mainstream ideology of socialism is of great significance for China.

2. The Scientific Connotation and Role of Ideological Security

2.1. The Scientific Connotation of Ideological Security

To study ideological security, it is first necessary to clarify the connotation of ideological security and the role of ideology in the country. However, scholars have not yet reached a unified consensus on the scientific connotation of ideological security, and there are mainly three mainstream views among experts and scholars:

The first view is that ideological security is an ability or state that reflects the ability of a country's mainstream ideology to resist external threats, known as state theory. Mo Yueyun once pointed out that "ideology is an important component of national interests, and ideological security refers to a relatively stable state where the ideological status of a country's theme is not threatened in any way."

The second type believes that ideological security has a distinct hierarchy, namely hierarchy theory. Wang Shuixiong pointed out that "ideological security has four levels: the first level is also the core level, which is the degree of conformity between ideology and objective social laws. The second level is the degree of satisfaction of ideology with people's production, life, and social benign interaction needs. The third level is the degree of coordination between ideology and formal or informal institutions. The fourth level is the degree of compatibility between ideology and other fields of the spiritual world." These four levels are interrelated and mutually influential. The first two levels are mostly caused by ideological endogenous reasons, while the latter two levels may be caused by exogenous or previous reasons.

The third type explains and defines its connotation from the specific content of ideological security, namely the theory of composition. Guo Mingfei pointed out that "the security of ideology mainly refers to the security of social guiding ideology, social and political beliefs, social moral order, and national spirit."

It can be seen that no matter how scholars explain the connotation of ideological security, its most core content is the word "security". Ideological security fundamentally means ensuring the security of mainstream ideology, ensuring that it is not threatened or assimilated. And this "security" needs to be protected from different levels and parts.

2.2. The Role of Ideological Security in the National Security System

Many scholars have also conducted research on the role of ideological security and its position in the national security system. Scholars generally believe that ideological security is an important component of the national security system and plays an indispensable role in national security and interests. Huang Jianmin and Du Aqi believe that ideological security is an important component of national security and interests, an important means to achieve national interests, and an important barrier to maintain national security. Xia Baocheng pointed out that ideology is the spirit and soul of a country, and whether ideological security can be achieved affects the comprehensive national strength and interests of the country.

It can be seen that ideological security plays an indelible and important role in national security and interests. Any form of ideological deficiency can lead to the decline of a regime or a country. In the context of new media, the ideological security of universities becomes even more important. Therefore, in the face of various difficulties and ideological impacts encountered in the process of national modernization, it is even more necessary to focus on the study of ideological security.

3. Challenges and Problems Faced by Ideological Security in China's Modernization Process

Ideological security plays an important role in a country that cannot be ignored, but with the continuous acceleration of China's modernization process and the deepening of reform and opening up, China's ideological security also faces various severe challenges. On the one hand, with the continuous advancement of globalization, developed Western countries led by the United States, relying on theoretical and linguistic hegemony, have spared no effort to sell capitalist ideology and values while advancing the process of globalization. On the other hand, in the process of globalization, the market-oriented reforms implemented to adapt to the wave of economic globalization inevitably weaken the traditional ideological status.

3.1. Challenges from International Factors

Cheng Wei believes that with the deepening and frequent exchange and integration of various ideas and cultures between China and the world, Western hostile forces also rely on their dominant position in the contemporary world's economy and politics to export the political system and values of Western capitalism to China through spiritual and cultural aspects, attempting to dissolve China's socialist culture and achieve the goal of peaceful evolution. At the same time, by taking advantage of the unexpected events that occurred during the overlapping period of "strategic opportunities" and "prominent contradictions" in China, intervening in internal problems, and using the guise of so-called ethnicity, religion, human rights, etc., working together with some reactionary elements in China to destroy and subvert our country. Therefore, it has brought about a series of ideological and ideological problems, such as being influenced by materialism, hedonism, self-interest, etc. Many citizens in China have lost faith in Marxism, their confidence in socialism has also decreased, and it has also brought about an impact on the mainstream socialist values. These are all issues facing ideological security.

3.2. Challenges from Domestic Factors

Li Shenming and Wu Zhimin emphasized that in the context of globalization, there are many Western ideologies and theories that influence and impact the mainstream ideology of our society. Li Shenming pointed out that due to the influence of hostile forces at home and abroad, there is still a large market for erroneous arguments such as Marxist "outdated theory", "utopian theory", and "failure theory". Wu Zhimin pointed out that Western erroneous ideologies and theories such as neoliberalism, China's threat theory, ideology termination theory, and civilization conflict theory are still constantly impacting the mainstream socialist ideology. Due to the comprehensive influence of various domestic and foreign factors, these arguments still have strong vitality.

4. Ways to Maintain China's Ideological Security

In the process of modernization, China's ideological security has been challenged and threatened by various factors, including the continuous infiltration and assimilation of hostile forces from the West, as well as the continuous destruction by domestic reactionary and corrupt elements. Therefore, it is extremely important to maintain the ideological security of our country, and domestic scholars have conducted in-depth research on this. Below, we will review some representative theories and approaches.

4.1. Basic Ideas for Building an Ideological Security System

Wang Yan and Mao Xiaosong proposed five views based on the erroneous argument of ideological termination. Firstly, we need to strengthen the construction of the socialist core value system and effectively maintain the cultural foundation of ideological security. Only by adhering to and developing the socialist core value system can we effectively challenge and erode the Western ideological termination theory and effectively maintain the cultural foundation of ideological security in China. Secondly, we must adhere to the basic socialist economic system, lay a solid economic foundation for ideological security, strengthen and consolidate the dominant position of the public sector in the national economy, and enable the public sector to control the lifeline of the national economy. Thirdly, build a socialist harmonious society, consolidate the class foundation of ideological security, fully paying attention to vulnerable groups in society, adhering to the principle of development as the top priority, making the people understand the essence of the "end theory", and enabling socialist ideology to win a broad class foundation. Fourth, strengthen the construction of the progressiveness nature of the Party and build a strong leadership core to maintain ideological

security. Only by constantly strengthening the construction of the Party's governing ability, maintaining the progressiveness of the Party, further winning the class foundation of our party's governance, can we effectively resist the infiltration of the capitalist class ideology represented by the "end theory". Fifthly, enhance international communication capabilities, create an international cultural environment of ideological security, strengthen the maintenance of media security in China, and at the same time, build a strong international communication capability to create an international cultural environment of ideological security.

4.2. Based on the Background of Network Informatization, Ideological Security Construction

Zhou Guoping, based on the new reality of the trend of network informatization, proposed China's ideological security strategy under the conditions of informatization. Firstly, he updated his concepts and established three network consciousness, namely, establishing the awareness of borderless network, establishing the awareness of network information security, and establishing the awareness of network crisis. Secondly, it is necessary to build a nationwide unified and open ideological security propaganda network, actively utilize network tools, connect ideological work websites step by step, and ensure mutual dependence, support, and coordination among various websites. Thirdly, it is necessary to strengthen the monitoring and management of information networks, establish a national network supervision system, and promote the improvement of relevant laws and regulations and the establishment of a legal system. Fourthly, vigorously develop independent high-tech network security to provide technical support for ideological work on the internet. Fifthly, cultivate a new type of political work team that understands both the art of ideological work and the quality of the internet. Through the internet as a carrier, expand the coverage of ideological work, enhance its permeability, and further unleash the charm of ideological work.

4.3. Based on the Ideological Security Construction in the Context of Universities

Wei Xiaowen and Shao Fangqiang have conducted research on the construction of ideological security in universities under the background of the internet. They proposed that firstly, it is necessary to strengthen the organizational guarantee of ideological security construction in universities; The second is to strengthen the ideological guarantee of ideological security construction in universities, adhere to the unity of ideological theory and practice, criticism and inheritance, compatibility and exclusivity. The third is to strengthen the institutional guarantee of ideological security construction in universities. The fourth is to strengthen the carrier guarantee of ideological security construction in universities. Feng Hui believes that socialist core values should be used to lead the ideological construction of universities. Firstly, socialist core values should be introduced in the formulation of the "Two Courses" teaching and related systems. Secondly, socialist core values should be integrated into the daily life needs of schools. The third is to guide young students to use new media to spread positive energy. Liu Zuoyuan and Li Linying proposed suggestions for the construction of ideological security for college students in the new media environment. They suggested using new media to open up new fields of ideological and political education in universities, building new platforms for ideological and political theory teaching in universities through internet media, mobile media, and serious games, promoting ideological media education that is in line with China's national conditions through new media, and realizing teaching concepts, The transformation of teaching carriers and teaching languages consolidates the theoretical foundation of ideological security for college students.

References

- [1] Yu Wujin. Consciousness and Ideology: Answering the Mystery of Philosophy Qiushi [J]. Academic Journal, 1993 (1): 3-7.
- [2] Mo Yueyun. Resisting Foreign Religious Infiltration and Building China's Ideological Security Strategy[J]. Hunan Forum, 2010, 23 (4): 11-14.
- [3] Wang Shuixiong. On Ideological Security in Institutional Changes [J]. Jianghai Academic Journal, 2007 (1): 125-128.
- [4] Guo Mingfei The Development of the Internet and Ideological Security in China [M]. China Social Science Press, 2009.
- [5] Huang Jianming, Du Aqi. Actively building China's ideological security system [J]. Journal of Hubei University of Administration, 2005 (4): 32-35.
- [6] Xia Baocheng, Liu Fengxian. National Security Theory [M]. Changchun Publishing House, 2008.
- [7] Cheng Wei. The Challenges and Countermeasures Faced by Mainstream Ideological Construction [J] Zhongzhou Academic Journal, 2010 (3): 38-40.
- [8] Li Shenming. Drawing on the achievements of various civilizations around the world to build a socialist harmonious culture [J]. Spiritual Civilization Guide, 2007 (4): 14-15.
- [9] Wu Zhimin, Guo Wenliang. Exploring the Western ideological trends that impact China's mainstream ideology [J]. Academia, 2010 (5): 122-126.
- [10] Wang Yan, Mao Xiaosong. Criticism of the "End of Ideology" Theory and China's Ideological Security [J]. Political Science Research, 2009 (5): 74-83.
- [11] Zhou Guoping. Ideological security strategies under the conditions of informatization [J]. Research on Party Building, 2010 (6): 36-37.
- [12] Wei Xiaowen, Shao Fangqiang. On the Construction of Ideological Security in Universities under the Background of the Internet [J]. Research on Ideological Education, 2014 (6): 29-33.
- [13] Feng Hui. The challenges and responses faced by ideological construction in universities [J] Red Flag Manuscript, 2014 (12): 27-28.
- [14] Liu Zuoyuan, Li Linying. Cognition and Reflection on the Ideological Security of College Students in the New Media Environment [J]. School Party Building and Ideological Education, 2012 (3): 14-16.