

# On the Basic Principles of Civic Education for Young People

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**Abstract.** The basic principles of civic education for young people run through the whole process of civic education for young people and play a guiding and restricting role. In order to enhance the effectiveness of civic education for teenagers, we must follow the principles of value orientation, norms and constraints, multi-body cooperation and self-education.

**Keywords:** civic education, young people, the basic principles, Marxism

## 1 Value Oriented Principle

The principle of value orientation refers to a kind of social consciousness that guides people to distinguish right from wrong through correct values, and tells people what standards should be adopted and what things should not be done. Moral education is the fundamental purpose of education. The value oriented principle of civic education for young people is to establish morality, that is to say, guided by socialist core values.

### 1.1 Adhere to the Correct Guidance of Public Opinion

In the Internet age, the content of programs or videos related to the rule of law has become an important weapon for the guidance of public opinion. For almost all the teenagers who live in the age of TV and Internet, what they see and hear can easily affect their opinions and judgments on the society ruled by law. This requires law related programs to adhere to the concept of the rule of law, grasp the connotation of the rule of law, for the rule of law news received by young people, to avoid entertainment, vulgar. Take the widely reported "most beautiful prisoner" as an example, what people can remember is not how much crime they committed and how much pain they have left to many people, but to make the news focus on women's beauty. This requires that the reports related to law should avoid over exaggerating and creating momentum that have nothing to do with the theme. What theme and content should be reported and when should be reported in public opinion propaganda should be carefully considered without any randomness. As for the guidance of public opinion on the civic education of teenagers, we should refer to the relevant contents of the regulations on the management of minors' programs, and standardize the core values, legal knowledge and social behaviors of teenagers.

### 1.2 Innovating the Dissemination Mode of Socialist Core Values

As the ideology of social concept structure, core values are "the ideological system that systematically and consciously reflects the social economic form and political system".[1] Laws and regulations are a specific form of ideology, which should be guided by the core values of society to realize the combination of abstract values and concrete real life. [2] However, there are still some problems in the dissemination of core values, such as "misunderstanding", "inconsistent words and deeds" and "imperfect supporting system". At this time, it is necessary to improve the transmission channels of core values with the help of the rise of new media. Governments at all levels should build online publicity platforms, supplemented by social and entertainment platforms, to constantly enrich the form and content of core values, and increase the diversity and attractiveness of values publicity content. In addition, we should strengthen the propaganda force of all walks of life, including encouraging different classes, different identities and different platforms to actively participate in the propaganda of core values. For example, associations and public figures from all walks of life should be encouraged to consciously practice and exert their own influence, and strive to

spread the socialist core values, so as to encourage young people who have a passion for stars and are not firm in their thoughts. In terms of, it is a street lamp.

### **1.3 Enrich the Sense of Rule of Law into the Teaching Method of Political Classroom**

Teaching theory and practical activities are the direct carrier to enhance teenagers' awareness of the rule of law, among which the exploration of teaching theory is related to the theoretical basis of political teachers and related subject content, and the specific manifestations of practical activities are classroom teaching methods and extracurricular exercises. First of all, political teachers should not only have a firm political position, but also have relatively complete legal knowledge, and have a strong sensitivity to legal phenomena. They can also use the role of teachers to accurately and effectively convey the knowledge of law or rule of law to students, arouse young people's positive feelings about law or rule of law through various activities, and guide students to study independently, cooperatively and inquisitively. To improve the learning effect of law or rule of law.[3] Secondly, we should update the form of youth legal education. Curriculum design and teaching plan planning mostly reflect the requirements of teenagers' participation, practice and experience.

## **2 Principle of Normative Restraint**

The principle of normative restraint refers to a means to restrain others' behavior and make them abide by social rules and regulations through laws, rules and regulations, public opinion and moral norms. It is the concrete embodiment of the two governance modes of rule of law and rule of virtue.

### **2.1 Adhere to the System and Standard Constraints**

System norms include the formulation, implementation and supervision of Youth Civic Education Policy. One is the formulation of government policies. Government departments in the development of education policies on the rule of law should be more practical, the introduction of targeted documents to deal with youth groups to master the knowledge of the rule of law, change the learning environment of "the main courses occupy the secondary courses". On this basis, when the school implements the policy documents issued by the Ministry of education, we can improve the education system and curriculum design of the school about the youth groups. This leads to the second part, the implementation of civic education for young people. The most important and influential factor is the implementation of system norms by law in schools. However, schools may not always guarantee to abide by the rule of law. Taking teachers' illegal supplementary lessons as an example, for teachers, it may be forced by life and want to earn more money. For schools, it is "one eye open and one eye closed". It does not need to interfere with teachers' spare time excessively, but it is not necessarily the case for parents and students. This seems to be a trivial matter and very common, but in fact, it has become a negative teaching material of legal education. The Ministry of education clearly stipulates that teachers are not allowed to make up lessons or occupy students' extra-curricular time at will. However, some teachers take students to their homes to make up lessons. This kind of behavior reflects the ignorance of the rules, which will weaken students' and parents' awareness of the rule of law to a certain extent, and is not conducive to the cultivation of teenagers' awareness of the rule of law. Third, the supervision of civic education for young people. Diversified supervision subjects can also form a comprehensive supervision and restriction mechanism from the aspects of legislation, law enforcement, judicature and law-abiding, which is also the structural advantage of China's youth legal supervision system.[4]

### **2.2 Adhere to Moral Standards**

For the cultivation of teenagers' awareness of rules, whether parents or teachers, living in the era of rule of law, we should realize that although the cultivation of teenagers' rule of law awareness is the only way to receive legal education, its training process is complex, long cycle and cannot be achieved overnight. It is necessary to infiltrate the rule consciousness into the major fields that teenagers live and contact. For example, as a student, we are not allowed to be a thief; when we are on duty, we have to clean up the classroom garbage; when we damage other people's goods, we have to apologize, so that this kind of rule

consciousness can be developed under the condition of everyone's agreement, and then urge the youth group to abide by the spirit of contract. What matches it is to transform the invisible public opinion into a substantial way of rewards and punishments. If a student steals something, he or she makes a mistake and must be punished. The second point is to realize the external path of rule identification through example demonstration and reasonable reward and punishment.[5] The youth group has the natural characteristics of imitating others' behavior, which provides support for the role of model demonstration. Then, the rule of law education can use the media such as television, campus radio and social platforms to create the image of abiding by the rule of law and publicize the typical characters of the society abiding by the rule of law, so as to set an example for teenagers in the process of civic education. At the same time, we should crack down on the social illegal and criminal behaviors, and constantly broadcast campus cases and social cases in the campus, emphasizing the consequences of violating the rules and the benefits and practicability of forming the awareness of the rule of law.[6] And then make the youth groups gradually have a certain understanding of social norms, and indirectly affect their cognition of social affairs, which will have a very important role in promoting the cultivation of youth groups' awareness of the rule of law.

### **3 Principle of Multi Agent Cooperation**

The principle of Multi-Agent Coordination refers to the cultivation of teenagers' awareness of the rule of law through the combination of family, school and society.

#### **3.1 Pay Attention to Family Education**

Family education plays an important role in the cultivation of teenagers' awareness of the rule of law. In order to give full play to the role of family education, parents should first establish a scientific concept of education, recognize the importance of family ideological and political education, and provide more care, encouragement, trust and spiritual support for their children.[7] When parents and children understand each other, it is easier to carry out effective communication. In the process of legal education, parents can find their children's problems more easily. Compared with other ways of education, parents add more emotional elements to their children's problems. Of course, the most effective way of family education is "teaching by example is better than words". Therefore, parents should first improve their own legal literacy, "first understand the law, first abide by it, and then teach", use daily behavior, common sense of life and practical experience to explain and spread legal knowledge for children, create a good family cultural environment, make up for the lack of emotional education of the rule of law in schools and society, so that children are imperceptibly influenced, and the awareness of the rule of law is gradually taking root.

#### **3.2 Strengthen School Education**

As an important position for teenagers to develop their awareness of the rule of law, school education should be improved from three aspects: the legalization of school spirit and discipline, the specialization of teachers and the diversification of practice bases. First, the school spirit and discipline should be legalized. From the common school rules and class rules, we should gradually cultivate teenagers' awareness of the rule of law. With the help of campus network, including on-the-spot billboards and online social platforms, we set up modules such as policies and regulations, school spirit and school rules and curriculum plans to publicize the rule of law education and culture through multiple channels. The second is the specialization of teachers. The professional level of teachers will directly affect the effect of students' receiving the knowledge of the rule of law. Only when the educator becomes a person with the awareness of the rule of law, can we not teach the specific knowledge in a dry way. We should fully mobilize the enthusiasm and initiative of young people in learning the rule of law, and develop the consciousness and habit of consciously respecting, abiding by and using the law. At the same time, the rule of law education can not only rely on school teachers, but also attract full-time lawyers, judges [8] and other volunteers to take part-time jobs. They have professional ability and rich cases. The school has invited their participation to explain more detailed and vivid knowledge of the rule of law for parents or students, and mobilize their enthusiasm for learning rule of law knowledge. Third, the practice base diversification, into various types of practice base to experience and learn. Of course, the practice base also includes the network world. With

the youth's learning and life gradually extended to the network, the education practice base of rule of law consciousness should also realize the informatization and intelligence of education resources. These online and offline practice bases can not only expand the venues for teenagers to participate in the rule of law education, but also provide them with professional and practical cases and the latest legal education information, which will be more conducive to the dialogue between young people and the "front-line personnel" of the rule of law, and enhance their awareness and thinking of the rule of law.

### **3.3 Strengthen Social Education**

Social education, as the second classroom for teenagers to develop their awareness of the rule of law, is the most important to create a social environment, including the integration of social resources and the promotion of network media. One is the integration of social resources. Public security departments, judicial departments, propaganda departments and other institutions should support the rule of law education in schools through various channels, and provide various resources support and consultation guidance for school legal education. At the same time, all relevant institutions should set up legal education columns on their portal websites, and provide relevant legal consultation services to students with the help of websites gathered by various teenagers, so as to create a clean and clean environment for students' Healthy social education environment. [9] Second, the promotion of network media. On the basis of clarifying its role orientation, network media should give full play to its great influence and create a platform for young people to learn and exchange the rule of law theory in a diversified way. It should not only avoid fragmented propaganda of rule of law knowledge, but also enhance the sense of experience of young people's online learning of rule of law knowledge. In terms of promoting the knowledge of the rule of law, we can create images that are in line with the interests and hobbies of young people, such as TV program protagonist, animation, micro film and promotional film, and expression pack of Wechat or QQ chat, etc., so as to increase the cordial and interesting charm of the rule of law education, and reduce the young people's sense of conflict with the rule of law education. In order to enhance the experience of legal education, we should make full use of high-tech means to develop and hold various lively and vivid contents and activities of law popularization on the Internet, so as to enhance the attraction of legal education and the interactive experience of students.[10]

## **4 Principles of Self Education**

Self education, in a simple way, is to educate yourself. It is a way of education from passive learning to active thinking and self-improvement. Self education is also a manifestation of teenagers' initiative and initiative, which is also the inner spirit of legal consciousness.

### **4.1 Play the Role of Self Cognition**

Due to the limitations of ideological understanding and social experience, teenagers are in the stage of growing up, often unable to correctly understand themselves. Therefore, teenagers can cultivate the ability of self-education through self-awareness and other media. It is the role of self-awareness. For teenagers, self-awareness is to examine themselves. They can have a clear understanding of themselves through their physical characteristics, knowledge and behavior in dealing with daily affairs. According to the actual situation, we should accurately position our own strength and formulate feasible plans, such as how long we can learn in a day, how much time is allocated in legal education, and how long it takes to digest a knowledge point, etc. Second, with the help of other media. Other media mainly through communication with others and information obtained, as a reference to reflect on their own advantages and disadvantages. In the communication with others, we can understand others' cognition of a case of rule of law, see what others do in daily compliance with social rules, and collect the reflection of others to themselves.

### **4.2 Establish the Attitude of Self-Education**

The attitude towards the rule of law can be divided into three levels: recognition, respect and belief. [11] With the growth of age and the expansion of knowledge of the rule of law, teenagers' attitude towards the rule of law should be gradually deepened. The first is to recognize the rule of law, which represents the

responsibility and obligation of all citizens to abide by the law. Although it is difficult for young people to understand "the essence of China's power organs - people are masters of the country", the concept of abiding by school rules and regulations should be understood. For example, the daily phenomenon of "primary and secondary school students failing to stand up in class, falsely claiming that their homework books have been torn, and refusing to admit their own mistakes" appears to be a small problem. If they are not educated and cultivated, they will gradually expand their scope to non-compliance with discipline, lawlessness and rebellious psychology. The second is to respect the rule of law, which presents a higher step of consciously abiding by the law and guiding others to abide by the law. At this stage, teenagers themselves should strengthen the cultivation of good habits of learning law, understanding the use of law and abiding by the law, consciously learn and collect legal knowledge, strengthen the thinking of the rule of law, so as to be able to use legal weapons to solve problems in life in the future. Finally, the rule of law is regarded as a belief, which shows that the law is maintained voluntarily and protected to the death.

### 4.3 Cultivate Self-Control Ability

It is a critical period for young people to gradually understand the society, contact with various contradictions and resist the temptation of the outside world. At this time, they need the ability to restrict and manage their own behaviors, emotions and cognitive activities. Active learning is one of the best ways to control one's emotions and improve one's mental state. On the one hand, this way of active learning is conducive to improve the ability of teenagers to screen the information of the rule of law, which is embodied in the selection of reference books and elective legal courses. On the other hand, learning is also one of the ways to overcome laziness and inaction. In the trend of the times, the dazzling network platform challenges the self-control and curiosity of teenagers all the time, and the fragmented information with different ideas disrupts the discrimination level of youth groups. This will inevitably require young people to improve their ability of self-control and learn to be "cautious and independent" in a dynamic environment.

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