An Analysis of the Individual Socialization of College Students from the Perspective of Social Psychology

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Abstract: Exploring the analysis of the development of individual socialization of college students from the perspective of social psychology. This paper explains the meaning and basis of socialization theory. According to Yu Guoliang's "Social Psychology," it further analyzes the transformation of individual socialization of college students. The comprehended results may be used for reference by relevant personnel.

Keywords: Social psychology; College students; Socialization

1. The Meaning and Foundation of Socialization Theory

1.1. The origin and definition of socialization theory

The theory of socialization originated from American political scientists David Easton and Robert Hayes. They believe that the essence of socialization is the stage at which individuals acquire political thought and work behavior, also is an effective means of spreading social knowledge, political culture and society. Taking political psychology as the starting point, this detailed process was systematically discussed, and a systematic socialization theory system was gradually formed. Today, socialization research is being redefined by academia as socialization research, which is an important research topic in socio-politics. In general, the process of socialization is to obtain theoretical knowledge related to the development of the mainstream of society through continuous learning and accumulation. Construct one's own three points of view, establish correct ideological and political concepts, and transform one's own ideas during this process. Learning gains can be applied to the development of society in a reasonable way, and gradually become a part of that development. The crucial support for promoting the transformation of people's socialization is appraisal beliefs and correct conceptions.

1.2. The theoretical basis of socialization

First of all, the important theoretical basis for the socialization of college students is the theoretical results of Marxism and its sinicization, especially the new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics proposed by Xi Jinping, which is the most scientific and dynamic ideological system in human history and social development. Cultural progress is an important support for technological development. The essential requirement of Marxist education for college students is to master the philosophical quintessence of Marxist thought and systematically study the methodology of changing the world. Secondly, it has absorbed the

essence of China's thousand-year history and culture, and used it as the theoretical basis for the socialization of modern Chinese college students, especially the fine style of loyalty, courtesy, wisdom, and trust embedded in traditional culture, providing valuable spiritual resources. Serving the socialization of college students. Finally, Western scholars and experts conducted an in-depth analysis of socialization theory from various aspects, and obtained very rich theoretical results. It is also worth learning the essence of Western political socialization theory to avoid the detours that Western countries have gone through.

1.3. Basic content of socialization theory

Undergraduates' understanding and practice of social and political concepts actually belong to the category of socialization, which is inclusive and three-dimensional. The following is the basic knowledge:

1.3.1. The socialization of knowledge

Taking the socialization of learning political knowledge as the theoretical basis not only allows students to understand and understand the basic knowledge of the Marxist-Leninist theoretical system, but also improves their professional research capabilities, so that college students have the prerequisites for social survival and development.

1.3.2. The second is the socialization of direction

The increase of global integration, the emergence of various ideas, and the influence of various scales on the formation of college students' value, so that if they are affected by various trends of thought, they have the correct political direction and mainstream of their lives.

1.3.3. The third point of view is quality socialization

Quality is the organic structural basis of socialization theory and an important criterion for measuring socialization theory. As a key quality of the socialization of college students, it directly determines whether college students have a firm political stand.

1.3.4. The fourth is emotional socialization.

Allowing individual college students to actively integrate into society, subjectively cultivate a sense of identity, cultivate patriotism, accept the core values of socialism, and form a sense of social identity.

2. The Individual Socialization of College Students from the Perspective of Social Psychology

In the book "Social Psychology" by Yu Guoliang, the content of socialization is defined as the process by which a person applies the knowledge he has learned, the skills he has mastered, and his behavior to society in this process. Further using their own skills and culture to create new cultures and skills, and integrate into social groups, to achieve social progress and development. As those who are just about to enter the society, how do college students achieve their own socialization in this process? Also attaining a role in the big social environment is a very important change.

2.1. "Colleague imitation" and pan-entertainment due to transformation and commercialization

Compared with traditional mass media such as print media, television, and radio, the Internet provides the public with more equal and more "affordable" opportunities to express their opinions. At the same time, in an era where "anyone can express their views and opinions through the Internet," the "technical nature" of the Internet has become an obstacle for the elderly to freely obtain and produce information on the Internet. According to the survey, 10-39 years old are still the main age group of netizens, accounting for 61.6% of the age structure. Through mastering network technology, young people have become the backbone of the network society and formed the largest network activity group.

Another group that is also active in cyberspace, are creating public opinion topics and promoting online fashion trends, for profitable commercial enterprises and teams. Internet star packaging, leisure and entertainment official account creation, various APP mini programs, will attract the attention of netizens

and increase capital gains. In addition to the obvious commercial nature of this group, to satisfy the tastes of many young netizens, the company or team members, software developers, are mainly young people, so this group also has the characteristics of youthfulness.

"From the perspective of developmental psychology, the socialization of individuals at different ages has its own characteristics." Among them, "the socialization of adolescents has the greatest impact on peer groups." In the real society, young college students face differences like age grouping. Although we are human beings, the words and deeds of our peers, the values and attitudes of our peers, and the relationships between our peers have the greatest impact on each other. Youth in cyberspace enables young college students to strengthen their peers' ability to learn from and influence each other. They will use the Internet as a forum for debate, and you will think about every word about it. It may also be because the other person is good at socializing, or because the other person is joking, or because the other person is good at it. For example, if you use Internet language and emoji, etc. In the process of socialization of cyberspace, young college students first identify certain aspects of their peers and use them as examples to transform "others" into "self." In the "trilogy" of "identification," "imitating" and "becoming," young college students inspire enthusiasm for mutual learning and innovation. The development of various small videos and various small programs not only reflects the creative thinking of college students, but also promotes the rapid development of the Internet. However, because young college students are still in the critical stage of value formation and right and wrong, the influence of "imitation behavior" among peers is sometimes only a fine line. "Yes" became a "hacker," he used excellent network skills to manipulate information. If successful, some blind followers will collectively imitate. An example is a college student who sneaked into the school's Academic Affairs Office website to rewrite test scores for other students in order to make money.

2.2. Role reconstruction and loss of young college students

The socialization of young college students is historical and will change with changes in the background of the times, social environment, and productivity. Similarly, the social roles of young college students in different historical periods and the subsequent role meanings will also be different. Before the reform and opening up, the elders and subordinates in traditional families allowed younger people with lower status to accept and inherit culture as "cultural people." With the sudden influx of multiculturalism after the reform and opening up, youth culture, as beneficiaries, tends to be rebellious, defending self-expression and individuality, and contempt for original authority. With the continuous enrichment of material and spiritual life, the youth culture since the 21st century has shown the characteristics of diversity and tolerance. In addition, in order to meet individual material needs, he said, "A person's value is gradually shifting from materialism to post-materialism, paying more attention to identity and self-esteem." The Internet is undoubtedly a factor in reshaping social roles and reflecting oneself, as value provides space. As they are more proficient in technology, they acquire knowledge and information faster than the elderly, and they also have a place for self-expression. If young college students in the real world have relatively little say in public opinion guidance and public opinion expression, then they have an important voice on the Internet. The mastery of voice indicates that their role in the network social structure has improved. Some of them gradually defeated social elites and became "leaders" in various fields of cyberspace. In addition, the public opinion orientation and technological innovation of young college students are not limited to cyberspace. Their cultural creation and development move from online to offline, realizing the historical portrayal of the elderly, the "young generation." "Knowledge inheritance and cultural inheritance." This kind of renaissance of authority and knowledge authority deconstructs the understanding of traditional concepts such as "authority" and "experts." "The stability of power and status is a continuous process." Maintaining this status requires ensuring continuous operation, the renewal and development of this symbol system. Therefore, young college students must be encouraged to improve themselves as "identity in network

symbols" through continuous production and pursuit. As well as through abstract symbol equipment such as numbers and medal levels, the role levels of different communities in the network are divided to form a social role level which is known as network reconstruction.

3. Conclusion

In conclusion, from the perspective of social psychology, there are many other factors that influence the transition of students to socialized roles. Affected by the social environment and Internet culture, college students will have psychological problems when they become social roles. Correct psychology Guidance is a necessary process to assist students to successfully become socialized roles after graduation. Therefore, rationally guiding the reconstruction of students' social roles can promote students to adapt to society faster and contribute to social development as soon as possible

Disclosure statement

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