

Analysis on How to Realize The Chinese Dream of National Rejuvenation

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Abstract—This paper aims to put forward the concrete measures to realize the “Chinese dream”, which General Secretary Xi said. This paper analyzes the Chinese people's dream with specific and simple language, and explains the key to realizing the Chinese dream is to cultivate talents and improve social ethos and system, and puts forward the basic methods to solve the key problems.

Keywords—*Chinese dream, talent, social ethos, system*

I. INTRODUCTION - WHAT IS OUR CHINESE DREAM

The word “Chinese dream” is very popular in China nowadays. Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, explains the concept of the “Chinese dream” for the first time during a visit to the exhibition “Road To Rejuvenation” at the National Museum on Nov. 29, 2012. “People are talking about the Chinese dream,” he said, “In my opinion, to realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is the greatest dream of the Chinese nation since modern times.” Since then, all walks of life and various regions have responded, for a while China has set off a wave of dreaming.

“Chinese dream” is indeed a word full of positive energy. It encourages Chinese people to dare to dream all the time and to dare to realize their dreams. The specific dreams of each person vary greatly, but there should be consistency in the dreams of the country we are in. To be specific, we want our country to be strong and prosperous. In combination with ourselves, we hope that each of us can show our strengths in this society and get fair returns, and live in this society happily and healthily.

Xi said the goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects will be achieved by 100 years after the founding of the communist party of China (CPC) by, the goal of building a modern socialist country that is prosperous, democratic, culturally advanced and harmonious by 100 years after the founding of new China, and the dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation will be realized. These three must reflect the determination and confidence of the General Secretary and give great encouragement to the Chinese people.

II. WHAT IS THE KEY TO REALIZING THE CHINESE DREAM

Since the Chinese dream is still a dream, Chinese society still has its shortcomings. Not strong enough is certain, technology is not advanced enough is known, society is not bright is also true. So which point does it take to move the whole thing?

Can science and technology boost China's economic prosperity? While scientific and technological progress is a necessary condition for economic prosperity, if not industrialized, science and technology will always be on paper or in the laboratory. For example, the government is now ready for implementation of hybrid cars and new energy cars. They want good car companies to do the trial production and offer high subsidies for the production of the new car. But the strong company itself is enough good and does not want the arrival of the new car break his profit pattern, so his enthusiasm on the production of new type of car is low. Eventually only the weak companies invest to produce maybe one or two cars, just for earning the government subsidies. Hence it is difficult to industrialize new technology if the entrepreneurs all behave like this. Therefore, China needs not only talents in scientific and technological innovation, but also enterprising entrepreneurs to industrialize new science and technology step by step with the guidance and assistance of forward-looking and capable government officials.

In summary, the key to economic prosperity lies in people, and by extension, the key to realizing the Chinese dream lies in people.

So throughout our vast country, is the lack of talents, or the lack of a mechanism to do their best?

By observing college students in science and engineering, it can be seen that although they have already learned a lot about mathematics, physics and machinery, when they came up with the idea of “innovation”, most of them were as naive as ten years old children, with simple thinking and little understanding of the world today, which was heartbreaking for teachers. Not that they don't have ideas, but that the ideas are sometimes naive and sometimes already (just new to them). That means our education is too far removed from reality. Children's creativity, hands-on ability and even desire to do things have been buried too deep in the daily textbooks, and their horizons have been blocked by these increasingly high textbooks. It has to be admitted that there is a real shortage of talent in China.

Despite the lack of talent, or the fact that our original talent has been discounted after accepted our not smart education, people still have their different merits. “Two heads are better than one,” as the old saying goes, it is not impossible for so many people in China to achieve economic prosperity, national strength and national rejuvenation as long as they are well used. But the problem is that not all leaders and employers are talent scout, capable of knowing people. Nor are they all men of high

morality, capable of employing people on their merits, who do not envy those who are virtuous. In today's Chinese society, there is a lot of corruption. In many cases, job hunting is about relationship rather than ability. In a word, there are still many injustices in Chinese society, and it is indeed difficult for people to make the most of their talents.

Based on all above, the key to realizing China's dream lies on one hand in cultivating talents, on the other hand in the improvement of social ethos and systems in all walks of life, making people display their talents and live well. The latter provides suitable soil for the former and the former is the future builder of the latter. One cannot do without the other. Nor can it be done in a single day – “a tree in ten years, a man in a hundred years,” as the saying goes.

III. HOW TO REALIZE CHINA'S DREAM OF REJUVENATION

A. *How to Cultivate Talents*

“Every healthy child is a genius,” said Dr. Sidis, a professor of psychology at Harvard University [1]. Although the ancient Chinese Gong Zizhen wrote in the poem “I urge the God to be vigorous and decline talents with no limitation to one type”, in fact Mother Nature behaves always like that. Everyone has his own especial talent. But whether this talent can be developed or not has a lot to do with nurture.

One's growth is greatly influenced by the circumstance: first his family environment, then his school education environment, then his work environment, and throughout his growing up, the social environment has been indirectly affecting him.

1) *Family education*: Family education is undoubtedly important. Talent cultivation should start from dolls. Most contemporary parents have accepted this idea and gradually understood the importance of family education. But how to, everyone is still fumbling. Anyway, this is already a pretty good phenomenon. In fact, there are many ancient and modern Chinese and foreign allusions and books can guide us. Such as ancient China allusion “Mencius's mother three moves” which tells us the importance of environment, the British Mr Neill's “Summerhill” which tells the way to treat children in almost every aspect [2], the former Soviet B. A. Sukhomlinskii's “To believe in children [3],” and modern Chinese teacher Yin-Jianli's “Good mother is better than good teacher [4].” These books and allusions illuminate that the duty of parents is to give their children a proper environment for their growth, and that the best environment, or atmosphere, is one of love and freedom.

2) *School education*: From the perspective of the whole society, school education is more important than family education. There are two reasons for this:

- While family education may have a greater impact on a child's character than school education because of its own subtle effectiveness and early impact as a cornerstone. But in China, most parents' education against their children is still based on schools. For example, if the school requires the child to recite the text, then the parents may urge the child to recite the ancient poems; if school wants your child to be docile and obey the teacher's words, then most parents will teach children

that way. Therefore, the reform of school education should be carried out first to improve the quality of teachers and let the school tell parents the truth of education. It is estimated that more effect will be made with less effort.

- Many of the skills, ways of thinking and practical abilities of children can only be obtained from school life, because they spend most of their day in school, while Chinese parents who are busy with their livelihood do not have much free time or opportunities to help their children grow up. Therefore, if the long-term school life teaches children very limited things, it is difficult for them to exert their talents, then when the child walks out of the school yard at the age of 21~23, he will be not confident on himself, while his talent may be buried forever. What's worse is, he might have gotten tired of the hard work of learning and just want to live easily. He could neither have practical skills, nor was his mind divorced from reality, and all the equipment in real life was new to him, not to speak of operational ability at all. The only useful thing is that he can read, count and think theoretically logically, but he had it by the time he finished elementary school. Sadly, he may have to learn everything from scratch in order to do the job he's going to face. Isn't that a waste of life in the previous ten years, and it also seriously affects his enthusiasm and later development? This description may not be extreme in our school education. So if we want to cultivate talents, our school education cannot be this effect.

One of the disadvantages of China's existing school education, is that all students are trained in a uniform mode, which is inelastic and inclusive. For example, unified curriculum, unified schedule, unified evaluation criteria. Our current education basically have no vary from person to person to choose the teaching content and the teaching method. We evaluate our students mostly through the question paper test which usually has the standard answer. It seems that good grades are good abilities. Excellent grades is a good thing, of course, but there is quite a distance from the flexible use of knowledge in practice. We really should be ashamed to recall what the Educator Confucius did to his students thousands of years ago.

Why does our education go down this path? It's directly related to our narrow view of talent. Throughout history, the imperial examination system has been practiced for a long time in China's feudal society, which directly led to the transformation of educators into pedagogues and led to the false idea that “Everything is inferior except reading” – Yes, it's “reading”, not “study”, in most Chinese notions. Why? Because read well, then can pass the imperial examination to become an official, only to be a major official is regarded as a talent, the others are not. At that time, the cultivation of “talents” was in private schools and academies, which have been extended to today's schools, whose goal of the cultivation is still this kind of “talents”. Today's schools' attitude of stressing theory over practice is to turn all children into “talents” on paper.

A society needs diversiform people to take all types of careers. As an old saying goes, “in three hundred and sixty lines, the number one in the line is the top talent”; As we all know, if

there were only officials, scientists, writers and engineers, houses would not be built, food would not be grown and streets would not be clean. Therefore, in fact, those who are good at their career and enthusiastic about it are talents, and such talents are the foundation of a happy society! Our schools should aim to cultivate such talents that they may be suitable for every child.

How to turn today's rigid schools, which may easily destroy people's enthusiasm for learning, into flexible and inclusive ones? The British Mr. Neill's "Summerhill [2]" and the Japanese Ms. Tetsuko Kuroyanagi's "The little girl at the window [5]" all give us good guidance. The people in the education sector of China need to overcome difficulties and create a fertile land for our children!

The other disadvantage of our current school education is that the book knowledge is not related to practice, or the method is wrong. Our school education is always eager to impart theoretical knowledge to students, but fails to accordingly improve their ability to use the knowledge.

Theory linked to practice is not easy as learning a Newton's law and then going to the laboratory to verify it, also not simple and scattered case study. Theory need to be learned systematically, practice also need to be systematically learned, not only taking some parts of the machine out and play with them. The phrase "reading 10,000 books and traveling 10,000 miles" tells us, theoretical quantity and practical quantity should be equal. The world-famous Chinese physicist Huang Kun once said, "Learning knowledge is not the more the better, the deeper the better. Instead, it should be subject to application and matched with one's ability to control knowledge."

The real theory linked to practice is a process of interweaving theory and practice, as shown in Fig. 1. However, the theory linked to practice in current school education is actually shown in Fig. 2, which is fragmented, scattered and furred. Even the amount of this kind of practice is very small, which cannot match the amount of theoretical teaching accepted by Chinese children.

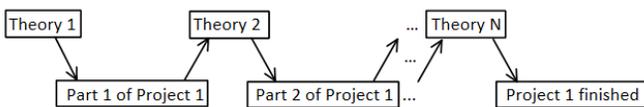


Fig. 1. A process of interweaving theory and practice study

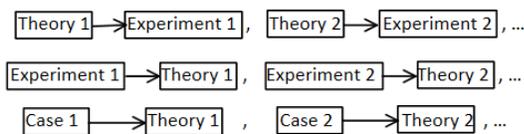


Fig. 2. The current modes of theory linked to practice

When children graduate from primary school at the age of 12, they can already do something. It is necessary to encourage and help them to do something they really like and learn from it. So from junior high school, we should begin to divide the children slowly, to build a bridge for the children to enter the social learning, and also to build a bridge for the children to go back to school from the society to continue learning. This requires every city to have industry units that combine

production with learning. As for universities, they not only need to introduce a large number of advanced equipment and systems to build experimental research platforms -- which can broaden students' horizon and facilitate the development and deepening of scientific research, but also need to communicate and cooperate with high-tech industrial units to grasp the trend of science and technology in reality. Otherwise, our school is just wasting energy and money to cultivate the people in the "ivory tower", who need to be re-educated in the society to be truly useful.

3) *Social environment*: To make children enthusiastic about the future, believe that he will be useful in the future, and develop his talents with great interest, a good social environment is needed. This environment provides a level playing field for all walks of life. It recognizes the value of all kinds of people with no unfairy, no hypocrisy and no importuning. Against this standard, China's social environment needs to be improved.

B. How to Improve the Social Ethos and System

Let's look at the gap between our society and those standards.

- Although China has begun to tackle the problem of corruption, but at the present stage, the trend of corruption is relatively serious, including academic corruption. All walks of life are not totally unfair, but the degree of unfairness is still high.
- Money worship in society is still very serious, not all walks of life can be respected by the society.
- Pretentious phenomena, as long as you pay close attention, are still common in China -- for example, the banner "serving the people" on one side, the traffic police stop all the people at the same time, to offer a special passageway for some leader.
- Importuning phenomenon is probably most evident in academia: force levels to achieve research papers, scientific research value to achieve how many, but not care whether these papers really works, whether or not the project is really valuable, which finally leads to the birth of the group after group of waste papers, inexplicably concluding topic, funds and manpower wasted in a great mess, because so many people researches only in order to write some papers.

How to improve such social ethos and system? Here are four points:

The first point is not to discriminate against any man in any trade, so long as he lives by honest labour. This requires that we no longer regard money and power as our life goals, but the happiness and value of people themselves as the ultimate goal. This idea needs to be guided from the top down, and it needs to be propagated by education, and be infiltrated into the hearts of everyone in the society.

The second point is to treat everyone and everything equally, and to really be democratic and transparent through institutional reform.

Getting the right people in the right positions without concerning anyone's relationship. Government departments need to seriously rectify party conduct and discipline, select clean and competent leading cadres, and let them take the lead to be just and establish a democratic and transparent system, slowly turn the whole social ethos from top to bottom. Because the best system also needs people to execute. If people do not execute well, the system is only a shell.

The third point is to pay attention to thrift, so that make the best use of everything. This point is not only aimed at ordinary people, but also at leading comrades. It is said that most leaders need to do something new when they take office. Many of them are to overthrow and rebuild what their predecessors built. As for public goods, there are too many idle, discarded and repeated purchases, countless examples. This is a terrible waste. Isn't the taxes paid by ordinary people blood money? Isn't it worth spending carefully? In the face of this kind of across-the-board, aggressive leadership, people can not help but ask them to be merciful. China needs the leaders who can turn the decadence into a miracle, rather than totally negate the past sweat. Is it feasible to overlook such a huge waste just for the sake of the new leader's achievements?

The fourth point is simple distribution according to work evolved into distribution according to work effect. It's not that you sitting at your desk for hours can be counted as you working hard, it's not that you writing a few papers can be counted as doing research, the real value of your work should be cared more. People must agree this view reasonable, but it's hard to implement because it's hard to evaluate work effect quantitatively. But as long as people are willing, they can try their best to distribute according to the effect of labor. Because only in this way can people's value be more embodied, and only in this way can people be truly realistic, innovative and efficient, and dispel the parlance of "theory of knowledge uselessness."

IV. CONCLUSIONS

This paper starts with the "Chinese Dream" put forward by General Secretary Xi, specifically analyzes the Chinese dream in the minds of the Chinese people, studies the key to realizing the Chinese dream, and proposes ways to solve the key problems.

The Chinese dream of the Chinese people is to hope that our country will be strong and prosperous, that each of us can show

our strengths in this society and receive a fair return, that we can live happily and comfortably in this society.

There are two key points in realizing this Chinese dream. One is to cultivate talents. The other is to improve the social atmosphere and the system of all walks of life, so that people can do their best and the social well-being.

Cultivating talents requires good family education, but also appropriate school education and a good social environment. This paper believes that family education should pay attention to love and freedom; school education should be different from person to person, and pay attention to the theory and practice intertwined, and truly cultivate the ability of people to use knowledge; good social environment is fair, honest, not importuning and recognizes the value of all kinds of characters. Good society provides a stage for vibrant development of all walks of life. It not only edifies children, but also makes them hopeful for their future.

There are four ways to improve the social ethos and system:

- Do not discriminate anybody in any profession, as long as he lives through honest labor;
- Treat everyone with everything fairly, and truly achieve democratic and transparent system through institutional reform;
- Pay attention to diligence and saving, and make the best use of things;
- Evolve the simple distribution according to work into the distribution according to the labor effect.

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