

The Present Situation Investigation and Countermeasures for Social Morality Education in China's Universities and Colleges

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Introduction:1. Luo Huqin(1982.09—), Gendre: Female, Nationality:Han, Place of Birth: Jingzhou City, Hubei Province, Educational Background: Postgraduate, Position: Teacher, Professional Title: Lecturer, School Name: Wuhan Technology and Business University, Research Field: College English Education, Translation Theory and Practices. 2.Chen Xingwu(1966.10—), Gendre: Female, Nationality:Han, Place of Birth: Wuhan City, Hubei Province, Educational Background: undergraduate, Position: Teacher, Professional Title: professor, School Name: Wuhan Technology and Business University, Research Field: College English Education.

Abstract: With the help of self-made questionnaire, this thesis tries to investigate the present situation for social morality education in China's universities and colleges, find out its shortcomings and bring out some countermeasures. **KeyWords**: Self-made Questionnaire; Social Morality education; present situation; shortcomings; countermeasures

1. Introduction

Social morality is the simplest, least and most common code of conduct in social life. It is the most basic condition to maintain the normal, orderly and healthy development of social public life. Social morality is the code of conduct that all citizens should follow in social communication and public life, and also the moral integrity that citizens should have. The Outline for the Implementation of Civil Morality Construction clearly regulates the main contents and requirements of social morality in terms of "civility, courtesy, helping others, caring for public property, protecting the environment, observing discipline and abiding by the law".^[1]

Social morality education is one of the contents of socialist morality construction. It is also one of the contents of Ideological and moral education in primary schools. Social morality is a moral norm formed in people's long-term social life to regulate public life. It is also a moral norm to maintain the normal order of society and to enable people to produce, live and communicate normally. Public morality education in socialist society, through various occasions of family, school and society, exerts purposeful influence on the educatees in various forms and ways, and promotes the formation and development of their moral awareness, emotion, will and behavior habits. [2]

The content of public morality education calls for modesty, enthusiasm, honesty, integrity, respect and concern for others, paying special attention to respecting teachers, respecting the elderly, respecting women, caring for children, respecting martyrs and honorary soldiers, caring for widows, helping the elderly living alone and disabled people, observing public order, stressing civility, courtesy, and hygiene. We should cherish public property, protect the natural environment and national resources, and consciously fulfil our obligations to the state and society. [3]

2. Research Method

This thesis investigated the present situation for social morality education in some universities and colleges in central China with the help of self-made questionnaire and analyze the data with the software of SPSS. The questionnaire

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consists of two parts: the basic information of the respondents and the main part which sets some options from the four perspectives of personal cognitive, school education, family education and social influence to investigate the present situation for social morality education in China's universities and colleges. This questionnaire was granted through the Internet and 1141 finished questionnaires were collected and the data were analyzed statistically.

The personal information of the respondents

male female key universities and colleges higher vocational college ordinary universities and colleges Liberal arts science Arts and sports freshman sophomore Junior senior yes No	514 627 136 199 806 428 596 117 516 401 172 52 473 668	45% 55% 11.9% 17.4% 70.6% 37.5% 89.7% 10.3% 45.2% 35.1% 15.1% 4.6% 41.5%
key universities and colleges higher vocational college ordinary universities and colleges Liberal arts science Arts and sports freshman sophomore Junior senior yes No	136 199 806 428 596 117 516 401 172 52 473	11.9% 17.4% 70.6% 37.5% 89.7% 10.3% 45.2% 35.1% 15.1% 4.6%
higher vocational college ordinary universities and colleges Liberal arts science Arts and sports freshman sophomore Junior senior yes No	199 806 428 596 117 516 401 172 52 473	17.4% 70.6% 37.5% 89.7% 10.3% 45.2% 35.1% 15.1% 4.6%
higher vocational college ordinary universities and colleges Liberal arts science Arts and sports freshman sophomore Junior senior yes No	806 428 596 117 516 401 172 52 473	70.6% 37.5% 89.7% 10.3% 45.2% 35.1% 15.1% 4.6%
ordinary universities and colleges Liberal arts science Arts and sports freshman sophomore Junior senior yes No	428 596 117 516 401 172 52 473	37.5% 89.7% 10.3% 45.2% 35.1% 15.1% 4.6%
Liberal arts science Arts and sports freshman sophomore Junior senior yes No	596 117 516 401 172 52 473	37.5% 89.7% 10.3% 45.2% 35.1% 15.1% 4.6%
science Arts and sports freshman sophomore Junior senior yes No	596 117 516 401 172 52 473	89.7% 10.3% 45.2% 35.1% 15.1% 4.6%
freshman sophomore Junior senior yes No	117 516 401 172 52 473	10.3% 45.2% 35.1% 15.1% 4.6%
freshman sophomore Junior senior yes No	516 401 172 52 473	45.2% 35.1% 15.1% 4.6%
Junior senior yes No	172 52 473	35.1% 15.1% 4.6%
Junior senior yes No	172 52 473	15.1% 4.6%
senior yes No	52 473	4.6%
yes No	473	
No		
	UUA	58.5%
<i>y</i> = 5	476	41.7%
no	665	58.3%
	58	5.1%
		91.2%
		3.7%
		77.1
		12.0
		7.8
		3.1
		5.3%
		68.4%
		8.9%
		7.1%
		2.1%
		7.2%
		1.1%
		18.5%
		38.7%
		42.8%
		32.8%
		56.1%
		8.3%
		2.8%
		12.0%
		14.1%
		22.5%
		21.6%
		10.1%
		1.9%
		17.7%
		8.2%
		28.0%
		41.7%
		16.2%
		1.2%
*		4.6%
	Party Members League Members Ordinary people No failures in any courses Failure in public courses Failure in professional courses Failure in both public courses and professional courses Northern China Central China Eastern China Southern China Eastern China 西北地区 Northwest China 西南地区 Southwest China 东北地区 Northeast China 东北地区 Northeast China 大中城市 Big cities 小城镇 Small towns countryside public key high school public ordinary high school private high school others Above ¥10000 8000-10000 5000-8000 3000-5000 1000-3000 Below ¥ 1000 No fixed income above ¥ 2000 1500-2000 1000-1500 500-1000 Below ¥500 No fixed expense Total number	League Members 1041 Ordinary people 42 No failures in any courses 880 Failure in public courses 137 Failure in professional courses 89 Failure in both public courses and professional courses 35 Northern China 60 Central China 781 Eastern China 101 Southern China 24 西東地区 Northwest China 82 京北地区 Northwest China 12 大中城市 Big cities 211 小城镇 Small towns 442 countryside 488 public key high school 374 public ordinary high school 95 others 32 Above ¥10000 137 8000-10000 161 5000-8000 257 3000-5000 247 1000-3000 115 Below ¥1000 93 1500-2000 320 1000-1500 476 500-1000 185 Below ¥500 14 No fixed expense 53

the analysis of the present situation and countermeasures

personal cognitive

Who exerts the greatest influence in the perspective of social morality education in your personal growth				
parents	teachers	Relatives and friends	Public figures	
68.4%	22.0%	5.5%	4.0%	
Which exerts the greatest influence in the perspective of social morality education in your personal growth				
family	school	Public places	Internet and media	
39.8%	41.5%	10.5%	8.2%	

90.4% respondents believe that parents and teachers exerts the greatest influence in the perspective of social morality education and 81.3% respondents believe that family and schools exerts the greatest influence in the perspective of social morality education which means the majority of respondents approve that school education and family education play a vital part in social morality education for university and college students.

school education

	school		instructor	Ideological and
		SCHOOL	ilistructor	Political Teachers
Evaluation modes examinations		26.6%		
for Ideological and	Practice report	8.3%		
	Curriculum papers	4.4%		
Political course	The combination of theory examinations and practice report	60.6%		
the general situation	Mainly theory teaching			
	Mainly practice teaching	7.6%		
of social morality	Mainly case-based teaching	6.0%		
education	Combining theory with practice	42.9%		
The general situation	Mainly theory teaching		36.4%	40.1%
_	Lecture on classic cases in society		29.4%	39.8%
of social morality	publicize the campus act against social morality		25.8%	10.8%
education	Regularly organize students to practice social morality		8.5%	9.4%
The major ways	Offer specialized courses		17.5%	
to carry out social	Hold special lectures	20.9%	16.6%	
	Infiltration of group activities	23.0%	46.6%	
morality education	no arrangement	13.0%	19.3%	
The frequency of	regular education			42.8%
	less frequent education			34.2%
carrying out social	It took no time at all			4.7%
morality education	orality education Not clear			18.3%
Consciousness of	strong		54.9%	
	Weak		22.7%	
carrying out social	Not at all		4.7%	
morality education	Not clear		17.7%	

From the above table, we can see that the proportion of combining theory with practice is 60.6% in the evaluation modes of ideological and political courses, while the proportion of classroom examination, practice reports and curriculum papers is small. As far as the current evaluation modes are concerned, the proportion of practice assessment can be increased. As for the overall situation of social morality education in universities and colleges, we should continue to increase the proportion of practice teaching, case teaching and the combination of theory and practice. Apart from instructors and ideological and political teachers, all teachers need to enhance their awareness of social morality education. On the basis of theoretical teaching, they should also publicize the anomie of public morality by using more of their surrounding examples against social morality and increase opportunities for students to practice social morality, such as specialized social morality education courses offered by schools, special lectures given by ideological and political teachers, infiltration of class and group activities by instructors, and integration of ideological and political education into their classes by teachers of other professional courses and public courses.

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family education

Who cares more about you in life?					
father	mother	The same	others	indefinite	
11.0%	25.6%	55.2%	2.5%	5.7%	
	Which family member has a more significant moral impact on you?				
father	mother	The same	others	indefinite	
17.0%	23.7%	50.7%	2.0%	6.6%	
	Do you think parents have a strong sense of social morality?				
strong	weak	Not at all	Not clear		
71.5%	20.3%	0.8%	7.4%		
Which of the following is the main way for parents to educate you about social morality?					
Reasoning things	Observing by yourselves	teach by precept	hardly no special		
out	instead of reasoning	and example	education.		
43.6%	6.9%	41.7%	7.8%		

As for family education, parents play a very important role in children's social morality education, which is mainly reflected in the two aspects of reasoning and teaching by example, so parents should continue to enhance the awareness of social morality education in the limited time spent with children and play an exemplary role and a demonstration role by starting from their own.

social influence

Which role do you think the news media such as Internet play in the social morality education of university and college students?				
Positive guidance	Negative influence	No effect	Not clear	
64.5%	11.3%	5.1%	19.1%	
Will you follow the	Will you follow the new deeds and contents of social morality, such as observing public order and caring for public property, which			
	are propagated in the news media such as Internet and newspapers?			
Of course	all show stuff. It's worthless	never pay attention	indifferent	
Of course	to follow	never pay attention	maniferent	
76.2%	4.6%	9.2%	10.1%	
Do you think that the social civilized behaviors such as observing public order and caring for public property, which are propagated				
by news media such as Internet and newspapers will play a proper role in guiding university and college students?				
great positive	certain positive guidance	no positive guidance	Not clear	
guidance	certain positive guidance	no positive guidance	Not clear	
37.8%	53.6%	3.2%	5.3%	

The news media such as Internet and newspapers has played an educational role in the social morality education of university and college students, but it also needs the correct guidance of the school and parents, so as to play a better guidance role in the social morality education of university and college students.

3. Summary

Through the analysis of the current situation of social morality education of university and college students, the author puts forward the following suggestions: to increase the proportion of practice assessment in the assessment of ideological and political courses; to find out an effective way to integrate ideological and political education into professional courses and public basic courses by combining the socialist core values and carry out ideological and political education in the school curriculum; to give lectures on classical cases in society and the anomie of social morality on campus and conduct relative class activities; to combine schools with parents, maintain a sensitive attitude towards the anomie of social morality in society and guide university students in time.

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