

02

October 2020  
Volume 4 · Issue 2

# Journal of Educational Theory and Management



 SYNERGY  
PUBLISHING PTE. LTD.



ISSN 2591-7099



9 772591 709204 02 >

Price: S\$30.00

**Journal of Educational Theory and Management****Volume 4 Issue 2 • October 2020    ISSN 2591-7099 (Print) ISSN 2591-7102(Online)**

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Volume 4 Issue 2 · October 2020 · ISSN 2591-7099 (Print) 2591-7102(Online)

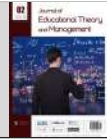
# Journal of Educational Theory and Management

**Editor-in-Chief**

Huimin Feng, Wuhan University

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# Analyzing the Application of Functional Linguistics in Junior Middle School English Teaching

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## ARTICLE INFO

### Article history

Received: 13 April 2020

Revised: 20 April 2020

Accepted: 9 October 2020

Published Online: 16 October 2020

### Keywords:

Junior middle school English

English teaching

Functional language

Application

## ABSTRACT

Based on the application of functional linguistics in junior middle school English teaching, this paper first illustrates the concepts of systematic grammar and functional grammar. Secondly, according to the application of functional grammar in reading, in translation and in writing, it is concluded that applied linguistics has an important role in promoting junior middle school English teaching, which comprehensively illustrates the importance of functional linguistics in junior middle school English teaching. Functional linguistics is of great significance to instruct junior middle school teaching. This paper explores the definition of functional linguistics and the linguistic patterns of functional linguistics.

## 1. Introduction

At present, China advocates reforming in teaching methods of junior middle school English, but the teaching method adopted does not meet the needs of social development. Affected by traditional teaching methods, traditional teaching methods mainly use grammar, words, and phonetics as the main teaching content, but they do not cultivate students' ability in language use, which has led to a lack of discourse awareness. Therefore, school leaders and related persons should be aware of this problem. Teachers should use functional linguistics for junior middle school English teaching so as to improve the quality of teaching in an all-round way.

## 2. Analyzing through Systematic Functional Grammar

### 2.1 Systematic Grammar

This paper studies by systematic functional grammar. Halliday believes that systematic grammar's structure represents a deep syntagmatic relation, and the system represents a deep paradigmatic relation. These two relations constitute the basic deep relation in language. However, in the operation of the system network, these two relations have no dependencies, and the two are coexisting relationships. The application of systematic grammar can guide students to establish the correct value orientation. To a certain extent, it can help students build a complete

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grammar and knowledge framework, thereby fully grasping the points of knowledge. For example, when learning noun clauses, students do not grasp the meaning of noun clauses, so they are always confused about attributive clauses and appositive clauses. The main reason is that students do not have basic knowledge. The meaning potential of each clause is different. Only by fully grasping the meaning of each clause can students fully distinguish the various clauses. Each level of language is closely related to the whole, so in the process of learning grammar, a systematic study of each level is required.

## 2.2 Functional Grammar

Halliday believes that language has three metafunctions, including ideational metafunction, interpersonal metafunction, and textual metafunction. The ideational function can help students grasp verbs and tenses of English. In terms of the transitivity system, it mainly has four processes, such as material process, mental process, relational process and verbal process. Progressive tense won't be used for the verbs expressed in mental or relational processes. Tense or voice will be used for the verbs expressed material or verbal processes. The interpersonal function can help students master grammar and improve students' logical thinking ability. At the same time, it also can help students accurately grasp and understand the meaning of English mood expressions and modal verbs. At the same time, it is also necessary to divide the user's language process expression into "information taking" and "goods&services exchanging". Meanwhile, there are declarative and imperative moods in the process of expression, and they all have a clear theoretical framework to help students fully understand the concept of English mood. Regarding the analysis of traditional teaching concepts, mood is a new form of predicate verbs, including declarative sentences, interrogative sentences and others. However, the traditional teaching mode makes students' learning goals more and more blurred. The discourse function is anaphora in English grammar, with omissions and substitutions.

As explained above, the differences between systematic grammar and traditional grammar can be drawn. Systematic grammar mainly treats language as the source of meaning, while traditional grammar treats language as a rule, and then forms a system for description. Systematic functional grammar usually uses text as the main tool to obtain information, while traditional grammar uses sentence as the basic unit to obtain information. This shows that grammar cannot learn by rote. The traditional grammatical applications can no longer meet the development needs of modern society. Therefore, it is necessary to combine form and meaning for students to fully grasp the

grammar.

## 3. The Application of Systematic Functional Linguistics in Junior Middle English Teaching

At present, more and more linguists and language teaching working groups are actively studying the English teaching situation in junior middle schools and discussing the effective ways of English teaching. Functional grammar is one of them.

### 3.1 Functional Grammar in Reading

In junior middle school English teaching, students need to improve their reading ability, master reading skills, and to a certain extent, improve the overall level of English. At the same time, students can correctly grasp and understand the language difficulty. English reading involves a lot, and many articles have a wide range of topics. Therefore, how to use is very important. At present, in the process of English teaching, teachers should optimize teaching methods, aiming at training students to master reading methods. Reading is from top to bottom, and students need to read in the overall order of the article. During this process, students also need to reflect on themselves and find their own way of reading. One of these methods is the searching reading. First of all, before reading, students should read according to the questions for it can save time. Students do not need to read sentence by sentence, just need to find the information to solve the problem in the article. However, in the actual application process, this method is mainly used in long articles, or students with poor grammar foundations.

### 3.2 Functional Grammar in Translation

At present, the improvement of the social and economic structure requires a large number of talents. Particularly, the requirement for English translation ability is getting higher and higher. Therefore, the English translation ability of students should be strengthened, as long as they have sufficient knowledge of vocabulary and grammar, they can solve problems in translation. First of all, teachers need to master the main purpose of English teaching, and they can do conversion between languages, specifically between English and Chinese. It is not possible to seek a single equivalent translation between English and Chinese. After all, translation involves many factors. Secondly, to a certain extent, the conceptual elements in functional grammar can improve students' ability in translation and language organization ability, and help student's better master basic knowledge. In systematic functional linguistics, the ide-

ational function is mainly realized through transitivity and voice. Transitivity is a language system that can divide what people see and hear in reality into many processes. The division of these processes can help students find logical relationships in translation, and at the same time, find similar meanings to the original text in the corresponding equivalence range. Functional linguistics is mainly to help students master interpersonal language functions and improve their reading ability. On this basis, students can participate in the context of the situation in person so as to deeply understand the meaning and ideas expressed in the original text.

### 3.3 Functional Grammar in Writing

To master the four basic skills, including listening, speaking, reading and writing is important for learning English well. Among them, writing is the best reflection of students' actual English level, and it is also a comprehensive reflection of learners' English level and thinking ability. How to improve English writing ability has become a problem for English teachers and students.

The Textual function is a good embodiment of interpersonal function and ideational function. It mainly observes the speaker's attitude for emotion and various social roles are closely connected. During this period, the meaning of the text can be realized by the improvement of the main structure and information. At the same time, students are unaware of the textual function in reading and writing. It can comprehensively improve (students') English writing from the perspective of systematic functional grammar. In the process of writing, choosing an appropriate language expression can achieve the real purpose of writing practice. However, the cultivation of writing ability by traditional ways only pays attention to students' grammatical knowledge and vocabulary but ignores the variability of language. The application of systematic functional grammar in English teaching can effectively help students master the whole article, stimulate them to use language creatively, and improve their comprehensive ability in English application <sup>[1]</sup>.

## 4. The Important Role of Applied Linguistics in Junior Middle School English Teaching

### 4.1 Inspiration from Motivation Theory

As part of linguistics, it is necessary to improve the theoretical system of applied linguistics, and use it as a supporting point, focusing on different aspects of language teaching including the specific content of language learning and teaching, learning strategies and motivations.

Learning motivation is the main motivation for students to learn, including internal motivation and external motivation. To some extent, the external motivation will be affected by external factors while the internal motivation is the self-development needs of students. After a lot of teaching feedback, learning motivation can increase students' learning activities. Therefore, good learning opportunities can guarantee students' learning efficiency and quality. The effective use of motivation theory <sup>[2]</sup> can be comprehensively reflected in the following points:

(1) Stimulate students to learn based on the actual situation so that teachers can directly see the needs of students. The main purpose of students learning English is to meet the requirements of social development and become the pillar of the country. Therefore, the teaching goal can go straight to the topic, and the teacher can tell the students what knowledge should be studied and what will be tested. For instance, when the difficulty of English translation increases, teachers can supplement practical skills related to translation in teaching so as to stimulate students' motivation to learn.

(2) Affected by the length of classroom teaching, some teachers will arrange the whole course properly. Some teachers in the whole class are briefly presenting the knowledge points, but they ignore the students' independent learning practice, resulting in a thin learning atmosphere and a single learning mode. To a certain extent, this approach may affect students' learning quality and teaching efficiency. In fact, in classroom teaching, teachers can use multimedia methods to introduce situational presentations to promote students' motivation to learn and enable students to participate actively, thereby comprehensively improving teaching efficiency <sup>[3]</sup>.

(3) Enriching knowledge background is important. Since the compilation of textbooks is restricted by publishing houses, many textbooks often deviate greatly from the knowledge of modern society. Therefore, in addition to teaching the content from the textbook, teachers also should absorb more information and knowledge beyond to increase students' enthusiasm for learning and consolidate knowledge points.

(4) Cultivate students' self-confidence, thereby enhancing students' independent learning ability. For students, English learning has certain difficulties. (Therefore, students have the need to improve their English.) For the students who lack basic knowledge, they are unable to keep up with the progress of the course, and many students may lose their interest in learning English. Therefore, in English teaching, teachers need to formulate learning plans based on the actual situation of students, and actively encourage students. When students make

progress, teachers should praise them in time to enhance their self-confidence. In curriculum planning and design, teachers should pay attention to the make every teaching level clear, and adjust the classroom teaching plan appropriately according to students' current English level. A good communication platform needs to be established between teachers to strengthen students' learning initiatives. It not only improves students' English level but also enhances their ability of independent exploration and innovation<sup>[3]</sup>.

## 4.2 The Guiding Role of Applied Linguistics

With the deepening of reforms and the current construction of education, teaching concepts and teaching modes have changed. Teachers are more inclined to pay attention to students' abilities in inquiring, thinking and innovating, and teaching design will also focus on students. It is no longer a fixed educational content. These changes in teaching concepts are consistent with the teaching theory of applied linguistics, so the role of applied linguistics in English teaching reform is salient.

Regarding the specific classroom teaching, Personally, I think that it can be developed from the following aspects. First, strengthen theoretical research on applied linguistics. Teachers should combine English teaching experience with good theoretical knowledge to guide the teaching reform. Second, deepen the research of applied linguistics, make every English teacher familiar with theoretical knowledge, and then carry out research activities related to teaching. It is necessary to give full play to the role of teachers in the reform of English teaching. Third, combine theory with classroom practice to develop listening, speaking, reading, writing, and translation skills, encourage students to take part in more practice activities in English class and expand students' international perspectives.

As the scope of education reform is so wide, we can not only seek change and innovation but also combine applied language theory with a practical education. We do not aim at superficial reforms but hope to help students improve their English. In addition, the main goal of higher education is to cultivate students' practical and innovative abilities, which should be studied according to the language knowledge mastered by students<sup>[5]</sup>.

Conclusion: Functional linguistics is mainly used in English teaching.

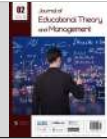
Functional linguistics has a huge impact on English teaching theory and practice. In English teaching, we

should not only focus on the language form of English but also focus on explaining the actual functions of English to students, so that the form and function of English occupy an equal position in English teaching. Students gradually master English functions. With the continuous deepening of education reform, (teaching methods are gradually changing in order to cultivate students' self-learning management analysis and innovative ability?). The teaching methods of different disciplines are no longer limited to a single teaching method. The diversified classroom teaching model combined with rich classroom content ensures that different teaching concepts can be better absorbed by students, so as to improve teaching effects. The close connection between applied linguistics and English teaching can make English classroom teaching more artistic and scientific. Therefore, it is very important to understand how to use applied linguistic theory to guide English teaching reform. This paper briefly explains this, and more educators are urgently needed to keep analyzing and exploring.

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# Study on the Training Strategy of High Skilled Talents of Spray Coatings for Automobile in Secondary Vocational School——from the Perspective of Made in China 2025 Strategy

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## ARTICLE INFO

### Article history

Received: 15 May 2020

Revised: 22 May 2020

Accepted: 9 October 2020

Published Online: 16 October 2020

### Keywords:

Spray Coatings for Automobile

High skilled talent

Training strategy

Made in China 2025 Strategy

## ABSTRACT

Made in China 2025 Strategy requires a large number of high skilled talents, which the high-skilled talents are the core backbone of skilled workers and a significant force to promote technological innovation and realize the transformation of scientific and technological achievements. In this study, combined with automotive spraying industry characteristics, four cultivation strategies are established by the construction of the system of high-skilled talent formation, training mode of on-campus + on-job high-skilled talents, the common trail of national certification and enterprise certification and the star system spiraling excitation in order to create a new growth path for the cultivation of high-skilled talents in automobile spraying.

## 1. Introduction

According to a long-term study of the economics of agriculture from the Theodore William Schultz, the pioneer of modern human capital theory, from the beginning of the 20th century to the 1950s, the skill of workers is the key to promote the rapid growth of agricultural production and productivity in the United States, instead of the amount of land, labor, and material capital. High skilled talents are the core backbone of skilled workers, an indispensable force in promoting technological innovation and transforming scientific and technological achievements into real productive forces, an explorer, practitioner and promoter of technological

innovation, and an important representative of advanced productivity<sup>[1]</sup>.

The research on the cultivation of high-skilled talents has always been a key research field in the process of economic transformation and upgrading and socially sustainable development of various countries. On May 8, 2015, the State Council promulgated the “Made in China 2025 Strategy” plan. After 2 years, 2017 will be the key year for China to fully implement the “Made in China 2025” strategy. Faced with the demand of “Made in China 2025 Strategy” for high skilled talents, vocational school, as a role providing front-line technical workers for enterprises, also need to carry out supply-side structural reform and ensure the supply of high skilled talents for the transfor-

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mation and upgrading of enterprises and realization of the intelligent manufacturing.

Through the more than 100 years' development, the automobile industry has become one of the largest and most important industries in the world. Recently, there is a steady growth trend for global automobile production and sales volume basically. In 2016, the global automobile production and sales reached a new high, with a yield of 94.98 million and a sales volume of 93.86 million. The annual compound growth rate of global automobile sales in 2009-2016 is 3.26%. In China, automobile production and sales volume grew steadily, with the production and sales volume of passenger vehicles of 21.08 million sets and 21.15 million sets, respectively in 2015, and with the year-on-year growth of 5.78% and 7.30%. In 2016, the production and sales of automobiles were 28.1188 million and 28.0282 million, with a year-on-year growth of 14.46% and 13.65%, including 24.4207 million and 24.3769 million passenger cars, with a year-on-year growth of 15.50% and 14.93%. Verband der Automobilindustrie VDA predicted that global automobile sales volume would be expected to 85.7 million units with a growth of 1% in 2018. China will remain the world's largest market in 2018, rising 2% to around 25 million units.

The automotive aftermarket develops rapidly with the development of spray coatings for the automobile industry, and in the field of spray coatings for automobile advantages are an increasingly prominent phenomenon. The total annual output value of spray coatings for the automobile industry is nearly 10 billion yuan, and the total demand for automobile repair paint is nearly 2 billion yuan. Recently, in China, the general development trend of spray coatings for the automobile shows the trend of intelligent and individuation<sup>[2]</sup>. In the field of spray coatings for automobiles, the rapid development and the development trend of gradual intelligence and individuation are badly in need of a large number of high-skilled talents in this industry.

## 2. Current Situation of Skilled Talents in Spray Coatings for the Automobile Industry

### 2.1 Insufficient Number of Skilled Talents in Spray Coatings for the Automobile Industry

By the end of 2017, the incomplete statistics showed that there were about 850,000 spray coatings for automobile technicians in China. Every year, 5800 students graduate from secondary vocational and higher vocational colleges majoring in spray coating for automobiles. Recently, the average year of establishment of spray coating for automobiles in all secondary vocational and higher vocational

colleges is 8 years, and about 46,000 spray coating for automobile technicians includes that finish the education of the vocational colleges and signs up by themselves to participate in the vocational skills training and appraisal in various provinces and cities, with the huge gap of 600,000 technicians.

In the better automobile maintenance enterprise, sheet-metal spray paint maintenance reaches 400-500 unit-time every month, and each spray paint technician can create a man-hour benefit of 80,000-100,000 yuan monthly. In China, the continuous development of the automobile market will make more excellent automobile after-sales maintenance enterprises and make the demand for excellent skilled talents grow.

### 2.2 The Low Quality of Skilled Talents in Spray Coating for Automobile Industry

The corporate research of nearly 100 automobile maintenance enterprises in Zhejiang Province showed that 24.4% of the staff did not obtain the professional qualification certificate of spray coating for automobiles, and 43.6% of the staff only qualified the junior high school education, as shown in Table 1. In the spray coatings for the automobile industry, the skilled talents are low quantity and large employee turnover.

**Table 1.** proportion list professional qualification level, education background and working years of technicians in spray coating for the automobile industry

Occupational qualifications grade	Proportion	Education level	Proportion	Working years	Proportion
Primary worker	20.3%	Below junior high school degree	43.6%	Less than 1 year	14.5%
Intermediate worker	32.7%	Junior high school degree	21.8%	1-3 years	24.5%
Senior worker	15.3%	High school degree	32.7%	3-5 years	32.7%
Technician	5.5%	Junior college degree	1.8%	More than 5 years	27.3%
Senior technician	1.8%	Undergraduate college degree	0%		
No occupational qualification certificate	24.4%				

### 2.3 Unreasonable Structure of Skilled Talents in Spray Coatings for the Automobile Industry

According to the investigation of 15 automobile maintenance enterprises of different scales in Jiashan District, Zhejiang Province, the proportion of talent type structure

of spray coating for automobiles is shown in Table 2, with freshman (apprentice) of 25%, skilled worker of 18%, intermediate worker of 40%, senior worker of 17% and technician and senior technician of 0%, which high skilled talent is scarce with the extremely unreasonable structure of skilled talents.

**Table 2.** Talent type structure of spray coating for automobiles in Jiashan District of Zhejiang Province

Talent type	Proportion	Talent type	Proportion	Talent type	Proportion	Talent type	Proportion
Freshman	25%	Skilled worker	18%	Intermediate worker	40%	Senior worker	17%

### 3. Problems in the Training of High-Skilled Talents

“The Medium and Long Term Plan for the Construction of High Skilled Talents (2010-2020)” clearly defines “high skilled talents”: it refers that the people with superb skill and exquisite technical ability, has the ability to perform creative work and contribute to the society, which these mainly include the people obtaining the occupational qualifications of senior technicians and senior technicians among the skilled workers, and this personnel are the personnel of the Grade 3, Grade 2 and Grade1 in these occupational qualification grades. Recently, the process of training highly skilled talents mainly exist the following problems:

#### 3.1 Lack of Skills Formation Path for Sustainable Improvement

The formation of skills needs to constantly accumulate, especially the formation of high-skilled. The high-skilled can only be accumulated by continuous training and proficiency. Skills accumulation needs a platform, and the establishment of the platform is key to a sound high skill formation of curriculum system besides the policy guarantee, the school-enterprise cooperation incentive mechanism, and other factors. Recently, the national vocational qualification certification exists the problem that certification contents update slowly, training appraisal is uneven, the industry dynamic is short of the sustainable development concept and the training of high-skilled talents is lack of the path of sustainable development.

#### 3.2 Few Ways of Certification of High-Skilled Talents

At present, in China, the high-skilled talents are identified by obtaining national vocational qualification certificates for the senior worker, technician, and senior technician. As the object of the certification of high-skilled talents,

few paths are in the process of the identification of high-skilled talents, and there is a lack of identification methods and measures for other types of high-skilled talents.

#### 3.3 Lack of Corresponding Evaluation and Incentive Mechanism

High-skilled talents are cultivated by a process of continuous improvement and dynamic development. The cultivation of a high-skilled talent needs to take as little as a few years or more than a decade. The formation of high-skilled talents requires not only their own needs and motivations but also corresponding incentive policies. Currently, the certification standard of high-skilled talents is identified by the only national vocational qualification, but meanwhile, we lack innovation and continuous promotion of high - skilled talents evaluation incentive mechanism.

### 4. The Requirements of Made in China 2025 Strategy on Spray Coatings for Automobile Skilled Talents

Made in China 2025 strategy proposes 9 tasks and 9 tasks can extract 6 keywords. The 6 words combine the connotation of Made in China 2025 Strategy, namely “innovation + integration + brand + Green + service + internationalization”.<sup>[3]</sup> The new connotation of Made in China 2025 Strategy proposes the new requirements for the skilled talents of spray costing for automobiles.

#### 4.1 Grasp the Development of the Industry and Have a Unique Sense of Innovation

Innovation is the fundamental driving force for economic growth and the endogenous force for the development of China’s manufacturing industry. The “Widespread Entrepreneurship and Innovation” advocated by the government will create a good ecological environment for the innovation and development of the manufacturing industry. According to the new connotation of Made in China 2025

Strategy, spray coatings for automobile skilled talents must constantly grasp the development trend of the auto paint industry, update concepts and innovating, in order to reach to the new requirements of made in China 2025 strategy for skilled talents.

#### 4.2 Follow the Internet +, Cross-Border Industry Integration

The “China ‘intelligent manufacturing’” is the key to realize the Made in China 2025 Strategy, while “intelligent manufacturing” depends on Internet+. The spray coatings for automobile skilled talents need to integrate the Internet with the automotive paint industry, promote intelligent spraying, and achieve the integration of the Internet industry and the automotive paint industry.

#### 4.3 Strengthen Skill Improvement and Focus on Brand Awareness

A brand represents the comprehensive quality of goods and is an important way to enhance the added value of products. According to the new connotation of Made in China 2025 Strategy, the made in China need to be guaranteed by continuously strengthening the skill improvement and focusing on the brand construction of the industry.

#### 4.4 Advocate Green Manufacturing and Realize Sustainable Development

Green manufacturing is an inevitable course to make in China. Only environmentally friendly production modes can become the mainstream direction of China’s manufacturing industry. The development of spray coatings for the automobile industry only adheres to the principle of green manufacturing and green production to achieve sustainable development of the industry. Green is the main theme and the lifeline of development to train high-skilled talents for spray coatings for automobiles.

#### 4.5 Focus on Service Consciousness and Expand the International View

In global economic integration times, people from all walks of life are expected to an international view and the ability that participate in the international division of labor and international competition to obtain profit maximization. The spray coating for the automobile industry, although only a small branch industry, is a permanent event in the world skills competition, which in this industry if high-skilled talents hope to contribute to the Made in China 2025 Strategy in an International environment, they must focus on service awareness and constantly expand

their international view.

### 5. Training Strategies for Spray Coatings for Automobile High Skilled Talents

#### 5.1 Establish a Skill Formation System for Spray Coatings for Automobile High Skilled Talents

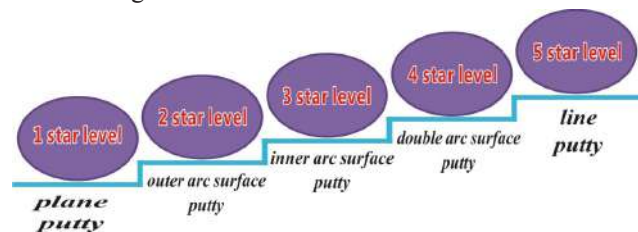
High skilled talents are in the high-end of skilled talents, so they are also called high-end skilled talents<sup>[4]</sup>. This group is gradually grown up to truly become high skilled talents and be used by enterprises<sup>[5]</sup>. The spray coatings for the automobile industry is in urgent need of a large number of highly skilled talents. Only build a set of spray coating for automobile high skilled talents skills formation system, and comply with the principle of step-by-step, can train a batch of high-skilled talents in the spray coating for the automobile industry.

According to the industry characteristics and skill formation rules of spray coating for the automobile industry, 145 skill formation system of spray coating for automobiles is set through research. 1 is a passing skill, i.e. shield skill; 4 is four basic skills, i.e. grinding, spraying (include two directions of primer and finishing coat), polishing and color matching. They are shown in Figure 1.

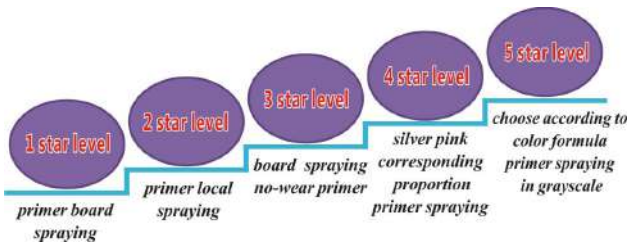


Figure 1. The composition of pass skills and basic skills

5 is 5 skill promotion levels (i.e. star level) among the basic skills. According to the principle of progressive skill formation, 5 skill promotion levels are set up respectively, which provide a rating system for the subsequent star-level system of assessment, promotion and incentive, as shown in figure 2-6.



**Figure 2.** Star level improvement figure of basic skills for grinding



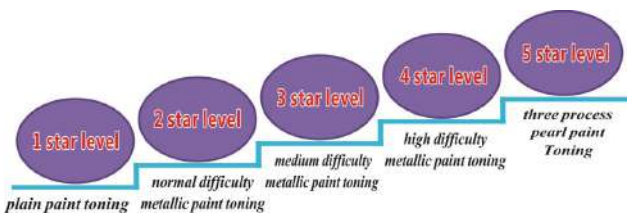
**Figure 3.** Improvement figure of basic spraying (primer) skills star level



**Figure 4.** Improvement figure of basic skills of painting finish star level



**Figure 5.** Improvement figure for polishing basic skills star level

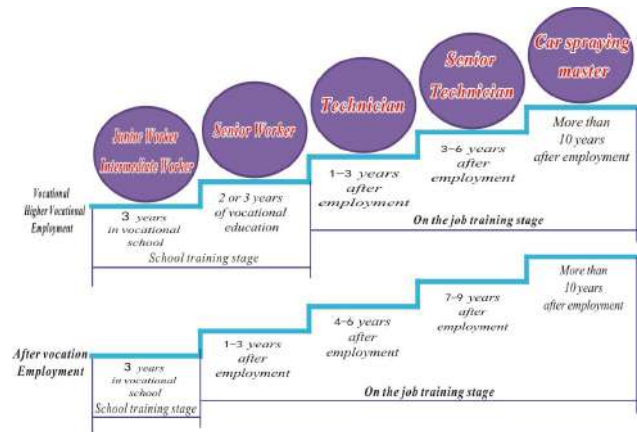


**Figure 6.** Improvement figure of basic skills of color matching star level

The 145 system constructs a complete formation system formed of spray coatings for automobile high-skilled talents, covers all aspects of the skills, highlights the progressive rule of the formation of skills, and builds a learning path for the sustainable development of high-skilled talents.

## 5.2 Build a System of Spray Coatings for Automobile High Skilled Talents on School + On Job Skill Training

For the lifelong education system, modern high skilled talents can grow in many paths, of which the two models are representative: (1) the post intensifies the exercise pattern under the academic education and this is a growth model of learning - practice - learning - practice; (2) the school intensifies the training mode after the post-selection and training, and this is a growth mode of practice-learning-practice-learning<sup>[6]</sup>. Under the background of academic education, the post strengthening exercise mode and the school strengthening training mode after the post-selection and training are both single. In this study, according to the trinity training path of secondary vocational, higher vocational, and on - job, the school, and on-the-job training are combined organically to make the training of high-skilled talents connect the school with the enterprise, and form the mixed path of high skilled talents training. According to direct employment after vocational education and reemployment after higher vocational, the school + on-the-job training is divided into two modes, one is the vocational school + senior vocational + employment mode, that is, 3 + 3 + 6 mode; The other is secondary vocational + employment mode, that is, 3 + 9 mode. The mixed training mode of “in school + on job” is shown in Figure 7.



**Figure 7.** Mixed training mode figure of school + on job

## 5.3 Build a Common System of National Certification and Enterprise Certification for High Skilled Talents in Spray Companies for Automobile

The construction of the common track system of national research and enterprise certification organically integrates the national certification path of high skilled talents with

the enterprise's demand path for high skilled talents, which both avoids the phenomenon that some appraisal agencies have poor quality control, and high-skilled talents are shown that high certification and low technical, and dynamically optimize the actual needs of enterprises, and the training of high-skilled talents is solid step by step and keeps rising steadily through the star-level method.

The dynamic optimization of star assessment content benefits to the rapid permeability of new technology and new process, makes the green manufacturing and international vision permeate and expends and form a common track training and certification system for high skilled talents of spray coating for automobile, as shown in Figure 8.



**Figure 8.** Common track figure of national certification and enterprise certification system

### 5.4 Build a Spiral Incentive System of the Star System for High Skilled Talents in Spray Coatings for Automobile

In psychology, expectation theory points out that the degree to which a person's motivation is activated depends on the product of the expected value and the valence. That is to say, the greater grasp of the objective is, the higher the estimated probability of reaching the goal is, the stronger the motivation aroused, and the greater the enthusiasm is. In spray coatings for automobile high-skilled talents cultivation system, according to the theory of psycholog-

ical expectation, the formulated star-level spiral-rising incentive system is spiraled as the stage and gradient, and from the point to the surface, and from the low star level to the higher ones, the high-skilled talents gradually complete the training. Meanwhile, each star corresponds to the salary. The rise of star level both represents the rise of salary, and represents the rise of skill level. From junior workers to senior technicians, they finally become masters of spray coating for automobiles. Figure 9 shows the correspondence between enterprise certification star level and national occupation grade.



**Figure 9.** Correspondence diagram between enterprise certification star level and national occupation level

## 6. Conclusion

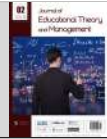
High-skilled talents are the key factor to transform science and technology into practical productive force, one of the representatives of high quality and high efficiency, and the carrier of core competitiveness and advanced productivity. If the high-skilled talents, and high-quality and low-cost

products and services are owned, it will obtain the core competitiveness and the initiative to win the market competition<sup>[7]</sup>. Through the construction of the skills formation system of high skilled talents, the training mode system of "in school + on job" high skilled talents, the common track system of national certification and enterprise certification, and the star system spiral incentive system, a new

growth path has been created for the cultivation of high skilled talents in spray coating for automobiles<sup>[8]</sup>. But the training of high-skilled talents is a dynamic development process. With the development of society and industry, there will be more innovative and effective training strategies in the future.

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# A Study of Some Cultural Differences between China and English-Speaking Countries

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## ARTICLE INFO

### Article history

Received: 27 May 2020

Revised: 4 June 2020

Accepted: 9 October 2020

Published Online: 16 October 2020

### Keywords:

Culture

Difference

Teaching

## ABSTRACT

This paper emphasizes the importance of cultural teaching in English teaching, and discusses some cultural differences between Chinese and English from the perspective of colors, numbers, table manner, the most important festival and animal connotation for our English teaching purposes.

## 1. Introduction

At a time of global cultural integration, with the rapid development of social economy, cultural exchanges between China and foreign countries are becoming more and more frequent. The world is getting smaller. People of different cultural backgrounds can't avoid the problems of cultural differences in communication.

As one of the most widely used means of communication in the world, English plays an increasingly unique role in

the process of cultural exchange. In foreign communication, we can't master English well if we do not understand the culture contained in English. So if we want to learn to communicate in English, we must understand the cultural background of English-speaking countries, understand the cultural differences between China and foreign countries, and improve our ability of cross-cultural communication. Only in this way can we ensure the effectiveness and smoothness of communication.

In the English teaching in China, teachers particularly pay attention to teaching the denotation of words and

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Fund Project: This research project belongs to 2019 the special topic of English subject set up by Inner Mongolia Higher Education Academy.



grammar, and seldom study the Western background culture and the connotation of words. In addition, our traditional culture and Western traditional culture are quite different, these reasons will lead to our students lack the necessary understanding of Western traditional culture, once we communicate with foreign friends, there will be pragmatic failure and even misunderstanding. For example, when a young business English major girl accompanied her company's clients on a tour of the Great Wall, an English man wants to go to the toilet, but he is too shy to ask directly where the toilet is. He put it tactfully: "Excuse me, may I go somewhere?" The translator thought: The Great Wall has arrived, where else can he go? And so she replied frankly: "Of course, you can go anywhere." She doesn't know it means: "Sure, you take a dump anywhere."

Therefore, in our English teaching, we have to tell the students about the British and American cultural knowledge, but also clear about the connotation of words. For example, our country once exported "White Elephant" batteries to the English-speaking countries, and no one wanted to buy it. In fact, white elephant means something useless and unwanted to the English-speaking people.

We should also make a comparative study between British and American culture and Chinese culture to find out the similarities and differences, to better understand Chinese and English culture, and to reduce the obstacles and difficulties in communication.

## 2. Color Cultural Connotation

Many colors have different meaning between China and English-speaking countries.

In the mind of the Chinese people, "red" is auspicious, festive, widely used in weddings, and festivals. But in English, red means danger, anger, like red figure, the meaning of deficit, and "see red", which means "get angry". In China, we express jealousy with red-eyed, say, red-eyed illness, whereas Englishmen use green-eyed. We say red tea while English says black tea. In China, yellow novels mean erotic novel. However, in English-speaking countries, blue novels have the same meaning<sup>[1]</sup>.

## 3. Lucky Number

Just like people all around the world, Chinese people traditionally associate luck with various numbers. Lucky numbers are based on Chinese words that sound similar to other Chinese words. The lucky numbers have auspicious meanings because their names sound similar to words that have positive meanings.

The number two (Er), is an auspicious number in Chinese culture, because there is a Chinese saying "good things come in pairs". So at wedding celebrations, decorations are invariably laid out in pairs: a pair of red candles, a pair of pillows, a pair mirrors, a pair of red washbasins, a pair of red towels, a pair red tooth mugs, and couplets hung on two sides of the hall. It often writes like this: "A good marriage lasts forever and a happy heart is sealed." People will decorate gates and windows with red paper-cuts: 囍 (meaning double happiness), and so on. The red paper-cuts on the windows which are named window flowers in Chinese are also paired. Patterns are a couple of magpies, and a couple of mandarin ducks and a couple of fish on it. Or a girl and a boy together form a beautiful pattern, and Patterns of flowers, and plants which show symmetry are pasted on the windows. It is common to use double symbols in product brand names, e.g. "Double Happiness" table tennis bat, "Double lion" tile, "Double fish" table tennis table, etc. <sup>[2]</sup>.

Six, pronounced as 'Liu', and similar to "fluid" (流) and conveys the meaning – Do everything smoothly, 6 is therefore considered good for business. It is the common figure in business, for example, "6 habitat" pickles, "6 Harmony and smoothness" restaurant etc.. in people's phone number, QQ number, license plate number, house number and wedding date, 6s are also popular.

And eight, "8" and "Fa in Cantonese have similar pronunciation which means to get rich. Thus all business men favor this number very much. People like to select it to their telephone number, car registration plates, etc. The opening ceremony of the Summer Olympics in Beijing began on 8/8/2008 at 8 seconds and 8 minutes past 8 pm (local time).

The number five (Wu) is associated with the five elements (water, wood, fire, earth and metal) in Chinese philosophy, which ancient Chinese philosophers used the theory of five elements to explain the formation and inter-relationship of all things in the world. It emphasizes the whole concept, aims to describe the movement form and transformation relationship of things, and is regarded as the foundation of the world. The Chinese also say that "five blessings come to the door", which means: the first is longevity, the second is wealth, the third is health and peace, the fourth is good virtue, and the fifth is to die a natural death. Some people call it longevity, richness, health, virtue and goodness for short. Only when the five blessings are combined can a happy and satisfactory life be formed. And it was historically associated with the Emperor of China. "Nine" and "Five" symbolize the authority of the emperor, which is called "the Ninth Five".

Seven (Qi) is a lucky number in Chinese culture, because it sounds alike to the Chinese character 起 meaning arise and together. It is also recognized as the luckiest number in the West, and is one of the rare numbers that is great in both Chinese and many Western cultures.

Nine(Jiu), being the greatest of single-digit numbers, was historically connected with the Emperor of China. The Emperor's robes often had nine dragons, Emperor's place of residence has nine dragons posts and nine dragons wall. Thus, it is said that there were 9999.5 rooms within the Forbidden City in Beijing. Moreover, the number 9 is a homophone of the word for "long-lasting" (久), means longevity and eternity, and as such is often used in weddings. It is also a tradition between lovers to send 99, or 999 roses, which carry the best wishes for "everlasting love". Chinese Taoism also has the saying of "jiuxiao": nine clouds/heavens and the ninth heaven where the immortal lives. It is similar to the seventh heaven in the west, jiuxiao is also the highest heaven, the highest sky. For example, Mao Zedong's poem "Butterfly Loves Flowers and Answers to Li Shuyi": I lost my dear wife: Yang Kaihui, and you lost your husband: Liu Zhixun The spirits of the two of them float gently to the deep and wide sky/heaven.

However four, is considered an unlucky number in Chinese culture as it sounds like "Si" (death). So when people choose car license tags, phone numbers, and room numbers, they try to avoid it. In Hong Kong, some high-rise residential buildings miss all floor numbers with "4", e.g. 4, 14, 24, 34 and all 40-49 floors.

In the West, 3 and 7 is considered as the most favorable auspices. In western culture, the world is made of the land, the sea and sky, the nature is made of animals, plants and minerals. So the westerners like the number of 3. And they love 7 best because there are seven days in the world and after the God created all things, he had a rest in the seventh day in the Bible. Christianity has the theory of Seven Heavens, Seven Heavens are: pure silver, pure gold, pearl, white gold, white silver, ruby and the guardian angel. The seventh heaven is a paradise, the dwelling place of God and the highest angel. This theory is the same as the nine clouds (or heavens) in the sky of Chinese tradition. Therefore, the West likes 7 most, so July 7, 2007 is considered the most auspicious day, and many Westerners get married. Western brand names also like to use this number, such as "7 up", which is translated into "7 happiness" in Chinese, which is really a very festive name. And rainbow has seven colors, music has seven levels.

However, the number 13 is considered the most unfortunate number in the West. Many hotels and tall build-

ings don't have a 13th floor or a Room 13. Never have 13 dinner guests at table or terrible things will happen! Westerners believe the person sitting on the last chair will die. This mainly comes from the Last Supper where Jesus and his twelve disciples sat to eat the meal, which made up the number 13. Judas sold his master for thirty pieces of silver. Jesus was killed by nailing on the cross the following day on a Friday. That's why Westerners are afraid of Black Friday and the number 13. If it happens to be Friday, Westerners will not go out.

#### **4. Table Manner**

As a country that pays great attention to courtesy, Chinese cuisine culture is deep rooted in China's history. As a visitor or guest in either a Chinese home or restaurant you will find that table manners are essential and the distinctive courtesies displayed will invariably add to the enjoyment of your meals and keep you in high spirits!

In China, it is a custom to respect others at the table, including the aged, teachers and guests while taking good care of children. Chinese people stress filial piety all the time. The table manner of presenting the best or fine food first to the senior members of the family has been taken into granted. The main dishes are prepared in a decorative form to place facing the major guests and elder people at the table.

Why do Chinese people emphasize filial piety? Because everybody gets old, everyone has no strength, no capability and lies in the bed and needs being looked after by others someday. If you are discriminated, abandoned and abused, you will feel desperation. So as a Chinese saying, if you would not be treated like this, you should respect and be kind of old people. Chinese people also say if you love your grandparents and you should also love others' old people and if you love your child and you should love others' children, too. Therefore we should love old people and children. In addition, we love old people for the purpose of selfishness. We hope we will be well-treated in the future. We have a Chinese historical story that a father disfavored his old father and thought he was useless and decided to abandon him. He put him in a big basket with his son and went into the forest and he left him in the forest and plans to leave. His son asked him why he left his grandpa behind and he said to his son he was no use and left him to die. His son said no a word and brought the big basket and planned to leave. His father asked him why he took the basket? His son said I would use this basket to take you to come here when you are old. His father listened to his words and felt shocked in a cold sweat. He realized the truth suddenly and brought

his father back home and took good care of his father and his son was very happy and his family lived a harmonious life. In ancient times the common people led a needy life but they still tried their best to support the elder mother or father who took it for granted. And rulers advocate this like Emperor Wu of Han he once ordered people killed owls because the birds eats his mother and the owls were thought as an unfilial bird. Although a person would often bring up his own children, he maybe would not support his parents because their old ages and uselessness as people think. In fact, supporting our own parents is the biggest kind-hearted for both themselves and their parents. Old people are very useful because they have rich life experience and knowledge and give us precious suggestions. So Chinese people advocate that people should love their parents and respect the old people. This is the real source of the civilization of human being. This is the proof of the existence of Chinese civilization in thousands of years<sup>[2]</sup>.

Why do Chinese people respect their teachers? Because teachers give students some advice and arouse their consideration and spur them to ask questions and find out the answers according to their knowledge they learned and experience they went through. It takes a teacher to transmit wisdom, impart knowledge and resolve doubts according to Chinese ancient classic article. First of all, they want to transmit wisdom to students in order to protect their safety. In Chinese ancient time, when a mentor only taught his knowledge and skills and didn't care about how to be a man to his apprentice, he will starve to die if his apprentice replace his position or own his skills. So a Chinese mentor lets his apprentice do chores in three years in order to inspect his moral quality. If he is reliable, the mentor teaches his real capability. Don't cut down the tree that gives you shade. So virtue is the most important quality. In the modern time, teachers have the responsibility to teach their students' service heart, the sense of responsibility for their benefits. If the society is comparative fair, everybody will be conscientiously unscrupulous in the fulfillment of his duty, you can be safe in most circumstance and few hostility to the rich. Teaching a child is a very difficult thing, so we should respect teachers. But we also should listen to the child's words. Children are the teachers of the human being according to the Maria Montessori just as the above story mentioned. It is the son who teaches his father how to be a man. Maria Montessori is the first woman to find the secret. Another example, as all people know about the story of new clothes of the emperor. In the story, most people pretend to have seen the new clothes of the emperor in order to avoid being said to be foolish. Only the little boy tells the truth. So we should

turn it around our teaching methods. Students should be encouraged to ask questions and find out the answers by themselves and given them suggestions by teachers . If they can't find the answers, they can consult to the teachers or the internet or solve them in the future. Listen to the children carefully and they are our teacher<sup>[3]</sup>.

Why do Chinese people respect guests? They bring us new ideas, new ways and new culture. So we welcome to them.

In addition, during a meal, it is considered rude and a sign of bad luck to leave chopsticks sticking up in the bowl. Try not to drop your chopsticks either, as this, too, is a sign of bad luck.

Avoid putting your hands in your mouth for any reason while at the table. If you must take something out of your mouth, such as bones, gristle, or another item, use a toothpick.

Do not take the last piece of food on the serving platter. It's considered to show your greed.

Always offer food or tea to someone else before you serve yourself. You would be considered without manners if you serve yourself first.

Perhaps a Western visitor most surprised that some of the Chinese hosts like to put food into the plates of their guests with their chopsticks. In formal dinners, there are always "public" chopsticks and spoons for this purpose, but some hosts may use their own chopsticks. This is a sign of genuine friendship and politeness. It is always polite to eat the food. If you do not eat it, just leave the food in the plate.

In the west, you never cross your cutlery on your plate when you've finished eating. This could indicate that your meal was poisoned and you would die from this.

·Never turn your bread upside-down. Bread is considered as the staff of life and turning it upside-down means death will come to someone at the table.

·Never spill the salt. Salt is a sign of friendship, spilling it means disagreement and the loss of a friend.

·Always destroy your empty egg shells. It was thought that magicians would use them to make evil spells. Crushing the shell meant you were destroying the magic.

·If you drink the last wine in the bottle, you shall marry within the year. If you are already married, it means you will have a daughter within a year (not be arrested for bigamy!).

·If you spill wine, this is a good thing (some would disagree!) Romans would spill wine over the table before a meal to honor their gods.

## 5. Festival

If we want to understand the culture of a nation, we must do it from the traditional festival.

Chinese and British festivals and customs have obvious differences. Chinese festival is mainly a wish for their family members, relatives and friends' longevity and health, richness, good luck and happiness. British festival mainly comes from religion and related events, memory, and god bless.

As a great agricultural country, Chinese culture is deeply rooted in agriculture. So it attaches great importance to the influence of climate on crops. The spring is the season to plant and autumn is to harvest. Some festivals have formed from these. Some ancient festivals would celebrate the end of cold weather, and plant in spring. Spring Festival also called the Chinese New Year is the most important festival in China. The celebration of the Chinese New Year begins from the eighth of the twelfth lunar month of an old year to the fifteenth of the first lunar month of a new year. By tradition, Chinese will be busy buying presents, decorating their houses, preparing food and making new clothes for the New Year. During that period, all transportation, in particular the railway will be busy taking Chinese back to their home town for the Chinese New Year Eve family reunion.

Days before the New Year, all families thoroughly clean their homes, hoping to sweep away all the ill-fortune in order to make way for good luck. People repaint their home. They decorate the doors and windows with red paper-cut and couplets having very popular themes such as "happiness", "wealth", "longevity" and "satisfactory marriage with more children". Paintings of the same theme are put up in the house on top of newly mounted wallpaper.

The New Year Eve supper is a feast, all family members will come together. The feast is different in the south and the north. The southerners will eat Tangyuan that mean happy reunions because of ball shape, another kind of dumplings made of sticky rice rolled into balls and stuffed with fillings while the northerners will eat Jiaozi, that which used to be a good wish for a family. Jiaozi is a homonym for Jiaozi, that is, the moment when the new year and the old year intersect. Eating dumplings during the Spring Festival means the most favorable auspices. In addition, the shape of dumplings is like a silver ingot and making dumplings means wrapping good luck. People also have fish, meat, and vegetable. After dinner, it is time for the whole family to sit up for the night while having fun playing cards or board games or watching TV pro-

grams: CCTV New Year's Gala which specially made for the occasion. Light will be kept on the whole night. When the clock strikes twelve, firecrackers will set off and is the mark of the New Year<sup>[4]</sup>.

Very early the next morning, children will greet their parents and will receive lucky money wrapped with red paper from their parents. Then, the family will start out to pay New Year calls from door to door, first their relatives and then their neighbors and friends. People will exchange gifts. The New Year lasts fifteen days until the Lantern Festival sets in. It is an occasion of lantern shows and folk dance everywhere, especially lions and dragons dance around. One typical food is Tangyuan also called Yuanxiao as mentioned above.

In Britain, religion is a social and cultural center, and it exists in all walks of life. Therefore, festivals like Christmas, and Easter are closely related with religion.

Before the Christmas, people buy presents, and decorate their house with color lights and Christmas tree. On the Christmas Day, children get up very early in the morning to find their stockings have been filled by Father Christmas and excitedly open the gifts before going down to breakfast. Family get together to open the presents found under the Christmas tree either late morning or during the afternoon.

Many Christians will put on their best clothes to the church to sing carols and to celebrate the birth of Jesus.

The whole family members sit down for Christmas dinner at mid-day or early afternoon. A traditional Christmas dinner involves roast turkey or goose, roast potatoes, tiny sausages wrapped in bacon (pigs in a blanket), vegetable and pudding doused in flaming brandy said to ward off evil spirits. It's a Christmas tradition that when you eat a turkey, you get a little piece of the "Y" wishbone on the turkey breast, you hold one end of the wishbone, you make a silent wish, and then you pull it, and the other person do the same and the person who leaves the larger bone gets his wish. This bone is called wishbone. Then came up the Christmas pudding, where each family member traditionally made a pudding together, symbolizing unity and harmony, and each stirred the dough, acquiescing to a wish, and finally hiding a coin in the dough. Whoever finds a silver dollar in his Christmas pudding while eating it will have good luck for a year. The traditional Christmas pudding is made by preheating the brandy in a small pot, then lighting the brandy, pouring the lighted brandy over the Christmas pudding, and wrapping the Christmas pudding in a blue flame, bringing the festive atmosphere of the Christmas celebration to a climax! It's said to ward off evil spirits. Christmas is celebrated in the UK with the

Christmas cracker, an integral part of the British Christmas celebrations. The popular Christmas cracker is a cardboard tube shaped like a very large piece of fruit candy. Two people each pull a head, when the cylinder broke out of a small explosion. The person with the big head gets a small gift, which usually includes a paper hat whose shape looks like a crown, a small toy, a note with a joke, riddle, a brain-teaser question, or a little story. After a Christmas party or a Christmas dinner, people usually pull the Christmas cracker. The pulling of Christmas crackers often accompanies food. Then people wear paper hats. Early evening they have a Christmas Tea.

At three o'clock in the afternoon, the Queen delivers her Christmas message to the nation and the Commonwealth, which is broadcast on radio and television. They drink Christmas tea in the evening.

The origin, food, customs and activities of Chinese and British festivals are different.

## 6. Animal Differences

In the long historical development, same animals have different cultural connotation between Chinese and English. For example, in Chinese fish has auspicious meaning because fish and "Yu" are homophonic. There is a Chinese idioms: "every year has fish". (Every year has enough to spend.) So in the spring festival feast, Chinese must have fish on the table. However, fish in English has derogatory color, generally describe the bad thing or people, for example a poor fish, a loose fish, a cool fish, a strange fish, etc. [5].

Westerners think bats are evil, ugly, vampire-like animals, so they fear them. But in traditional Chinese culture, bats are the mascot, because "Bat" and "Fu" (happiness) is homophonic, also homophonic "Fufu", a symbol of happiness, meaning endless, so. Bats in many of the remaining ancient buildings, as well as brick engravings, stone carvings can be seen almost everywhere. The ancient silk and brocade, the clothing, the jewelry, the utensil often use bat patterns, for example: "The blessing falls from the sky": which is formed by bats and auspicious clouds pattern. "The mind becomes intelligent at the approach of happiness" which will be carved together with the bats, longevity peaches and Ganoderma lucidum. The word "longevity" is carried by longevity peaches. The homonym "Ganoderma lucidum" is "Zhi", the meaning of "reach". The peach is like the shape of "heart", and the Ganoderma lucidum is also the symbol of intelligent. "Fu Shou Shuangquan" means both fortune and longevity which put bats, longevity peaches and two ancient coins together, and "coins" means "all" and "two" means "double" and

so on.

The dog in English in most occasions is commendatory terms, for example, "help a dog over a still", "a lucky dog", "Every dog has his day." In Chinese the dog with the derogatory color, such as Chinese idioms: like a dog threatening people on the strength of its master's power—be a bully with the backing of a powerful person, "wolf's heart and dog's lung" means ungrateful, "the dog's gall-bladder dare to wrap the sky-daredevil, a running dog (flunky), etc..

In China, the Magpie is considered to be "reporting good luck", which is a symbol of good luck and good fortune. People say, "when the magpie cries, good things will come. "Painters like to draw "Magpie on Plum Branch Reporting Good News", also known as "happy eyebrow. "which foresees that a man keeps going up, the family rises to prominence. But in English, the magpie is a symbol of boredom and talks endlessly.

In English, owl is a clever and witty bird, and thus has the cultural connotations of "shrewdness, wisdom", such as, wise as an owl. But in the eyes of the Chinese people, because of its frightened, nocturnal cries, it is considered unlucky. And someone will be dead when it cries. As long as the night owl is found in or around the house, it will be immediately driven away or killed. Owls have the habit of eating mother. They are unfilial birds and people hate them very much. So people say: "The owl goes into a house, what something happens, especially bad things"

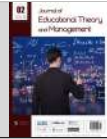
It is interesting that different animal words have similar cultural connotations in Chinese and English cultures. For example, Chinese say play the lute to an ox—address the wrong audience. English say: "Cast pearls before swine." In terms of "big talk", Chinese say "brag cow", but in English, but with "talk horse". Chinese use the idiom of "timid as a mouse" to describe the timid. In English, however, rabbit, chicken, and pigeon are used as analogies, such as: as timid as a rabbit, chicken-hearted, or pigeon-hearted. Chinese say "hot pot ants", but English say "like a cat on hot bricks. (hot bricks on the cat.)" In Chinese, cattle are generally describe strength whereas English uses horse, such as he is as strong as a horse. Chinese general "pig" refers to the fool, such as stupid like a pig. While English was used to express the meaning of ass, such as make an ass of oneself. Chinese people regard tigers as the king of beasts, people often use "tiger" to describe the mighty and fierce. While in English, the mighty image is the lion, such as: as bold as a lion. In English, people say: "like a drowned rat." In Chinese, people say: "like a chicken falling into the soup." English say: "like a rat in a hole", Chinese say: "catch a turtle in a big jar."

English say: “Kill two birds with one stone.” Chinese say: “Shoot two hawks with one arrow.” English say: “When the cats are away, the mice will play.” Chinese say: “If there is no tiger in the mountain, the monkey will call the king.” English says: “Love me, love my dog.” Chinese say: “Love my house, love the crow on my house.”

This paper shows the importance of cultural education in English teaching, also makes some comparisons between Chinese and English cultures. There are obvious cultural differences because of history, tradition, and customs of two languages. So understanding these cultural differences helps us teach good English, also helps Chinese communicate with English-speaking people very well.

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# The Dilemma of Scientific Demarcation and Its Possible Approach

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## ARTICLE INFO

### Article history

Received: 9 July 2020

Revised: 16 July 2020

Accepted: 9 October 2020

Published Online: 16 October 2020

### Keywords:

Scientific demarcation

Philosophy of scientific practice

Practice

## ABSTRACT

From logicism to historicism, philosophers of science have put forward different standards of scientific demarcation according to their own scientific views. However, these standards encounter problems either in theory or in practice, and then fall into difficulties, thus moving towards relativism. Philosophy of scientific practice has reversed the previous image of science with scientific practice and pointed out the temporality, dynamics and locality of science. Therefore, the scientific boundary under this approach also has the above characteristics. Besides, the scientific boundary constructed by the scientific image is developmental and features temporary stability and effectiveness. Scientific demarcation is not a purely epistemological problem, but also a practical one.

## 1. Introduction

The problem of scientific demarcation is an evergreen problem in philosophy of science. Karl Popper thinks that the problem of scientific demarcation is related to all important issues of scientific logic. The so-called scientific demarcation is the boundary demarcated to distinguish science from other forms of knowledge.

The demarcation of science contains the question of “what is science”. From logicism to historicism of philosophy of science, philosophers of science will inevitably face this issue for every philosopher of science has his own view of science. Starting from the logical positivism in the 19th century, various scientific demarcation standards have been put forward in the history of philosophy of science. It is in the development of scientific demarcation standards that those standards are in a dilemma after exhausting their possibilities.

## 2. The Summary of Scientific Demarcation Standards and Their Dilemmas

### 2.1 There Is No Scientific Demarcation Standards

This perspective holds that there is no absolute boundary between science and non-science and pseudoscience, which leads to the road of multi-knowledge theory. Feyerabend holds a scientific view of instrumentalism. He believes that “the separation of science and non-science is not only artificial, but also not conducive to the progress of knowledge<sup>[1]</sup>”. Feyerabend’s demarcation standard was supported by Laudan and Rorty, a neo-pragmatist. Laudan believes that scientific cognition has heterogeneity, “this heterogeneity reminds us that the cognitive form to find the demarcation standard may be invalid<sup>[2]</sup>”. In addition, Rorty advocated the change from solving the demarcation problem to eliminating the scientific demarcation problem. Fine believes that there is no uniformity in the past, present and future of science. Science is constantly develop-

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ing and enriching its connotation, so there is no unified demarcation standard. He pointed out: "Science has its own history and is indeed rooted in daily thinking. However, throughout the whole history of science, there is no need for any fixed factors, and scientific development (including future planning) does not need uniformity<sup>[3]</sup>". In a word, they all advocate the theory of elimination, believing that science cannot be separated from other ideological fields, since there is no obvious boundary between them.

Sociology of Scientific Knowledge (SSK) conducts laboratory and text research on science with sociological methods. Denying the unique nature of science as a social undertaking, it believes that science is a social construction, implying that there is no clear boundary between science and non-science or pseudoscience. SSK's argument does not show that science is completely constructed by society, since it only shows that its research approach pays more attention to social factors in scientific research. However, its research provides a new perspective to understand science and reveals the complexity of scientific demarcation.

## 2.2 There Are Scientific Demarcation Standards

### 2.2.1 One-dimensional Demarcation Standard

#### (1) Absolute Demarcation Standard

The standard advocates a clear and unitary boundary between science and non-science. Logical positivists, represented by Schlick and Carnap, believe that there is a clear and absolute dividing line between science and non-science such as metaphysics. Schlick, the founder of logical positivism, regards the empirical meaning confirmation standard as the demarcation standard between science and non-science. He said that "as the core of the philosophical direction of reasonable and irrefutable 'positivism', for me, the meaning of each proposition depends entirely on the confirmation given and is also determined by that confirmation<sup>[4]</sup>." However, since the principle of confirmation belongs to inductive logic in essence, there is no inevitable logical channel between the empirical facts of single statement and the scientific theories in the form of strict universal statement. Popper questioned and criticized the confirmation principle of logical positivism. Instead, he advocated a scientific demarcation standard opposite to the principle, namely the standard of falsification. He said: "The refutability or falsification of the theoretical system should be taken as the demarcation standard<sup>[5]</sup>." However, both the standard of confirmation and the standard of falsification aim to give an absolute standard to expel non-science from science.

#### (2) Relative Demarcation Standard

With the rise of historicism, the standard of scientific demarcation has changed from absolute to relative. Thomas Kuhn believes that scientific theory is only a "paradigm" recognized and followed by scientists<sup>[6]</sup>. Therefore, paradigm is the symbol that makes science become science. Kuhn's demarcation standard includes two main characteristics: first, the main basis for demarcation is paradigm. However, it is difficult to clearly distinguish science from metaphysics and non-science because the paradigm itself contains metaphysical beliefs and other social, psychological and value factors. Only in the problem solving activities in the stage of normal science can science and non-science be temporarily distinguished. However, in the "scientific revolution" period, there was no unified demarcation standard. Second, the demarcation between science and non-science mainly depends on the scientific community. All knowledge is the science of a certain scientific community. In each specific historical period, what the scientific community believes is scientific and reasonable is scientific and reasonable, otherwise it is unscientific.

### 2.2.2 Multi-dimensional Demarcation Standard

The multi-dimensional standard was put forward by Canadian philosophers Thagard and Bunge on the investigation of multiple characteristics of science. They believe that there is still a logical demarcation standard between science and non-science, but this standard should be multi-dimensional. From the perspective of the unity of logic, psychology and history, Thagard put forward a multi-dimensional demarcation standard composed of five elements for the distinction between science and pseudoscience<sup>[7]</sup>. At the same time, Bunge made an evaluation table<sup>[8]</sup> with a combination of 12 elements to distinguish science from non-science or pseudoscience. Chen Jian pointed out that those models designed by Thagard and Bunge are both static and analytical. They did not consider the changes of each element, the interrelation among those elements, and the different weighting of each element in discrimination<sup>[9]</sup>.

## 2.3 Dilemma of Scientific Demarcation

The above part summarizes the scientific demarcation standards from logicism to historicism. It is not difficult to see that the scientific demarcation standards have moved from one-dimensional to multi-dimensional and from absolute to relative. In the discussion of scientific demarcation, there is no set of recognized fixed standards. Philosophers of science inevitably obtain or hold specific scientific demarcation views according to their own scientific



views. The standard of “confirmation” and “falsification” of logicism are both too narrow and too wide. Based on them, astrology will be included in the field of scientific research. However, Newton’s mechanics will be classified as unscientific in the precession of Mercury’s perihelion. With obvious relativism tendency, the demarcation standard of historicism finally goes towards extreme scientific demarcation.

However, in the real world, the practice of scientific demarcation has never stopped. For example, in the United States, the century-long debate between creationism and evolution lasted almost throughout the 20th century. The core issue of this debate actually lies in the question of “what is science or what is not science”. Another example is to classify Qigong as pseudoscience and criticize it. Scientific demarcation is a realistic activity, so the problem of scientific demarcation cannot be eliminated. Instead, from a new perspective for research, a new scientific demarcation approach that is consistent in theory and meets the requirements of practical practice, should be obtained.

### **3. Possible Approach to Scientific Demarcation**

The issue of scientific demarcation involves the essence of science, so the change of scientific view will directly affect the related issues of scientific demarcation. Emerged in the 1990s and dominated by Joseph Rouse, the philosophy of scientific practice criticized the scientific view of “theoretical superiority” in the traditional philosophy of science. Besides, it advocated that “science should be understood as the field of practical activities<sup>[10]</sup>” and made an ontological turn of the scientific view of “practical superiority”.

Secondly, the scientific demarcation under the concept of practical superiority is based on practical ontology, which unifies the opposite theory and practice of traditional philosophy of science with the concept of scientific practice. At the same time, the scientific demarcation research under this concept will also have the basic characteristics of “practical superiority”, namely temporality, dynamics and locality. As a result, scientific demarcation is first of all a practical activity with a historical span and subject to local situations. In the century-long debate between creationism and evolution, the two sides of the competition did not clarify the relationship because of a certain demarcation standard. Instead, in the past 100 years, they adopted various demarcation standards and conducted many extensive social practice discussions<sup>[11]</sup>. It can be seen that the image of scientific demarcation under the concept of practical superiority is closer to the scientific demarcation activities in the real world. In addition to the theoretical significance, this perspective also has a

certain degree of practical significance.

Thirdly, with the deepening understanding of the complexity of science in the academic circle, a increasing number of scholars have been studying the demarcation of science from the perspective of practice. Scientific demarcation is not a purely theoretical issue, but a concrete practical activity, with the focus not on “boundary” but on “distinguishing”. In a word, researchers should delve into the specific scientific demarcation practice and analyze the demarcation subjects, objects and standards that play a role in it. From this point of view, it is in line with the development trend of the academic circle to study the scientific demarcation with the concept of practical superiority.

In the research of traditional philosophy of science, logicism regards science as the combination of “context of discovery” and “context of justification”<sup>[12]</sup>. It also holds that philosophy of science only needs to carry out logical research on “context of justification”, while “context of discovery” is handed over to psychology, sociology and other disciplines for research. At the same time, historicism breaks the absolute distinction between the two contexts. Based on the investigation of the history of science, it points out another appearance of science in the real development process of science, adding social and psychological images to the image of science, and blurring the boundary between the two contexts. However, this effort of historicism does not give a unified explanation in theory and finally moves towards relativism. Neither the scientific demarcation of logicism nor the elimination of the boundary is reasonable, because the scientific boundary problem is not only a theoretical one, but also a practical one. In practical occasions such as science education, government decision-making, clinical medicine and funding for scientific research, relevant groups need to answer “what is science”. The boundaries of science are outlined in these local situations for they are the results of these local constructions. Rouse’s philosophy of scientific practice gives a new view of science and unifies the dichotomy contexts from the perspective of practice. Such a scientific view will not, like logicism, only consider the scientific achievements produced by the black box of science, thus defending the ideal science. Nor will it face the dilemma of relativism like historicism.

Philosophy of scientific practice provides us with a new scientific image, believing that science is not only a representation of knowledge, but also a practical interactive mode. Besides, it is not a representation system, but a practical intervention. Scientific concepts and theories can only be understood as part of broader social and material practice<sup>[13]</sup>. The purpose of the demarcation of science is to distinguish science from non-science and pseudosci-

ence. The investigation and explanation of the label of science from the perspective of philosophy of scientific practice will undoubtedly provide a possible research approach for the current dilemma of the demarcation of science.

In today's image of science, efficiency and objectivity are its obvious labels. Historicism in traditional philosophy of science and extreme relativism in the later period have weakened these labels of science that have gone further and further away from the image of science in the real world. Under the new scientific view, Rouse gave a new explanation. He believes that the effectiveness and objectivity of science can only be situational and local. The universalism view of science, which has no situation and is above the development of society and history, can only be an illusion. The image of science is also changing with the changes of situations, since from the perspective of practice, the image of science has become that its connotation and significance can be obtained in specific situations. This can also explain why logicism's attempt to draw a boundary for the demarcation of science failed in the end, for science is already in the process of historical development and it is futile to draw an absolute boundary for what is developing. Furthermore, this can also explain why the later period of historicism moved towards eliminating the problem of scientific demarcation, for they realized the change of scientific image in the history of science and pointed out the meaninglessness of this problem.

However, based on the new perspective of science, namely the perspective of "practical superiority", we can discuss the demarcation of science, which benefits from the nature of the concept of "practice". Rouse summed up his concept of practice into ten arguments<sup>[14]</sup>, which can be mainly summarized as the temporality, dynamics and locality of practice. In this way, taking scientific experiments as the starting point of science, Rouse explained the high efficiency and objectivity of science. "Scientists avoid the disordered complexity that extremely limits the natural manifestation of phenomena by constructing artificially simplified "world". There are only limited objects with known sources and strictly limited interaction modes in these microscopic worlds.<sup>[15]</sup>" The efficiency of science comes from controllable variables in the laboratory. Unlike in the real world, various accidental factors continue to participate, greatly reducing the efficiency of experiment completion. If it is in a laboratory intentionally manufactured and all kinds of variables are within the controllable range, the efficiency of scientific research will undoubtedly be greatly improved. From the genetic perspective, scientific practice is local. It is not a common practice of the whole world at a certain moment. As to how such local practice

could be transformed into an objective universal practice, Rouse pointed out: "The knowledge generated in the laboratory is expanded beyond the laboratory, which is realized not by summarizing the universal laws, but by applying the practice in the local situation to the new local situation<sup>[16]</sup>." That is to say, the objective universality of science is not the generalization of super-practical theories, but the standardization of local knowledge. When the whole world uses the same experimental practice standard, science will show an objective image.

To sum up, it can be concluded that in the philosophy of scientific practice: (1) Science is based on scientific practice; (2) Science is local knowledge; (3) The objectivity of science originates from the standardization of laboratory practice. It can be concluded from this that if a knowledge system is considered scientific, it should at least be possible to be operated in the laboratory. If both knowledge systems are operable, we cannot tell which one is scientific or non-scientific. Instead, the two knowledge systems should be placed on the practice platform equally with a fair dialogue. Then, their efficiency determines which one should be standardized.

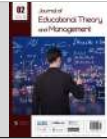
#### **4. Conclusion**

Scientific demarcation is not only a logical problem, but also a practical one. The scientific boundary is the result of the construction in the local situation, not the simple theoretical analysis. In the actual practice of scientific demarcation, different groups would resort to various resources to defend their claims for their own purposes. For example, in the century-long debate between creationism and evolution, not only scientists and theologians, but also philosophers, sociologists, capitalists, government personnel and the public participated in the demarcation. Although the understanding and interpretation of science have plasticity, the plasticity of interpretation does not mean that any interpretation is allowed. Relevant groups discuss the scientific boundary issue in a specific situation. When a consensus is reached, the scientific boundary is constructed. Although this boundary has only temporary stability, it is undoubtedly effective for the relevant groups in this situation.

Setting a static absolute standard for science does not conform to the practical activities of scientific demarcation in the real world. Universal norms are not innate, but precipitated in practice. Therefore, on the basis of practice, the unity of standardization and description can be achieved. In this way, the dynamic and phased boundary image of scientific demarcation is outlined, which not only meets the theoretical unity, but also conforms to the practical process of scientific demarcation in the real world.

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## Discussion on the Theoretical Guidance and Practical Exploration of the Integrated Development of Aesthetic Education and Moral Education in Colleges and Universities

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### ARTICLE INFO

#### Article history

Received: 21 July 2020

Revised: 28 July 2020

Accepted: 9 October 2020

Published Online: 16 October 2020

#### Keywords:

Aesthetic education

Moral education

Integrated development

Theoretical guidance

Practical exploration

### ABSTRACT

Innovative integration is the development trend of education reform in recent years. Teachers can try to promote the high integration of aesthetic education and moral education from the establishment of music studios, and form a “three-in-one” education and education integration mechanism of classroom teaching, extracurricular activities, and campus culture construction, so as to inherit and innovate the outstanding Chinese traditional music culture and red music culture, and explore the necessity and feasibility of the complementary and integrated development between aesthetic education and moral education. Under the background that the country attaches great importance to inheriting and developing the excellent Chinese traditional culture, taking the integration of music education into college students’ moral education as the starting point, exploring the effective ways of vocal music, instrumental music, opera, Chinese folk art, dance, rap and other artistic works to cultivate national builders and successors who have comprehensive development of moral, intellectual, physical, aesthetic, and labor will be definitely to improve the humanistic quality of university and college students, which promotes the Chinese excellent traditional music culture and red music culture, trains college music talents, etc., and promotes the integration and development of large, medium and small aesthetic education and moral education.

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#### Fund Project:

The phased achievements of: the 2019 Shanghai School Art Research Project—“Study on the Collaborative Education of Music Education and Ideological and Political Education” (Project No.: HJYS-2019-A02); the 2018 Ministry of Education Demonstrate Marxist College and the Excellent Teaching and Research Team Construction Project—“Study of the Early Marxists’ Understanding and Application of Chinese Excellent Traditional Culture (Project No.: 18JDSZK075); and the 2019 General Task of Shanghai’s Philosophical and Social Planning—“Study on the Origin of Red Culture in Shanghai” (Project No.: 2019BDS008).

## 1. Introduction

For the cultural mission of a country and a nation, “aesthetic education is perhaps the most powerful in raising emotions to a deep cultural realm.”<sup>[1]</sup> The “Opinions on Comprehensively Strengthening and Improving Aesthetic Education in Schools and Colleges” issued by the General Office of the State Council states that “Aesthetic education is aesthetic education, sentiment education and spiritual education, which can not only enhance people’s aesthetic quality, but also affect people’s emotions and interests in a subtle way, however, music is aesthetic, emotional, and serves the public, and is undoubtedly an effective carrier of school moral education, Because “music can express ideas, such as patriotism, nationalism, many positive spirits and beautiful ethics, etc., that is to say, musicians should develop their own creations in ideological activities.”<sup>[2]</sup> As an educator, we should actively explore the ideological connotation of music, assist moral education with aesthetic education, promote aesthetic education with moral education, and form a positive interaction situation, thereby promoting the integration and innovation of aesthetic education and moral education, and promote the coordinated development of all staff, all-round education.

## 2. Innovate the Mechanism of Cultivating Newcomers of the Era of All-Round Development of Moral, Intellectual, Aesthetic, and Labor

### 2.1 Policy Orientation

University and college aesthetic education is of great significance in comprehensively implementing the fundamental task of educating all employees, “improving students’ aesthetic and humanistic qualities, and cultivating socialist builders and successors who have developed morally, intellectually, physically, aesthetically, and laboriously.”<sup>[3]</sup> On July 29, 2010, the “Outline of the National Medium and Long-term Education Reform and Development Plan (2010-2020)” pointed out that it is necessary to strengthen aesthetic education and cultivate students’ good aesthetic taste and humanities. In order to implement the education requirements of the country, the party group of the Ministry of Education of the People’s Republic of China issued the “Notice on Learning and Implementing the Important Reply Spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping to the Old Professor of the Central Academy of Fine Arts” on August 31, 2018. The “Notice” emphasized the irreplaceable role of aesthetic education in cultivating all-round develop-

ment talents of moral, intellectual, physical, aesthetic and labor. “On August 30, 2018, General Secretary Xi Jinping wrote to eight old professors including Zhou Lingzhao of the Central Academy of Fine Arts, and fully affirmed their long-term commitment to the successor training of the motherland, and put forward high expectations for the work of aesthetic education and the promotion of the spirit of China and China. The Ministry of Education requires the majority of educators to study carefully and fully implement the spirit of the important reply from General Secretary Jinping’s internship. It is of great significance to promote the reform and development of education in the new era, to implement the fundamental tasks of appointing people, strengthen and improve the work of aesthetic education in schools, and to cultivate socialist builders and successors who have comprehensive development of moral, intellectual and physical beauty.”<sup>[4]</sup> It can be seen that contemporary college students should not only have good professional knowledge and professional skills, but also have high moral consciousness, psychological quality, and aesthetic ability. Because aesthetic education is an important part of “integrity education”, that is, “aesthetic education, physical education, and moral education, which pays attention to students’ perceptual and rational factors at the same time to achieve coordinated and fully developed education.”<sup>[5]</sup>

At the National Education Conference in 2018, Xi Jinping urged educators to “work hard on firm ideals and convictions”, and to “work hard to cultivate patriotism.” “We must work hard to strengthen moral cultivation.” “We work hard to increase knowledge and knowledge.” “We work hard to cultivate the spirit of struggle.” “We work hard to enhance comprehensive quality.”<sup>[6]</sup> Xi Jinping believes that the newcomers of the times must shoulder the responsibility of national revival and inject new content into the party’s education policy. Therefore, if teachers are to cultivate newcomers of the era of comprehensive development of moral, intellectual, physical, artistic, and labor, they must effectively integrate the educational resources of families, schools, and society, and cooperate with the whole society to promote the formation of a new educational situation of integration and development.

Xi Jinping’s “3.18” speech pointed out the direction of the construction of ideological and political theory courses in the new period. He emphasized: “Accelerate the modernization of education, build a strong country for education, run a satisfactory education for the people, strive to train newcomers of the era who are responsible for the national rejuvenation, and cultivate socialist builders and successors

who have comprehensive development of moral, intellectual, artistic, and labor.<sup>[7]</sup> Among them, the function of aesthetic education to beautify people, cultivate their aesthetic qualities, and promote their all-round development is irreplaceable. Therefore, to deepen the reform of moral education in colleges, optimize the structure of general education in schools, and enrich the ideological and political content of the curriculum, we must integrate the talents of school music and promote the integration of aesthetic and moral education, through system construction and specific path innovation, the sustainable development of aesthetic education and moral education is realized.

## 2.2 Guide Students to Lifelong Learning and Diversification

Practice has proved that the main body of music talent training is professional colleges, but it is also showing a trend of diversified development. The integrated development of aesthetic education and moral education can consolidate the positive results of music teaching in primary and secondary schools, tap music talents, and provide a platform for colleges to choose a major in order to achieve the sustainable development of art education.

Facts have proven that the famous singers Li Guangxi, Yang Hongji, and Liu Huan from non-music professional colleges have made remarkable achievements. “Yang Hongji sings a wide variety of songs and operas. It has been popular so far and has spread widely and has a profound social impact.”<sup>[8]</sup> In recent years, TV stations at all levels have actively explored music drafts. For example, CCTV’s “Avenue of Stars” program adheres to the “People’s Stage” as its purpose, without thresholds and distances, highlights public participation and entertainment, and strives to provide people in different industries across the country with their talents and dreams. The 2005 championship champion Abao promoted the development of native songs. Phoenix Legend, Alpha, Sam-co, Zayo, Erguna Band, Rangba Na, HaoGe, Li Yugang, Wind & Cloud Group, Wang Erni, Straw Hat Girl, Hawthorn Girl, Lu Haitao, Wang Erni, Zhu Zhiwen, Xu Ri Yang Gang, Liu Dacheng, etc. The contestants were recognized by the audience and supported by experts. In early 2015, the late musician Yan Su wrote an encouragement to the tenth anniversary of The Avenue of Stars. He wrote: “There are singing and laughing here, there are tears and hugs, there is sincerity and no fakes, and there are grass roots and no local tyrants. The bright moon and breeze accompany me running, ten years of frost and snow let me howl, shoulder to shoulder to create together, this is my Avenue of Stars!”<sup>[9]</sup> Ping An and Jike Junyi made their debut with

the help of Zhejiang Satellite TV’s “The Voice of China” draft; Huo Zun appeared with the help of Oriental TV’s reality show “Asian Wave”; Zhu Zhiwen, a peasant singer, has become famous with the help of the show “I Am the Big Star” in Jining, Shandong. Professor Jin Tielin believes that Zhu Zhiwen “has a good voice and is suitable for singing songs of fellow countrymen. Not only can he sing many songs, but also his own characteristics. This is the key.”<sup>[10]</sup> These are the facts that the cultivation of music talents is not unique to professional music colleges.

## 2.3 Set up Music Studio Innovative Teaching Mechanism

Confucius, the founder of Confucianism (551 BC-479 BC), combined artistic activities with the cultivation of people who meet his social ideals from the perspective of music education practice, emphasizing: “Rise in poetry, stand in courtesy, and succeed in music.” Starting from the ideological and artistic quality of music, he takes “goodness” and “beauty” as the basic criteria for music evaluation, and derives the “perfect and perfect” aesthetic evaluation standard. Confucius also attaches great importance to music education, and proposes six lessons for study, “ceremony, music, archery, horse-drawn carriage, reading, and math”. Among them, “music” is the second. It is the stage of formation of the “Three Views.”

Once the performance or singing of a musical work reaches a high degree of consistency in artistic technique and content expression, it will inevitably achieve the purpose of subtleness, education and education, making “the upright and the brave listen to it, then the strength will increase; the filial piety performers listen to it, they will be emotionally hurt; the poor and the lonely listen to it, they will run away; and the rumbling people will listen to it, they will converge solemnly.”<sup>[11]</sup>

Music works contain rich moral education resources, and the knowledge of Chinese learning, the history of revolution, patriotism, and socialism should be strengthened through education and teaching activities, to ensure the smooth progress of education and teaching, it is necessary for colleges and universities to set up special music studios to promote the coexistence, collaborative innovation, and integrated development of music education and moral education, so as to form reproducible and expandable experiences, optimize the structure of general education in schools, integrate the team of moral education teachers and counselors, and explore the integration of music elements into classroom teaching, community activities, and village activities, which ensures the unity of daily work and music teaching practice.

### 3. Explore the Path of Integrated Development of Daily Teaching, Second Classroom, and Campus Culture

In the process of teaching, teachers should pay attention to both cover works and original works. It is the teaching work to maintain innovative vitality. Jin Tielin believes: "If the singer is limited by his personal singing level and artistic accomplishment, he cannot express the emotional experience of the songwriters in his works, and the audience cannot get emotional resonance and beauty feelings, or get inspiration and lessons from it, well, it's hard to say what kind of contagious such a singing is, his singing lacks 'artistic'."<sup>[12]</sup>

#### 3.1 Routine Teaching

Because "the moral education textbooks of universities are theorized, they lose their appeal because of empty lectures. Nowadays, politics courses in colleges are compulsory and they account for a large proportion of the credits of college students."<sup>[13]</sup> Therefore, the music works correspond to the corresponding chapters of moral education such as "Introduction to the Basic Principles of Marxism", "Introduction to the Theoretical System of Mao Zedong and Socialism with Chinese Characteristics", "Outline of Modern and Contemporary History of China", "Legal Foundation and Ideological and Moral Cultivation", organizing case teaching can improve teaching effectiveness. For example, in order to incorporate the ideas of the "Belt and Road" and "Community of Human Destiny" into the relevant content of moral education textbooks, you can incorporate the song of the original work "Great Harmony of the World" into the relevant content of textbooks. (See Table 1 and the song sheet of "Great Harmony of the World")

Table 1

Textbook Name	Chapter /Section / Part	Content Description	Page
Introduction to the Basic Principles of Marxism	Chapter 5. Development and Trend of Capitalism Section 1. Development of Monopoly Capitalism Part 3. Impact of Economic Globalization	Facing the differences in production methods, development levels, and cultural backgrounds of different countries, it is necessary to lead the economic globalization with the concept of building a community of shared future for humanity.	232-233

Ideological and Moral Cultivation and Legal Basis	Chapter 3. Carrying Forward the Chinese Spirit Section 2. Patriotism and the Requirements of Its Time Part 2. Patriotism in the New Era	Adhering to the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind is an important part of the basic strategy of adhering to and developing socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era.	60
	Part 3. Be a Loyal Patriot	Create a community of shared future for mankind and push the world towards the goal of mutual benefit and common security.	65
Outline of Chinese Modern History	Section 2 The Historic Achievements and Historic Changes of the Party and the State Part 1. An Extraordinary Five Years	Advocate the building of a community of shared future for mankind and promote changes in the global governance system.	240
An Introduction to Mao Zedong Thought and the Theoretical System of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics	Chapter 8. Xi Jinping's Thoughts on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics and Its Historical Status in the New Era Section 1. Socialism with Chinese Characteristics Enters a New Era Part 2. Changes in major social contradictions	Implement the "One Belt, One Road" initiative, advocate the construction of a community of shared future for mankind, promote the transformation of the global governance system, and make new and significant contributions to world peace and development.	177
	Section 2. Main Contents of Xi Jinping's Thoughts on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era Part 2. Adhere to and Develop the Basic Strategy of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics	The diplomacy of the great powers with Chinese characteristics should promote the construction of a new type of international relations and the construction of a community of shared future for mankind. Persist in advancing the building of a community of shared future for humanity.	184 188
	Section 3. Historical Position of Xi Jinping's Socialist Thought with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era Part 1. The Latest Achievements of Sinicization of Marxism	Xi Jinping answered a major question concerning the future and destiny of mankind, the community of human destiny.	190
	Chapter 13. Diplomacy of Great Powers with Chinese Characteristics Section 2. Promoting the Construction of a Community of Human Destiny	The Connotation of the Idea of Building a Community of Human Destiny	289-297

Situation and Policy	The “loose-leaffor the teaching of ideological and political theories in colleges and universities” promptly pushed forward a series of content about the SCO Qingdao Summit, such as: carrying forward the “Shanghai Spirit” to break through the difficulties of the times, “Shanghai Spirit” promotes the practice of new-type international relations, etc., and objectively guided and helped teachers to carry out special teaching on the “Shanghai Spirit”.
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天下大同

1=C 4/4

吴建功 词  
袁云朗 曲  
中国制谱网

Great Harmony of the World

Lyricist: Wu Jianguo  
Composer: Chang Yunlang  
cnzhipu.com



Yesterday there was a joyful encounter at green Rhine, Today we enjoy the fragrant red of peony together.



Yesterday there was a joyful encounter at green Rhine, Today we enjoy the fragrant red of peony together.



The wind wave is flat, The rainbow is set, Phoenix resting on a sycamore tree

The God of Liberty, The Elder Angler, Keep watching friendly, mind-to-heart



Different nocturnes sing the same feelings, East and west wanderers share bright moon at silent night

Different languages express the same desire, Everybody bathe together in spring scenery with warmth



Look over the boundless, Resound through the sky, The world loves to sing Great Harmony



Look over the boundless, Resound through the sky, The world loves to sing Great Harmony

3.2 Social Practice Teaching

According to the 2019 teaching plan, there are 6 in-class practical lessons in the teaching plan of each course. Teachers can respond to social practice teaching activities and design social practice topics related to music and art. Divide students into groups of 4-8, and select vocal music, instrumental music, film and television, opera and other related music topics for discussion. The practice report can be divided into links such as material selection analysis, creative background, works appreciation, inquiry learning, and performance practice. The selection of materials can be cover, imitation, originality, encourage originality, and train talents. At that time, MeiliQige wrote “The Rising Sun on the Prairie”, which was his work at the Central Conservatory of Music, and later became a teaching song and a famous song.

3.3 Music Education Integrated into the Second Classroom

Each school has student art groups of varying sizes, some belonging to the Youth League Committee, some to the Student Office or the Ministry of Education and Industry. These two departments are organizations that organize large-scale events in various schools, and gather most of the music professional counselors and have a good working foundation. Due to the limited time available for art education in non-art schools, “and student clubs such as choirs and dance teams have a variety of activities to meet the needs of different students. Even for operas, Musical instruments and other forms of music that are unsuitable for introduction in the classroom can also play a positive and complementary role in the activities of student associations. “[14]The first is to use social practice, theoretical lectures, academic activities and other platforms to rehearse vocal music, instrumental music, dance, opera, rap, speech and other programs at a fixed time. The second is to perform and interact in student communities, villages (residences), and communities. The third is to set up “Artist Interpretation of Classics” lectures, and regularly invite well-known artists in the arts and culture to cultivate students’ correct cognition vividly with their own understanding of the national classics and their growth and success. The fourth is the use of major festivals (such as May Fourth Youth Day, July 1st Party, 11 National Day, 129 Movement, etc.) to carry out singing activities, and constantly consolidate the effect of the integration of moral and aesthetic education.



#### **4. Focus on Red Music Teaching to Promote the Integration of Aesthetic Education and Moral Education in Primary and Secondary Schools**

Red music is an effective carrier of Chinese traditional culture and red genes. The broad sense of red music belongs to the category of music that not only reflects the excellent traditional cultural genes of the Chinese nation, but also accepts and integrates the world's outstanding cultural achievements. Its basic characteristics are: it is the music born in the 5000-year long historical environment of the Chinese nation, growing with our nation, and melting in the blood of people's life; it is a piece of music that reflects the arduous struggle of the Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, from standing up, getting rich to becoming strong; it is music that is healthy and uplifting, enlightens the mind, purifies the soul, and reflects the people's growing needs for a better life.

Narrow red music refers to: "For nearly a century, this red music that has been accumulated and continued to develop has become the most precious spiritual wealth of the Chinese nation, and has become a red classic that carries and represents the transformation and development of Chinese society."<sup>[15]</sup> As an important part of the history of Chinese new music culture development in modern China, the red music developed from the Great Revolution period contains the humanistic spirit of the Chinese nation and the thoughts and emotions of the Chinese people. It sings every wonderful moment and moving story from the revolutionary war to the period of socialist construction. It can be said that for a long time red music has played an important role in emancipating the mind, popularizing Marxism, and spreading the policy of the Communist Party of China. It has also left many classic works.

It is particularly concerned that early Marxists had a fine tradition of focusing on the use of music to spread Marxism and promote the Sinicization, epochization and popularization of Marxism. Qu Qiubai is a typical representative of the Communists who first paid attention to music issues and engaged in the distribution and creation of red music. Qu Qiubai translated "International Song" and composed "Red Tide Song", which had a great impact. Ju Qihong believes: "He not only has a 'record of music on the string', he can already see his love for music and art, and is the first translator to publish the complete Chinese version of the International Song. The song "Red Tide" written and composed by him is the earliest original revolutionary song in China and has important historical and cultural value in the history of Chinese red music."<sup>[16]</sup>

In terms of red music teaching resources, the songs selected in "Songs for Ninety Years", "Building the Chinese Dream Together:" Chinese Dream "Theme New Songs Concert", "Our Forty Years—the 40th Anniversary Literary Party to Celebrate Reform and Opening up" and the programs in Large-scale music and dance epic "Fight now!" The Chinese Children "show, have all clearly reflected the history of the Chinese Communist Party that gave the Chinese people a backbone, and the historical achievements of social construction and reform and opening up. It is an effective reference for teachers to explore red music culture in the classroom.

In terms of the teaching goals of red music, we can take Xi Jinping's spirit that "the Republic is red and we cannot dilute this color"<sup>[17]</sup>. Xi Jinping particularly hopes that elementary school students will set up great ambitions from an early age, and to be useful to the country, the people, and the society, they must use practical actions to pass on the red gene from generation to generation. In his letter of June 1, 2018, to the students of Shaojiang Zhaojin Beiliang Red Army Primary School, he requested: "You said in your letter that the old people in the village often tell you the history of the revolution according to Jin. This red land makes you proud and proud. I hope you will learn more about the historical knowledge of the Chinese revolution, construction, and reform, learn more from samples and heroes love the party, the motherland, and the people, and pass on the red gene from generation to generation with practical actions."<sup>[18]</sup> This important reply is the fundamental observance of the integrated practice of music education and moral education in primary and secondary schools.

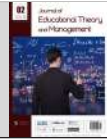
#### **5. Conclusion**

Aesthetic education and moral education serve the same purpose. They substantially improve the fair, just, and harmonious social life of each educated, and improves the quality of life of healthy and happy individuals. This means that the multi-disciplinary integration and development is a practical need to train newcomers with the comprehensive development of moral, intellectual, physical, aesthetic, and labor. Xi Jinping emphasized: "To make good use of the main channel of classroom teaching, ideological and political theory lessons must be strengthened in improvement to improve the affinity and pertinence of ideological and political education, so as to meet the needs of students' growth and development and to look forward to other courses, we must keep a good canal and plant fields of responsibility so that various courses and ideological and political theory courses go in the same direction and form a synergistic effect." Colleges

and universities in the new era should pay attention to the coordinated development of moral education and aesthetic education in order to “have important value connotation to better shape the perfect personality of individual students, enhance the effectiveness of moral education in universities, improve the quality of talent training, and cultivate socialist builders and successors.”<sup>[20]</sup> Colleges and universities should be committed to innovative ideas, innovative carriers, innovative management, and innovative environments, and strive to create a long-term mechanism for the integrated development of moral and aesthetic education.

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# Research on Application of Self-media Platform in College Enrollment Publicity in the New Period

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## ARTICLE INFO

### Article history

Received: 11 September 2020

Revised: 18 September 2020

Accepted: 9 October 2020

Published Online: 16 October 2020

### Keywords:

Universities

Enrollment publicity

Self-media platform

Application

## ABSTRACT

Since the arrival of the media era, colleges and universities have undergone many new changes in enrollment, especially in the recruitment publicity work, self-media platform plays an important role. But for now, there are some problems in the application of self-media in college enrollment propaganda, for example, the promotion and management level of the platform needs to be improved, and the low quality of platform push content seriously affects the application effect of self-media. This paper aims at the problems existing in the application of self-media platform in the college enrollment propaganda, and formulates the effective solution strategy of the department, constantly improve the application effect of self-media platform in college enrollment propaganda.

## 1. Introduction

In the rapid development of modern information technology, Since the emergence and development of the media, and play a great role in the development of various industries. The application of self-media platform in the process of college enrollment propaganda has effectively improved the quality and efficiency of propaganda. It reduces the cost of publicity, especially in the application of self-media platforms such as Weibo and WeChat, can make it easier for young people to accept and receive this information. At the same time in the media era, the communication and communication of propaganda content has become more efficient, colleges and universities can collect feedback from students, constantly optimize the content of publicity, Improve the quality of publicity to ensure the orderly conduct of college enrollment pub-

licity work.

## 2. The Important Value of Self-media Platform in College Enrollment Publicity

In the traditional college admissions campaign, Enrollment special issue and recruit students website application more, but in the society rapid development, These methods can no longer meet the needs of students, it is difficult to timely information、 Full presentation to students. In the new era, young people have widely used self-media such as Weibo and WeChat, and in the reception and dissemination of information, also mainly rely on these self-media platforms. Therefore, colleges and universities in the recruitment and publicity work must change the propaganda strategy in time, actively introduce from the media platform, so that propaganda work more efficient<sup>[1]</sup>.

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First, compared to the traditional way of recruiting, the application of self-media platform not only has the information dissemination speed fast Low-cost features, also has the traditional propaganda pattern not to achieve the high benefit. Under the application of self-media propaganda platform, colleges and universities can adjust the propaganda strategy in time to the current hot spots, present attractive promotional content for students. At the same time, it can communicate effectively with students, understand students' needs and preferences, and improve the quality and efficiency of college enrollment publicity<sup>[2]</sup>. Second, the current dissemination of information is fragmented, and many students are scattered, But since the media can better solve the problem, Students from different regions, Can be free from time and space, Anytime and anywhere to understand the college enrollment publicity copy. At present, the application of Weibo, WeChat and other self-media in college enrollment propaganda is becoming more and more common, It plays an important role in improving the quality and efficiency of enrollment publicity, And colleges and universities keep pace with the times, effective means to achieve propaganda innovation. The application of self-media in college enrollment publicity, Is the necessity of the times, but also the direct result of students' diverse needs, So colleges must keep up with the times, Constantly optimize promotional push content, To provide a real, comprehensive and timely content for the broad audience, and truly play the role of self-media platform in the recruitment and publicity work<sup>[3]</sup>.

## **2 Problems in Application of Self-Media Platform**

Although colleges and universities continue to keep pace with the times in enrollment publicity work, Increasing the use of self-media, but there are still some problems in use, the existence of these problems makes the use of self-media platform greatly reduced. So, there's a scientific analysis of these issues, in this way, we can put forward the countermeasures to improve the use effect of self-media platform, and ensure the efficiency of college enrollment propaganda work<sup>[4]</sup>.

### **2.1 Low Level of Platform Promotion and Management**

Although many colleges and universities have applied self-media platforms in their recruitment campaigns, But the application level of self-media platform is low, there are still problems in management, the application effect is not good enough. When colleges apply self-media platforms, Not actively developing new features, The

functionality on the platform was also not optimized, the function of self-media platform cannot be brought into full play<sup>[5]</sup>. At the same time, college enrollment publicity for self-media platform in the application, Low activity, although many colleges and universities also send copies on the platform, but the activity is low, lacks the interaction with the student, therefore the platform management also becomes the influence self-media platform application effect one big factor.

### **2.2 Low Quality of Content Pushed by the Platform**

In the process of applying self-media platform to college enrollment propaganda in the process of recruiting students, because of the low quality of the content, not only can not attract students' attention, will also affect the image of colleges and universities. Many colleges and universities don't know enough about the importance of self-media platform in enrollment promotion, regular part-time job placement, so that the platform copy editors lack enthusiasm, often push some of the lower quality content, the quality of recruitment publicity work has a great impact<sup>[6]</sup>.

## **3. Application Strategy of Self-media Platform in College Enrollment Publicity in New Period**

The competition for college enrollment is fierce, However, there are many personal needs for students, and the existence of these needs poses a great challenge to the recruitment and publicity work. The traditional self-media platform model has been unable to adapt to the development of contemporary society, more can not meet the actual needs of students, so colleges and universities through refinement, Modern management mode, constantly improve the management effect of self-media platform. The following is how to improve the application effect of the self-media platform college enrollment publicity:

### **3.1 Intensify the Promotion of Enrolment from Media Platforms**

Self-media platform can edit and push information accurately in practical application. To enhance the efficiency of information dissemination, and students can also communicate with universities on the platform, understand each other's needs. The promotion of self-media platforms needs to be done through: First, from the media platform of autobiography broadcast. Self-communication capability is a feature of self-media platform, especially in the process of increasing the audience of the platform, communication capacity is also enhanced. Therefore, colleges

and universities must actively set up the content of the copy, promotion of adaptive media platform. For example, when we post the enrollment information on WeChat, you can set the QR code at the bottom, to facilitate the dissemination of push information, keep abreast of more relevant information<sup>[7]</sup>.

Second, the traditional propaganda platform and materials as carriers. In college enrollment publicity, make good use of the traditional propaganda platform with high attention, such as college pipe network, Set the window from the media platform on the pipe network, let students in the process of vagrant pipe network can click and know the relevant information at any time. It can also include media sites or QR codes in print media such as newspapers and posters, Improve the promotion efficiency of self-media platform.

Third, Make use of the publicity campaign. Many colleges and universities organize enrollment seminars and other activities, and then in the propaganda interaction, integration of media platforms into promotional activities, to enable students to learn about self-media platforms, and timely subscription or attention to college enrollment publicity from the media platform, this will enable students to push more comprehensive, latest information.

### **3.2 Enhanced Quality Management of Content from Media Platforms for Recruitment Promotion**

The high activity of self-media platform is due to the high quality of content, and update faster, more attractive to young people, meet the actual needs of young people. Improving the quality of content from media platform, content quality management is required in the following manner: First, reasonable use of platform interactive data. Self-media platform in practice, with two-way interaction, Number of fans through media platforms, activity and evaluation forwarding, can subjectively reflect the quality of self-media platform content. Current Weibo, the WeChat public number and so on are more commonly used self-media platform, with the support of user data analysis, university self-media managers can analyze data, get the user's favorite content, and timely push the relevant information content for the user.

Second, adjust the content push frequency reasonably. Since the media platform content push frequency, will have a great impact on the user's feelings. If the content is pushed less frequently, It's hard for the user to remember the push, Even let the post user forget the relevant content, Failure to achieve publicity; If the content is pushed more frequently, it makes users feel bored, and will soon be drowned out in this huge information, allows users to

obtain useful information accurately. So, when colleges and universities manage their own media platforms, we must pay attention to the frequency of content push and push the content for a specific time period to ensure the high efficiency of content push.

Third, pay attention to the change of students. When using the self-media platform for college enrollment publicity, must carry on the prompt understanding and the grasp to the group change, the audience of the platform is generally senior three students and some parents and teachers, But when the college entrance exam is over When students enter college, the audience will decrease. At this time, the role of the college enrollment publicity platform will be weakened, A lot of people cancel their attention to self-media platforms. So college admissions promotion from the media platform managers must be aware of this select content suitable for the audience to push, and often set up some interaction on the platform, to enhance the fun of the media platform, to consolidate the fans, to attract new fans, enhance the value of self-media platform in college enrollment publicity work.

### **3.3 Ensure Effective Integration of Student Advocacy from Media Platforms and Traditional Platforms**

It's not desirable to have a single way of recruiting students, so colleges and universities must enrich their propaganda methods, to meet the needs of different audiences So while applying to the media platform, nor abandon traditional platforms. Although the media platform in the new era has played a great role in the recruitment publicity work, But the traditional propaganda platform still has its own value, Enrollment sites, for example, are still important channels of publicity, its audience is also very large. So, colleges and universities in the actual enrollment publicity work, we should combine the media platform with the traditional propaganda platform scientifically, give full play to their strengths, continuously improve the quality and efficiency of college enrollment publicity work. The traditional publicity platform is still one of the main publicities for enrollment, many audiences still choose traditional platforms to learn about the information Therefore, it is necessary to combine self-media and traditional platform reasonably to meet different audiences with different needs and provide multiple channels for the audience to obtain information.

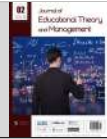
## **4. Knots**

In the new era, colleges and universities must keep up

with the trend of the times when recruiting students. Enhancing the application of self-media platforms, constantly provide the audience with high-quality enrollment publicity content. Although in the use of self-media platforms, there are still shortcomings, but university self-media platform managers must be aware of these deficiencies, and formulate scientific countermeasures to continuously optimize the practical role of self-media platform. At the same time, in the process of using self-media platform, the user's data information should be systematically analyzed, combined with the traditional propaganda platform We will continue to optimize push content, strengthen the maintenance and development of self-media platforms, and enhance the quality and efficiency of college enrollment publicity.

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# Practice and Exploration of Online Education and Teaching during the Epidemic Situation——Taking Qingdao Teaching as an Example

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## ARTICLE INFO

### Article history

Received: 24 September 2020

Revised: 30 September 2020

Accepted: 9 October 2020

Published Online: 16 October 2020

### Keywords:

Epidemic situation

Online teaching

Teaching practice

## ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 in now has disrupted the normal teaching schedule, but it did not stop the pace of education . Under the national call of “school suspension without suspension”. Qingdao primary school as an example, started a new learning mode of “home-schooling”, to minimum the impact of epidemic prevention and control on the teaching order. Qingdao City set the city’s famous teachers, build diacritical marks teams, create quality courses. Each school undertakes the heavy responsibility, does not show the weakness, the teacher advances the battle, displays the teacher style, discusses the new mode of online education and teaching together.

## 1. Introduction

In December 2019, COVID-19 suddenly struck, seriously threatened people’s health and life safety, affected people’s pace of life. With the fluctuation and impact of the COVIN-19 epidemic, the Ministry of Education has issued a notice to postpone the school term of the spring of 2020 after studying the resolution. Follow up with the notice on the work schedule. Normal school opening and teaching arrangements throughout the country have been seriously affected. Qingdao uses modern network technology to create a new teaching model to build a digital education system.

## 2. Gathering of Students to Create Courses

February 17,2020 classes an Qingdao begins as schedule,

but different from the previous class mode. Qingdao Education Bureau was busy in it’s education posts giving advice on how not to effect the teaching, during the epidemic period how not to affect students to give advice. “The regional supervisor part arranges the entire district famous teacher unifies to arrange the class instruction, the school exerts the lesson preparation group strength, concentrates prepares the lesson to teach”<sup>[1]</sup>To form a “one-person class, the group with” situation, forming the characteristics of the times of the air classroom form. Qingdao Education Bureau to mobilize technical staff, network personnel to develop online education platform “infinite treasure”. Take “infinite treasure” the online platform as the tool, take the city elite teacher as the intermediary, teaches the air classroom for the whole city student. Zhu Zhiting believes that “stopping classes and not stopping learning” can be called home distance education or home

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learning in essence. It is a distributed home learning that is forced to use diversified media tools during the period of epidemic prevention and control because it is unable to concentrate on classes face to face<sup>[2]</sup>. The Qingdao Education Bureau adheres to the standard of “comprehensive, quantity control and burden reduction” in the curriculum arrangement, strictly controlling the daily class time, three classes per day in the primary school stage, each class time is controlled within 20 minutes, and the overall class time is not more than 1 hour. Qingdao Education Bureau provides the best teachers and the best content for the students during the epidemic. It sets up a team of famous teachers to customize the course content together. The excellent course is a modern teaching mode that integrates famous school lecturers, excellent courseware, and advanced equipment. “The curriculum layout of the school has always been dominated by the teacher-oriented curriculum development, with the classical achievements of human civilization as the core content of the curriculum, the compilation of experts, the implementation of teachers, and the presentation of teaching materials with a rigorous system<sup>[3]</sup>. This is different from the previous teaching curriculum, and has the characteristics of the integration of disciplines the integration of knowledge types, extra-curricular extension as one of the new teaching content.

### **3. School Responsibilities, Network Teaching**

Two months have passed, and the Qingdao Education Bureau has set up a model for schools in all districts. Time to prepare was bought. Each school combines its own school characteristics and class form, from April 15 grade one to grade three began to teach of their own teaching. Zhong Qiquan believes that “the foothold in the combination of information technology and school education will change from the traditional technology standard of the curriculum standard, and information technology will be a basic element of all courses<sup>[4]</sup>. The teachers of each school use the nail software to simulate the exercise in advance, discuss the network problems and technical problems, record the micro video and forward it to the parents to help the parents solve the technical problems. According to their own characteristics, each school chooses live broadcast form and video conference mode, and then uses sharing to share courseware. “With the construction of information on the field of education in our country, the sharing of network education has become a new type of educational resources, which has improved the effect of classroom teaching and achieved remarkable teaching results<sup>[5]</sup>. By using the nail teaching platform, we can provide strong technical support for teachers, make the classroom have the way of “classroom teaching + online learning”, and

explore the effective mode of teacher-student interaction, classroom teaching and resource sharing.

### **4. Online and Offline, Three-Dimensional Linkage**

Under the call of the Ministry of Education to “stop classes and not stop learning”, under the leadership of the school, teachers through their own strengths, for students’ needs and curriculum characteristics, junior teachers use video conferencing mode to power point sharing procedures and teach students. In order to achieve good interaction in students’ class, teachers constantly explore, combine computer technology with curriculum, use alt+tab to switch pages, conduct teacher-student interaction and background student state management. On how to improve students’ learning quality of online teaching, “Song Lingqing, Xu Lin and Li Yalong put forward the learning model of “teacher-parent-student” community framework model<sup>[6]</sup>. In addition to his own research, Wu believes that “online teaching should be based on “learning “, and must adhere to the combination of teachers’ online guidance and students’ home learning in order to truly achieve their goals<sup>[7]</sup>. However, it should not be ignored that “the role of parents plays an important role in family education, while the role of parents during the prevention and control of the new crown pneumonia epidemics is mainly authority, guide, partner and example<sup>[8]</sup> can effectively supervise students’ learning quality. Our school class teacher, teacher, parents, students three points, three-dimensional linkage, together as the support frame of students.

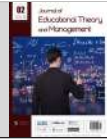
### **5. Conclusion**

After two and a half months, we have preliminarily proved the timeliness of “online teaching” and offline teaching, nail video conference and ait+tab page switching is equivalent to teachers’ classroom, and online uploading homework and commenting on excellent homework are more intuitive and effective. Teachers’ teaching and research talk and curriculum design more accurate in place, grinding exercises richer and diverse forms. It also “makes more teachers and students and parents aware of the importance of online education<sup>[9]</sup>. Although the epidemic situation affected all aspects of the teaching plan, but Qingdao City to cope with the trinity of teachers and schools to coordinate communication to ensure that students study methodically. This is the challenge of Qingdao education, but also a close combination between teachers and schools.



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# An Analysis of the Role of Higher Education Opportunity Expansion in Social Stratification

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## ARTICLE INFO

### Article history

Received: 29 September 2020

Revised: 6 October 2020

Accepted: 9 October 2020

Published Online: 16 October 2020

### Keywords:

Higher education

Social stratification

Social mobility

Educational equity

## ABSTRACT

With higher education entering the public's vision, the expansion of higher education opportunities has gradually become a hot topic. The lower class is eager to achieve class mobility through this opportunity, while the upper class firmly grasps the few high-quality places in higher education. What role will the expansion of higher education opportunities plays in the overall social stratification? This paper discusses the impact of the expansion of higher education opportunities on social stratification from the upper class and the lower class.

## 1. Introduction

What is the role of education in the flow between the upper and lower classes? Has social solidification become a reality? At present, the proportion of rural students in the unemployment group of college graduates is the highest. From the employment situation of half a year after graduation, 35% of the children of farmers and migrant workers are not employed, which is far higher than the proportion of the children of the management class who are not employed (15%). The proportion of the children is not employed<sup>[1]</sup>. Experts and scholars who study social stratification have long been concerned about whether the expansion of educational

opportunities provides more educational opportunities for children with disadvantaged family backgrounds, thereby reducing social inequality, or mainly benefiting children from superior families, thus widening social inequality (Mare, 1980; Shavit and Blossfeld, 1993)<sup>[2-3]</sup>. Social mobility plays an important role in the development of the whole society. His powerful role in promoting the development of human body and mind and socialization makes it more and more concerned by the society.

In real life, we can see that with the transformation of social and economic system and the popularization of education, education plays little role in social mobility. "Higher Education Popularization" was first proposed by Terro (Trow, 1973). According to the difference be-

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tween gross enrolment ratio, he divided the development process of higher education into three stages: elite higher education stage, popular higher education stage and universal higher education stage. Since the founding of New China, China has entered the stage of popular higher education from the stage of elite higher education, the number of people who can enter universities every year has increased year by year, and all social strata are flowing with each other.

## **2.The Role Played by the Expansion of Higher Education Opportunities in Social Stratification**

The diversion of higher education refers to the activities of the higher education system to bring college students into different levels and different types of colleges and universities in a planned, hierarchical and proportional manner according to the needs of the society and the wishes and conditions of the students themselves, in order to better accept the corresponding professional education and train the senior specialized talents needed for social development<sup>[4]</sup>. The so-called higher education system can also be said to be the current college entrance examination diversion system. The college entrance examination is a selective examination, and the schools entered are divided from high to low according to the final college entrance examination results. Although this division mechanism maintains the equality of face, it continues the inequality behind it. The expansion of higher education does bring more educational opportunities for the lower class, but at present, China's higher education presents a significant "stratification" characteristics. Students from different family backgrounds have significant quality differences in acceptable primary and secondary education. Because this "inequality at the starting point" will directly lead to different quantity and quality of higher education opportunities and resources, the lower class enters this "low score" admission university, which makes it difficult for them to which makes it difficult for them to achieve social mobility and get rid of the present class identity.

### **2.1 Influence on the Upper Class**

The upper class has the advantage of educational resources, mutual use, layer by layer intertwined to form a huge network of interests, mutual support, mutual benefit this is called "elite replication". The dominant groups of the economic, political and cultural capital of education always try everything possible to pass on their own advantages and let their children receive better elite education in order to smoothly integrate into the upper circle and

continue to maintain the position of the whole family in the upper class.

China has always been a relationship-based society, which Fei Xiaotong mentioned in *Native China*. The so-called relationship standard is centered on interpersonal communication. It has to be said that the existence of "face", "human feelings" and "relationship" in China is the destruction of the rules. "When I look at the humanities, I am surprised that none of these branches of knowledge can be separated from the operation of power..... All this is closely connected with the power mechanism... This power forces you to speak. Otherwise, you are not only treated as "wrong", but even as "liar"<sup>[5]</sup>. In the course of the whole social game, the upper elite that mastered the economic and political discourse power desperately maintain their position and reject and suppress the lower class. In this regard, even if the opportunities for higher education expand, what is the relationship between the admission places of those famous universities and the lower class? It is not ruled out that a small number of children of the lower class pass the examination to realize social mobility and enter the upper class, but this situation is minimal. In addition, the upper class not only occupies cultural capital, but also has unparalleled political capital and cultural capital. The power behind these two kinds of capital can not be realized through the efforts of a generation.

### **2.2 Influence on the Lower Class**

As Solomon (Lewis C. Solomon) said:" Providing quality education is often more important than providing a large number of low-quality educations, especially for developing countries."<sup>[6]</sup>The large expansion of higher education opportunities can easily lead to a decline in quality of higher educations. Teachers can not keep up with the conditions, basic equipment is not up to standard, even so schools in response to the national call will still ignore their own conditions and large-scale enrollment. However, most of this large expansion exists in general colleges and local colleges, and the number of students admitted to so-called famous universities is basically unchanged. It is inconceivable that lower-class children will be "screened" thought examinations to ordinary colleges and universities and eager to achieve social mobility after graduation into the upper class. Because the upper class they know more about using the superior resources around them, firmly grasp their own interests, and set up a barrier with the lower class to prevent the lower class of crossing.

Our theory of differentiation and stratification within higher education in china (Raftery and Hout,1993) provides new empirical evidence for maximizing mainte-

nance of educational inequality. According to the theory, the inequality of educational opportunities is maintained to the maximum extent, which means that the influence of family background on education at all levels in modern society is generally unchanged, and further educational expansion is likely to increase the access of vulnerable groups only when the enrolment of dominant groups has reached near saturation level<sup>[7]</sup>. This theory shows that the expansion of higher education opportunities is beneficial to the lower class. Although the upper class takes advantage of its own advantages to seize the best educational resources and go deep into the top universities, the expanded educational opportunities can still bring benefits to the lower class. The lower class gradually changed from nine years of compulsory education to “sixteen years of education” and from junior high school students to “college students”, which has to be said to be a great change.

For the lower class, education is the only way to change class and realize class mobility. Studies in recent years have shown that the proportion of lower-class children in key schools has decreased, the situation of rural drop-out has increased, and the opportunities for lower-class children to enter famous universities have been reduced, all of which indicate that the role of education in promoting lower-class mobility is becoming smaller and smaller, and the social stratification function of rural education is gradually weakening. With the development of social politics and economy, the attention of people at all levels of society begins to change from material level to spiritual level, and education has become more and more the object of attention. People expect their children to obtain social capital through education. Social mobility is realized, especially for the bottom people. However, because of the limited educational resources in the countryside, if the lower classes find that the educational expenses they invest do not meet their expected educational results, they will immediately stop the investment of educational capital and cut off the children’s desire to continue their studies.

When we see that the opportunities for higher education are increasing year by year, the people of the lower class are secretly glad that they are so lucky to enter the university to study, but they do not know that the equality of opportunity is actually formal equality. Who is the person that formulates the policy of higher education expansion? Is the upper class, is the master of the voice of the social elite. The so-called expansion of access to higher education is only a means of maintaining social order. As our country enters the aging stage of population, the population labor force is short, and the open population fertility policy makes the lower class “poorer and poorer”, which

will further increase the gap between the social strata. The social mobility function of education is weakened or even ineffective, and the lower class will always be in the lower class and serve the upper class.

### 3. Summary and Discussion

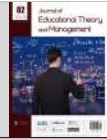
In modern society, education plays an increasingly important role in the acquisition of individual social status and social mobility. Bourdieu pointed out: “the most hidden and special function of the education system is to conceal its objective function, that is, to conceal the objective truth of its relationship with the structure of class relations.”<sup>[8]</sup> Many domestic scholars also believe that parents with higher education usually provide good education for their children, which leads to the circulation of quality education in the upper class, thus forming isolation mechanism and hindering social mobility. Social reproduction hinders social mobility. Social reproduction can be said that the upper class of social advantages continues to firmly grasp all kinds of opportunities, continue to strengthen their economic capital, and then separate their social capital from the lower circle, and only flow in the upper circle. This makes their own advantages more prominent, making economic, cultural and other reproduction.

However, this theory of social reproduction is not absolute. In a society with open characteristics, a person does not determine the development trend of his life because of his existing social hierarchy. He can change his destiny with his own efforts. After all, the disadvantaged lower class has the opportunity to contact higher education and hope to change class thought education. This attempt to achieve social class mobility through education is also a functional point of view. Functionalism holds that the level of skills acquired by individuals through education is the key to social stratification. After entering society, people can base themselves on and realize social class mobility through the acquired technical level. Although the expansion of higher education opportunities has not changed the social stratum, it also has a certain impact on the social stratum and promotes the flow between the social strata, which is already very difficult in today’s society.

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# In the Future, Learning in the Cloud Will be More Effective than Learning in A Physical University

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## ARTICLE INFO

### Article history

Received: 3 October 2020

Revised: 6 October 2020

Accepted: 9 October 2020

Published Online: 16 October 2020

### Keywords:

Learning in the cloud

Physical university

Effective

## ABSTRACT

With the progress of technology, learning in the cloud has becoming the new teaching and learning model in education. Compared with the traditional class, it influences on improving academic performance, stimulating learning motivation and saving time. However, most changing of it is increased of dropout. What is more, the feeling of lacking interpersonal communication happened between the teachers and students.

## 1. Introduction

From writing on the blackboard to learning in the cloud, the method of teaching in education has been rapidly developed. With the progress of technology, especially in developed countries, technology in learning has been used to traditional education and completely revolutionised the way that students are being taught. What is more, students can gain a university degree by online courses in many colleges, such as Penn State World College, Arizona State University etc. Moore, Dickson and Galyen (2011) who defined study in the cloud as strictly being accessible using technological tools that are either web-based, web-distributed, or web-capable. Also, they thought that the content of this study method was supplied by CD-ROM, audio, satellite broadcast and interactive TV <sup>[5]</sup>.

Learning in the cloud has especially in the colleges, however, become the main learning method of some courses, with its proponents claiming that it is beneficial for the students since its learning resources do not be limited at the university which can help students gain more useful and valuable course information. However, its opponents argue that E-learning is not the best way for students in college to study. It requires more intense self-discipline, and there is an additional fear that it may require more homework and assignments than a traditional class. These critics further argue that adult education classes need a more interactive learning environment to contribute to self-direction and critical thinking.

This paper attempts to assess the availability of learning in the cloud, in comparison with classroom lessons. The main argument for defining learning in the cloud is first discussed, followed by analyzing the strengths and

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limitations of this learning-mode. Finally, Compared different students learning in the cloud.

## 2. Definition and Strengths of Learning in the Cloud

Many experts have attempted to define cloud learning, but in fact, no specific and standard definition has been given up to now because the Information Communication Technology (ICT) has been being developed. There are two experts, Dudeney and Hockly (2012) defined it as being the ability of teachers and learners to build the relationship with the global world and accepted globally educated by the social web and mobile technologies<sup>[2]</sup>. E-learning, as a real revolution of distance learning, uses the newest technology to teach students (Sangrà, Vlachopoulos and Cabrera, 2012). They also pointed out that e-learning, as a new method improves the existing pattern of traditional education (ibid).

Academic performance is improved during the group of student's period university's studies by learning in the cloud. Dudeney and Hockly(2012) found that students can easily access online databases and experts in online classrooms<sup>[2]</sup>. The online course assembles the world's best teachers so that students from all regions can listen to more professional courses by famous teachers. As a result, the University of students achieve the authority of knowledge without the limitation of location, especially in countries with inadequate education resources; it is beneficial for them to strengthen their academic performance and professional quality. Lee (2013) claims the feature of the online lesson is that students can master the autonomy of learning<sup>[4]</sup>. To be specific, each students' overall ability and course difficulty are different, and a majority of distance education is done on the Internet in advance, which means students can entirely master the subject by themselves. What is more, e-learning helps students devote more time and energy to the study instead of wasting time on transportation. For example, students can have a lesson at their home.

Improving learning motivation plays an essential role in cloud learning. Lee (2013) emphasises that learning motivation is relevant to the study environment, and it is beneficial to increase students' learning motivation by having a relaxed and comfortable environment<sup>[4]</sup>. Flexible time and location for college students to provide learning supply and emotional support, which is beneficial to form a good learning concept. Also, online discussion as a part of cloud course powerfully extends to improve students' emotions and perceived efficacy (Rienties, Brouwer and Baker,2013 and Lee, 2013)<sup>[4,8]</sup>. Study discussion as a cen-

tral part of learning can find and correct some problems during the process of study. Compared with traditional analysis, online discussion extends the student's questions beyond the classroom and don not limited to limited classroom time, which means students can ask questions at any time when they find problems in their studies and get detailed answers in a short time. At the same time, they can check the issues mentioned by others and make up for the shortcomings in the cloud learning. As a result, the environment of learning and the atmosphere of discussion in the cloud are better than studying in the classroom.

## 3. The Limitations of Learning in the Cloud

Many students make progress of their academic performance in cloud learning, but this pattern of learning still exists some barriers. The professor Ni (2013) main researched the difference between face to face lessons and online lessons. According to this research, Ni found that the rate of dropout reaches 80% in an online class, and the completion of the traditional class is from 10% to 20% higher than the online course. This result indicates that students learning in the cloud always need stronger self-discipline. The reason for this phenomenon can be contributed to the pattern of cloud learning because online lessons are easy to get rid of reality. The main reason for many students in college who are willing to choose an online course instead of the traditional class is to achieve more freedom for themselves. Ni (2013) and Park, Nam and Cha (2012) also point out that both grade and self-evaluation of achieving learning objectives are the embodiment of measuring the learning effect. So, learning in the cloud does not affect students who have strong self-discipline<sup>[6-7]</sup>.

In the process of learning, it is often easy for learners to subconsciously pay attention to only their psychological order while ignoring the logical order of the course itself (Park, Nam and Cha,2012)<sup>[7]</sup>. The majority of online lessons are recorded in advance, which makes students free choose every part they want to learn. Hence, some students give up some pieces of knowledge that they do not understand and uninterested in. Students would like to turn to a more accessible and attracted learning part to study. As a result, the correct order of learning materials is crushed, and this behaviour has a negative effect on the progress of students' academic performance and degree of mastery of knowledge.

Except for the high rate of dropout and incorrect order of study, some educational lessons are not suitable for cloud learning such as medicinal training. In 2018, Yuan as an academic medical expert claimed that clinical thinking ability and competence of meeting an emergency are

the most critical content during the study of medicine, following the theoretical knowledge point learning, watching operation video and reading frontier literature<sup>[10]</sup>. The following content can be finished by learning in the cloud, but the experience of clinical ability needs learners to take part in various operations and observation many times. He also suggested that the particularity of medical education requires teachers to continually update their knowledge and encourage students to enter the hospital as soon as possible to begin clinical learning. Hence, medical education cannot depend on learning in the cloud, and it needs a more practical classroom to teach medical knowledge for students.

## 5. The Outcome of Learning in the Cloud

Not every student reaches the same learning effect via online courses. Learning in the cloud has become increasingly popular in the college education, and it is estimated that 5 to 7 million students participate in at least one online course each year (Allen and Seaman, 2015)<sup>[1]</sup>. Jaggars and Xu (2016) further demonstrated that the quality of online interpersonal interaction relates positively to student grades<sup>[3]</sup>. They also found that the negative results of the online lesson are standard to be caused by students who are coming from a disadvantaged background or low study level students. If students who are addicted to enjoying entrainment activities instead of cloud lessons, the academic performance of cloud learning is not satisfied frequently. Those students do not focus on study knowledge and the high-quality study materials during cloud learning, and the grade of their study is unsatisfied. In some ways, the negative influence of the academic performance of cloud learning has not a relationship with study content and class style, and it is closed to the study attitudes of the learners.

Jaggars and Xu pointed out that the outcome of students in the class can be predicted in the field of interpersonal communication. There is another popular online education theory discussed that high-quality learning has a close association with the interaction of students and teacher (Allen and Seaman, 2015; Jaggars and Xu, 2016)<sup>[1,3]</sup>. Students meaningfully interacted with the instructor will enhance the development of the knowledge and reinforce learning content. What is more, this online interaction helps the learners to create productive relationships. For instance, the feedback from teachers is concrete, executable, timely, and it indicates students can improve their wrong parts faster. So, it is the best way to promote knowledge and skill application for students who like to communicate with teachers and classmates. In this way can realize the ideal learning goal.

Expect the internal factors of students; the type of lesson is another cause to influence the effect of learning in the cloud. The development of language learning in the field of technology and internet is dramatical to access the wealth language materials (Dudeny and Hockly, 2012)<sup>[2]</sup>. As a result, students achieve high-quality language education, which fitting in particularly studying minority language or other rare words because of the various materials online. Moreover, an online teacher from different countries and areas, students have the opportunity to choose the teacher. This studying mode can help students explore and practice the diversity of languages with local teachers, which is beneficial for society to preserve the dying language. For example, students learning American English can use the advantage of online education to select American teacher to study English and understand the history of American English at the same time.

## 6. Conclusion

Learning in the cloud or classroom study for students at university has been the subject of widespread debate and controversy. This paper has attempted to explain that learning in the cloud is more effective in terms of its function and advantages of students' study. It appears that various aspects were affected and improved by learning in the cloud, such as academic performance and learning motivation.

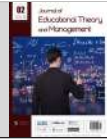
While online learning has some drawbacks on special lessons such as medical education, most lessons are suitable for this pattern of teaching and achieve great feedback from students. Hence, setting up an online course for students is essential, especially in college. At the same time, the designer of online lessons should spend more time and energy on expanding the range of online learning such as medical training and improve its structure, leading to making the better study environment for students.

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# Thoughts on the Reform of Ideological and Political Teaching of “Tuina Manipulation”

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## ARTICLE INFO

### Article history

Received: 30 September 2020

Revised: 6 October 2020

Accepted: 9 October 2020

Published Online: 16 October 2020

### Keywords:

Tuina technique

Ideological and political teaching reform

“Integrated” teaching

## ABSTRACT

Based on the current problems in the teaching of “Tuina Manipulation” course in our school, and the requirements of ideological and political teaching reform in the background of the new era, on the basis of consulting related literature and experience of actual teaching conditions, exploring the integration of ideological and political education elements into massage An effective way of teaching courses, put forward the ideas of Tuina ideological and political teaching reform. Ultimately, it will achieve the goal of “integrated” teaching of basic tuina courses, professional skills practice, moral quality improvement, comprehensive quality training, and training a group of high-quality and high-level Chinese medicine talents that meet the needs of social development.

## 1. Introduction

Tuina is a shining pearl in the long history of traditional Chinese medicine. Its appearance and application can be traced back to the “Internal Classics”. “Suwen·Blood Qi Xingzhi” mentioned that “the shape and number are frightened, the meridians are blocked, and the disease is born of inhumanity, the treatment is with massage mash.” It can be seen that Tuina was used in clinical practice under the name of “massage” at that time<sup>[1]</sup>. And in the Qin and Han Dynasties, Wei

Jin Southern and Northern Dynasties, Sui and Tang Dynasties, Song Jin and Yuan Dynasties, they experienced germination, development, prosperity, further improvement and stagnation in the late Qing Dynasty<sup>[2]</sup>. The development of TCM Tuina is the unity of advancement and tortuousness. Generally speaking, it tends to be perfect under the spiral development. Although Tuina therapy has a long history and has been verified and developed in countless practices, it has not been eliminated by the torrent of history. However, in the context of the current era, in the context of the deeper medical reform, the develop-

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Research direction: research and clinical application of the mechanism of acupuncture and massage.

Fund Project: Anhui University of Traditional Chinese Medicine Course Ideological and Political Teaching Reform Pilot Project (kcsz2019043).

ment of Tuina has been severely affected by the continuous impact of modern medicine. The test<sup>[3]</sup>. As a clinical basis, the teaching of Tuina is also an important link that cannot be ignored. The reform and innovation of the ideological and political theory courses are proposed under the requirements of grasping the characteristics of the times. Curriculum ideological and political is an important measure for the reform of ideological and political teaching. The integration of ideological and political elements into the teaching of professional courses can achieve the unity of professionalism and ideological and political, and the coordination of moral education and intellectual education has important theoretical and practical significance<sup>[4]</sup>. Corresponding research and exploration have been carried out on the ideological and political teaching reform of many professional courses such as computer network, engineering cost, financial management, and nursing, and certain practical results have been obtained<sup>[5-8]</sup>. However, there are few reports on the ideological and political reform thinking and related measures of Tuina major courses. Therefore, this paper takes the teaching of Tuina Manipulation Course in our school as an example, and proposes ideas for the reform of Tuina ideological and political teaching on the basis of consulting related literature and experience of actual teaching conditions.

## **2. The Current Teaching Situation of “Tuina Manipulation”**

### **2.1 The Textbook Selection**

The textbook selection is edited by Wang Zhihong, “Tuina Manipulation”, People’s Medical Publishing House, 2016, third edition.

### **2.2 Classroom Situation**

Mainly students majoring in Acupuncture and Tuina at the School of Acupuncture and Bone Trauma. Including the acupuncture college promotion class, the acupuncture undergraduate class, and the orthopedics class, each class has a total of 56 hours, including 48 hours for theory, 8 hours for experimental training, 2 hours for apprenticeship, and 8 hours for independent study. In actual teaching, according to the school’s teaching plan, teaching hours can be appropriately increased or decreased.

### **2.3 Classroom Teaching Format**

Theoretical class hours are mainly based on the teaching syllabus by the course teacher, using various methods such as courseware, videos, slides, charts, etc., combined

teaching with oral teaching, blackboard writing, interactive discussion, etc.; the arrangement of experimental training and probation in designated classrooms or clinical departments of school affiliated hospitals, teachers with clinical experience and teaching experience teach professional massage skills; during self-study classes, students are arranged to study independently in self-study rooms or clinical departments according to their own needs and wishes.

### **2.4 Teaching Content**

The introduction includes the formation and development of Tuina techniques, the characteristics of Tuina techniques, classification and main content of Tuina techniques, the theoretical basis of Tuina techniques, and the learning methods of Tuina techniques.

### **2.5 Teaching Goals**

Master the basic theories and basic knowledge of massage techniques in accordance with the requirements of the syllabus, and learn the operating skills of various massage techniques. Students can use their own knowledge of Chinese medicine to deal with various common clinical diseases based on the principle of syndrome differentiation.

### **2.6 Assessment Situation**

The examination method is divided into two parts: theoretical knowledge and practical training. The theoretical score accounts for 70%, and the practical operation ability accounts for 30%.

## **3. Problems in Current Teaching**

### **3.1 The Lack of Integration of Ideological and Political Education Elements**

The study of basic theories in massage teaching occupies a large proportion, but the classroom integration of ideological and political education is very weak. Teachers, as the leader, occupy a dominant position in teaching, but in reality, many teachers themselves are aware of ideological and political teaching concepts. Relatively weak. The school requires teachers to master the syllabus and teaching materials proficiently, understand the content of related courses, and fail to make detailed requirements in terms of ideological and political teaching.

### **3.2 The Teaching Method Is Relatively Simple**

In the actual teaching process of theoretical classes, the use of multimedia is often relatively simple. Teachers mainly use PPT made by teaching plans with interspersed

teaching videos for classroom teaching. The interactive discussion link with students is relatively weak and has not received the attention it deserves. It is still the traditional teaching mode of “Teacher as the main body”.

### **3.3 Theory and Practice Are Derailed**

The content of Tuina teaching includes the basic theories of traditional Chinese medicine and related basic theories of western medicine. It mainly offers courses such as Tuina, Tuina Manipulation, Tuina Therapeutics, and Tuina Gong<sup>[9]</sup>. Traditional teaching focuses on the theoretical study in the classroom, and lacks the emphasis on the teaching arrangement of the practical courses such as Tuina Manipulation and Tuina Gong. Even if the corresponding experimental training operations are arranged, it is often due to the lack of standardized teaching venues, effective teaching methods, and unified teaching procedures that produce twice the result with half the effort. At the same time, the initiative and enthusiasm of students in learning cannot be mobilized, and their feedback responses to teaching are not ideal.

## **4. Several Ideas for Reform**

### **4.1 Pay Attention to the Ideological and Political Education Through Tuina Teaching**

This course is based on the actual situation of students and gives full play to the characteristics of the professional courses. At the same time, it refines patriotism, legal awareness, social responsibility, cultural confidence, humanistic spirit and other elements, and transforms it into a concrete and vivid carrier of core values education. Special lectures are adopted, and relevant massage techniques are introduced with ideological and political stories and cases. Incorporate the core socialist values and the content of Chinese excellent traditional culture education into the teaching requirements. According to the stepped growth characteristics of students’ professional learning and the complexity of the social problems encountered by the students, the progressive teaching path of moral education is systematically designed and solidified in massage techniques. In the teaching syllabus, promote the full coverage of ideological and political education in the training of Tuina talents.

### **4.2 Pay Attention to the Construction of the Training Model of TCM Clinical Thinking Ability of Medical Students**

Syndrome differentiation and treatment is the core of Chinese medicine and the basis of TCM clinical practice.

To master the techniques and methods of differentiation and treatment, the clinical thinking of TCM must be established. Over the years, we have actively explored the methods of training medical students’ TCM clinical thinking in the teaching process, and constructed a training model for medical students’ TCM clinical thinking ability from theoretical teaching, practical teaching, and ideological education. In terms of course assessment methods, the proportion of practical ability still needs to be increased, and the content of the assessment needs to be organically linked with the students’ future vocational skills requirements, and at the same time, the students’ application ability and self-comprehensive ability should be continuously strengthened.

### **4.3 Pay Attention to the Cultivation of Clinical Practice Ability of Medical Students**

Practical teaching needs to run through the entire teaching process of the team, insist on cultivating the students’ clinical practice ability, and use the provincial demonstration experimental training center as a platform to carry out medical student massage skills training and assessment, so that medical students can fully adapt to the needs of medical and health institutions, To meet the needs of patients, meet the needs of society, and meet the needs of continuing medical education.

### **4.4 Pay Attention to the Use of Multiple Teaching Methods**

- (1) The traditional oral teaching method is combined with the interactive discussion teaching method.
- (2) The organic combination of multimedia teaching and writing on the blackboard, with excellent illustrations and texts, outlines and guides.
- (3) Combination of theoretical teaching and practical skills training.
- (4) Open practice teaching encourages students to go to clinic early and apply what they have learned.

### **4.5 Pay Attention to the Standard Optimization of Teaching Management**

#### **4.5.1 Teaching Link Management**

(1) Teaching plan management: Teaching plan is the main basis for achieving training goals and organizing teaching. The teaching plan implements the comprehensive development of morality, intelligence, physical education, and beauty, combining theory with practice, focusing on the coordinated development of knowledge and ability, teaching students in accordance with their aptitude

and the principles of overall optimization. And seriously implement and check the implementation of the teaching plan.

(2) Management of the teaching process: The teacher is required to not only write the theoretical content of the relevant courses in the teaching plan, but also intersperse the content of ideological and political teaching, pay attention to the coordination of intellectual and moral education, and the harmony and unity of medical skills and medical ethics. In classroom teaching, a reasonable proportion of heuristic teaching or case teaching is adopted. In teaching assessment, both theory and skill assessment are emphasized, and corresponding ideological and political teaching content is added to the test paper.

#### 4.5.2 Teaching Quality Management

(1) Control the quality of each teaching link: According to the requirements of the teaching plan and the objective laws of teaching, strictly control the quality of each teaching link in the teaching process, and make overall arrangements for classroom lectures, skill training, examinations and other teaching Links in order to achieve the goal of comprehensively improving teaching quality.

(2) Strengthen teaching inspections: at the beginning of the semester, check the teaching documents, teaching plans, teaching plans, etc. to ensure the quality of teaching; at the end of the semester, mainly check the teaching plans, examination papers, etc., to ensure the rationality of teaching and student performance evaluation. Unscheduled inspections are mainly organized by the teaching management personnel for inspection listening classes. The teaching supervisors go deep into the classroom to listen to the lectures to understand the situation related to teaching, learning and teaching management in order to discover and solve problems in time.

### 5. Conclusion

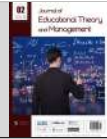
In recent years, on the basis of a thorough understanding of the essence of the spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping's speech, colleges and universities have put forward the teaching reform ideas of "curriculum ideological and political", which has been universally recognized. As an innovative concept of ideological and political work in colleges and universities, curriculum ideological and political work answers the fundamental question of "how to achieve morality and fostering people" in the new era, highlighting the ideological and political education functions of various courses, and helping to realize the whole staff and the whole process, All-round education, so as to better implement the fundamental tasks of higher

education in the new era<sup>[10]</sup>. Acupuncture and Tuina is an important branch of traditional Chinese medicine and a major advantage. Its theoretical system is relatively independent and complete, its treatment methods are distinctive, and its clinical application is extremely wide. Formed a complete education system<sup>[11]</sup>. With the transformation of people's health concepts, Tuina has huge market potential, broad development prospects, and great social needs in the treatment of sub-health state therapy and preventive health care<sup>[12]</sup>. Tuina teaching has an important position in the school of Chinese Medicine Hospital. Tuina is the main method for treating diseases in Tuina medicine. The research of the method is the most basic aspect of Tuina research<sup>[13]</sup>. However, there are many problems in the actual Tuina teaching process, such as the lack of integration of ideological and political education elements, the relatively single teaching method, and the derailment of theory and practice. Therefore, this paper takes the teaching of "Tuina Manipulation" in our school as the starting point, discusses the ideas of carrying out Tuina ideological and political teaching, and strives to promote the "integrated" teaching of Tuina basic courses, professional skills practice, moral quality improvement, and comprehensive quality training. The theoretical teaching system is integrated with the ideological and political teaching mode, and the professional course learning and practical skills operation are integrated, so that students are familiar with and understand the theoretical textbook knowledge, while their political and ideological awareness is effectively improved, and the professional skills operation is fully mastered and used, and finally Learning is accomplished and learning is useful, contributing to the teaching reform of "curriculum ideology and politics" and training a group of high-quality and high-level medical talents for the country and society.

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# Ignite the Spark of Wisdom——Thinking on the Cultivation of Elementary Students' Mathematical Intuition Thinking Ability

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## ARTICLE INFO

### Article history

Received: 30 September 2020

Revised: 6 October 2020

Accepted: 9 October 2020

Published Online: 16 October 2020

### Keywords:

Cultivation

Intuitive thinking

Primary mathematics

## ABSTRACT

In the learning process of primary mathematics, intuitive thinking remains an important section for students to analyze and solve mathematical problems, which has played an irreplaceable role in enlightening and developing the underlying intellectual and non-intellectual factors of students. By analyzing and comparing the relevant theories and research results regarding mathematical intuition thinking, as well as taking into account the learning characteristics of elementary students, the author has summarized four kinds of strategies suitable for training the mathematical intuition thinking ability of elementary students.

## 1. Introduction

There is a calculation problem in *Sun Zi Suan Jing* (*Master Sun's Arithmetical Manual*), "There are some items, while I don't know the concrete number. If I count them three by three, two will be left; if I count them five by five, three left; and if I count them seven by seven, two left, so what is the quantity of these items?" The famous mathematician Hua Luogeng quickly came up with the answer when he saw the problem for the first time. He thought it this way: if I count them three by three, two left, and if I count them seven by seven, also two left, so the number could be  $3 \times 7 + 2 = 23$ , then divide 5 into 23, and the answer shall be 3. Obviously, it is not a general way of thinking, but the intuitive thinking used for solving problems.

Bruner put it that, "Intuition is equal to clever specula-

tion, rich hypothesis and experimental conclusions made in a bold and quick manner."<sup>[1]</sup> Mathematics intuition is a sort of rapid and direct insight or comprehension of a mathematical object by human brains, whose basic form is related to the inspiration and insight of intuition. In the teaching process of primary mathematics, the training of intuitive thinking ability is of great significance to the development of students' thinking flexibility, agility and creativity.

## 2. Encourage Conjecture to Develop the Intuitive Thinking Ability

"To be an excellent mathematician, you must try to be a good guesser in the first place," declared the famous mathematician George Polya<sup>[2]</sup>. In the teaching process, teachers should consciously guide students to make rea-

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sonable conjecture, which can be helpful to develop students' intuitive thinking ability.

For example, in the practice lesson of addition and subtraction of fractions, I asked students to make a group of oral arithmetic exercises:  $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{8}$ . After checking the answers, one of the students raised his hand and said: "I've found a rule that if you add a fraction by a fraction, the denominator of the sum is the product of the denominator of these two fractions, and the numerator is the sum of these two denominators; In subtraction, the denominator of difference is the product of these two denominators, and the numerator is the difference between them." Clearly, this conjecture was wrong, while I still praised him, then I asked everyone to do a couple of arithmetic problems by using the law of conjecture:  $\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8}$ , soon I found that the conclusion made just now was wrong. Therefore, I asked in time: "Boys and girls, please think it carefully, why is it wrong?" After discussion, it was finally concluded that, "The previous rule should be based on a premise that the denominator of these two fractions shall be a co-prime number." Teachers should affirm students' conjecture in time to make them feel psychologically safe and free, so that they will be bold enough to think, express and guess, and to guess the conclusion of problems and the way of solving them through using reasonable methods of conjecture, as well as being able to guess the possibility from special to general scope and the organic connection between knowledge, thus truly "touching" their own research objects.

### 3. Combination of Numbers and Shapes to Cultivate Intuitive Thinking Habit

Mathematical image intuition remains one of the sources of intuitive thinking in mathematics. In mathematics teaching, we should guide students to make shapes and numbers well-combined through deep observation and association. The intuition induced by virtue of graphic features is of great benefit to cultivate the agility and accuracy of intuitive thinking<sup>[3]</sup>.

For instance, to calculate  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{64} + \frac{1}{128}$ , it can be drawn from the structural feature of the formula that the latter number is always the half of the former one. Figure 1 can be constructed to solve this problem, through which it can be seen that the original formula is equal to  $1 - \frac{1}{128} = \frac{127}{128}$ .

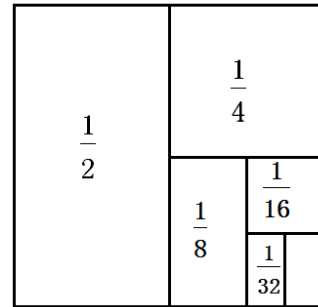


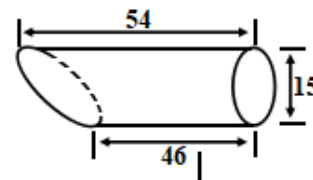
Figure 1

The combination of numbers and shapes is helpful to further understand mathematical problems and enrich students' imagination. Teachers should consciously provide the artistic conception and opportunity of intuitive thinking, dig into a fine example of the combination of numbers and shapes, and make a sound prompt and transformation of the relationship between "number" and "shape", so as to guide students to study problems intuitively by using graphics, and to induce students' intuition by virtue of graphic features. All this will help develop the agility and accuracy of intuitive thinking of students.

### 4. Pursue Aesthetic Feelings and Seek for the Source of Intuitive Thinking

Jacques Solomon Hadamard, a French mathematician, believed that the nature of mathematical intuition is a kind of "sense of beauty" or "aesthetic feeling". Aesthetic feeling of mathematics is a rich source produced by intuition. In mathematics teaching, students should be guided to experience and appreciate the inner beauty of mathematics and cultivate aesthetic consciousness, which also plays an essential part in enhancing their intuition ability<sup>[4]</sup>.

For example, how many cubic centimeters are needed to make the following work piece (Figure 2)?



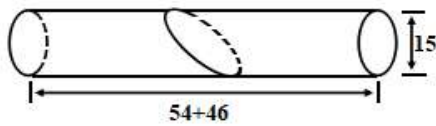
(unit of measurement:CM)

Figure 2

Students are usually dealing with problems of calculating the volume of a regular cylinder, and it seems that they now have no way to start with this problem. While if we tend to think from the perspective of invigorating beauty and turn the irregular into the regular one (Figure 3), we can make two identical work pieces into a regular



cylinder, and then calculate its volume and divide it by 2.



**Figure 3**

There are abundant aesthetic factors in mathematics itself featuring simplicity, symmetry, similarity, harmony and singularity, which have remained the source of arousing students' interest in learning mathematics, as well as the impetus leading to mathematics intuition. Hence, in teaching practice, teachers can try to inspire students with the beauty of mathematics and guide them to imagine and think by using the principle of beauty, as well as encouraging them to pursue the mathematics beauty, so as to help students realize the transformation from emotional pleasure to rational understanding.

### 5. Lay a Solid Foundation and Create Conditions for Intuitive Thinking

Knowledge and experience remains a precondition for intuitive thinking. Although the acquisition of intuition is accidental, it is definitely not a fantasy, but based on the solid knowledge and experience.

For instance, when calculating  $3.625 \times 9.24 \times 0.75 \div (9\frac{6}{25} \times 3\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{1}{4})$ , it will be complicated if you do that step-by-step. While if you can see the relationship of the three sets of factors between the dividend and the divisor, namely, 3.625 equals  $3\frac{5}{8}$ , 9.24 equals  $9\frac{6}{25}$ , and 0.75 is three times as much as a quarter, then you can see at a glance that the answer is 3. Here, the proficient skills of fraction and decimal inter-conversion and the skillful use of operation laws and properties pose a prerequisite for the formation of intuition.

As Bruner said: "Intuitive thinking is always based on being familiar with the area of knowledge and its structure involved, which makes it possible for thinkers to leap forward, surpass and take shortcuts." Therefore, to train students' intuitive thinking ability, the first and the most important thing is to enable them to grasp knowledge they've learned and enrich their daily life and the learning experience of mathematics. Only in this way can we build a bond with the knowledge we've learned and understand their internal connections and differences, and only by doing this can we see through the nature of things from various of intricate mathematical problems and comprehend by analogy.

We emphasize the essential role of intuitive thinking in cultivating creative ability, but we do not negate logical thinking, on the contrary, attention should be paid to the complementary relationship between logical thinking and intuitive thinking. Each of them has a function: intuition is the tool of invention, and logic is the tool of proof. For mathematics, intuition thinking and logical thinking have formed two wings of the development in mathematics, so both of them are equally important. In mathematics teaching, the training of students' intuitive thinking should be closely combined with logical thinking, as well as making sure that the two kinds of thinking supplement each other, so as to cultivate the innovative thinking of students.

"The truly valuable factor in thinking is intuition", declared by Einstein, whoever spoke highly of intuition. Only by relying on the solid and comprehensive knowledge background and teacher's sensitive eyes to find, capture and make persistent training can intuitive thinking--the bright light of wisdom--flash peculiar lights.

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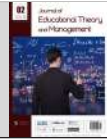
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# Analysis on Patriotism Education of College Students Born after 2000 Years

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## ARTICLE INFO

### Article history

Received: 13 April 2020

Revised: 20 April 2020

Accepted: 9 October 2020

Published Online: 16 October 2020

### Keywords:

Post-00s college students

Patriotism

Patriotic education

## ABSTRACT

In September 2018, the post-00s have entered the university as an official group. Due to its typical group characteristics and the emergence of new patriotism, which brings both opportunities and challenges to the patriotic education of post-00s college students, this paper puts forward the requirements of patriotism in the new era through the connotation of patriotism education in the new era. Through the study of the theory course of ideological and political education in colleges and universities, we can educate students to learn rational patriotism, strengthen the education of patriotism on the Internet, and cultivate the spirit of international patriotism.

## 1. Introduction

“Patriotism is the core of the Chinese national spirit. Patriotism is deeply rooted in the heart of the Chinese nation. It is the spiritual gene of the Chinese nation. It maintains the unity of all ethnic groups in China and inspires generations of Chinese people to make unremitting efforts for the prosperity and development of the motherland. Over the past five thousand years and more, the Chinese nation has withstood countless unimaginable risks and tests, and maintained its vigorous vitality and passed on from generation to generation. This is inseparable from the profound and enduring patriotic tradition of the Chinese nation.”<sup>[1]</sup> Patriotism is an indispensable inner spiritual driving force in the process of China’s modernization and the source of the power to realize the Chinese dream. Patriotism has strong politi-

cal leadership, popular appeal and organizational mobilization. But patriotism is not something you are born with. It is something you are taught, nurtured and practiced. It is of great significance to strengthen the patriotic education of post-00s college students and cultivate and enhance their patriotic enthusiasm.

## 2. The Connotation of Patriotism in the New Era and the Requirements of Patriotism Education for Post-00s College Students

### 2.1 Patriotism Is the Rational Sublimation of Patriotic Emotion in Psychology

Thought and behavior. It is based on people’s attachment to their motherland and deep emotion formed in long-term social practice, and reflects the organic unity of profound

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patriotic feeling, firm will to serve the country and noble action to serve the country. To strengthen patriotism education, we must first accurately grasp the basic connotation and basic requirements of patriotism. Patriotism is a category of history and class, in different countries and different historical periods have different nature and content, and the content of patriotism is developing with The Times. Chairman Mao once pointed out: "the specific content of patriotism depends on what kind of historical conditions."<sup>[2]</sup> In the new era, the situation of the country and the world are undergoing drastic changes, and some new contents have been injected into patriotism, and new requirements have been put forward for the education of patriotism.

## **2.2 The Content Is More Richer**

The new era of patriotism is the core of the Chinese national spirit, its bright era theme is "China dream" to realize the great Renaissance of China, its essence is to insist on his patriotism and love the party, the socialist unity, its mission is to safeguard the unity of the motherland and national unity, is based on national and facing the world, should not only respect and inheritance of the Chinese nation excellent culture, and is good at seek wisdom, absorbing nutrition from different civilizations and enhance the vitality of the Chinese civilization to life, for the development of world peace and human destiny community who contribute to the building. Patriotism in the new era is the inheritance of the Chinese patriotic tradition and the promotion of the patriotic spirit of saving the nation from extinction and surviving since modern times. It adheres to the position and principle of Marxism, and creatively discusses a new patriotic system that does not forget the original, absorbs the external and focuses on the future with the viewpoint and method of Marxism. It not only bases itself on its own country, but also looks to the world. It not only inherits the excellent ancient culture, but also has the courage to develop the great cause of today.

## **2.3 With the Rich Connotation of Patriotism, New Requirements Are Put Forward for the Patriotic Education of the Post-00s Generation**

Strengthen the sense of responsibility education for post-00s college students. Let them feel the responsibility on their shoulders, and consciously strive for the prosperity of the country, the rejuvenation of the nation and the happiness of the people.

It is necessary to cultivate the awareness of resolutely safeguarding national unity and ethnic unity, and clearly oppose any attempt to split the country or undermine na-

tional unity.

We should break with narrow national patriotism, inherit and disseminate the fine Chinese culture, seek wisdom and nutrients from different civilizations, enhance the vitality of the Chinese civilization, and strive to maintain world peace and build a community with a Shared future for mankind.

In short, the patriotism education for college students after 00, as on May 2, 2018, Xi Jinping, teachers and students from Beijing University symposium speech: patriotism, cannot stay on the slogan, to take root in the people, dedication, always think of countries, the thought of people everywhere, do "love of feeling emigre, pollution Yu Guozhe evil". Patriotism should not rest on slogans, but on putting one's ideals into close contact with the future of the motherland and one's life with the destiny of the nation, taking root in the people, devoting oneself to the country, and putting patriotism into practice in one's actions.

## **3. The Importance and Necessity of Patriotism Education for Post-00s College Students**

Era of patriotism education has an important value: patriotism is the core of the spirit of the Chinese nation, is an important ideological basis of the development of the Chinese nation, is also a powerful impetus to realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, and patriotic education to improve college students' ideological and moral levels after 00, realize personal value has important meaning in life. However, due to various reasons, the patriotic education of post-00s college students has brought challenges, so it is necessary to strengthen their patriotic education.

### **3.1 The Environmental Changes Faced by Post-00s College Students Need to Strengthen Patriotic Education.**

#### **3.1.1 Born and Growing Up in the 21st Century, the Post-00s Generation Is A New and Great Century**

This is the era when the wave of globalization started the global village, but it is also a complicated and rapidly changing era. "This is the best of times, but also the worst of times," xi said, using the dictum of Charles Dickens. "With the advent of the era of globalization, the patriotic education of nation-states (i.e., developing countries) has encountered unprecedented challenges, and the concepts of state sovereignty, region, politics and culture, and nation-states, which are the basis of the patriotic educa-

tion of nation-states, have been attacked and eliminated to different degrees<sup>[3]</sup>. With the deepening of economic, scientific and technological globalization and the construction of “One Belt And One Road”, China has gone global from introduction to strengthening exchanges and cooperation with other countries in the world. Xi Jinping in January 18, 2017, in the United Nations headquarters in Geneva “together to discuss human destiny community” high-level meeting, the human fate community win-win sharing scheme is proposed, it can make the traditional national boundaries is broken gradually, national or state sovereignty has lost the meaning of existence, the function of the multinational companies and international organizations will be strengthened, human gradually into the era of “global governance” or “world government”. At the same time, the arrival of the Internet era also makes the world a “global village”, the traditional sense of the territory is increasingly vague, the function of the state is weakened, and the concept of sovereignty is diluted. In this context, patriotism seems out of place, even against the world trend. 00 after college students due to the limited knowledge, experience and life experience, these errors can't correctly understand propaganda thought intention, perhaps even put these wrong ideas to accept as a truth, so if you don't correct guidance and improve their thinking, strengthen their patriotism education, the erroneous ideas will creep in, not only will weaken people's responsibility to bear, to reduce people's will to fight, but also eroded the ideal faith of people including people loyal to the country, the national identity.

### **3.1.2 Some Practical Problems in China**

Since the founding of new China, forty years of reform and opening up have witnessed earth-shaking changes in the domestic situation and contradictions in China. The report to the 19th national congress declared that “socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era,” and that “the principal contradiction in our society in the new era has been transformed into a contradiction between unbalanced and inadequate development and the people's growing needs for a better life.” Socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new stage of development and achieved a historic leap from standing up and becoming rich to becoming strong. However, there are still a lot of practical problems in our country that have not been well solved. For example, the gap between the rich and the poor is still large, environmental pollution is relatively serious, housing prices are rising rapidly, food and drug safety problems are worrying, it is difficult for college students to find jobs and so on. These problems have shaken college students' confidence in China's de-

velopment prospects.

## **3.2 The Group Characteristics of Post-00s College Students Themselves Bring Challenges to Patriotism Education**

In the fall of 2018, the post-00s generation entered college campuses as an official group. According to the big data of freshmen registration at various universities, nearly three-quarters of the undergraduate freshmen at various universities in 2018 were born after 2000. The post-00s have some group characteristics endowed by The Times, which bring challenges to their patriotic education.

### **3.2.1 Strong Individual Consciousness and Pursuit of Personalized Value of Post-00s College Students**

“00” after the vast majority of college students was born in “421” family environment, they grew up the love of parents and elders, many children who has never tasted what is bitter, rarely even did not take part in labor, so that children to self-centered, relatively selfish, lack of collective sense, more utilitarian and reality, today's society is open, free at the same time, thought and culture diversity, also therefore grew up 00 after college students of this age are more likely to pursue the value of personalization. For college students born after 2000, let them understand that there is a country to have a home, the country behind, will also be bullied, the country will be strong talents, to focus on training

### **3.2.2 Networked Entertainment, Study and Life Mislead Them by Some Negative Values in the Network**

Born and raised in the Internet era, college students born in the 2000s are far more likely to use, contact and understand online media than those born in the 1990s. Their daily life, entertainment and study are inseparable from the Internet, the network has a great impact on them. Especially in the relatively free speech today, there are also some comments that do not conform to the facts on the Internet, such as some malicious attacks on the party and the country or some leaders, some students will be misled. College students born in the 2000s are generally more interested in entertainment news, such as Tik Tok, and indifferent to national or current affairs, which is very worrying. Due to the lack of knowledge, life experience is still shallow, the lack of rational judgment of some information on the Internet, it is easy to be encouraged by some words of others or be used by others, so as to make some extreme behavior or irrational behavior.

### **3.2.3 College Students Born after 2000 Have a Life Ideal of Aiming High, But Lack the Spirit of Practical Work**

After 90 college students and the compared after 00, can say they are well informed, have big dreams and revenge, but in their lack of detailed planning, more the lack of one step a footprint, steadfast to strive, ready to present their determination and courage, visionary, lack of practice exercise, also lack of pragmatic spirit, on them have a strong sense of patriotism. They will feel proud for the prosperity of the motherland today, will be aggrieved injustice against in the world, but in their minds just like those great men do vigorous event is patriotic, are often reluctant to start from around things, patriotism is precisely from the nearby small practice training. Invention, creation, defend the motherland is patriotic, but as college students now steadfast study of science and culture is patriotic, to teach is also patriotic. Therefore, the patriotic education of post-00s college students is to teach them to start from learning, start from the small things around, to be a down-to-earth person, down-to-earth work, to learn the real skills, to bear the responsibility for the development of the country and the nation.

## **4. Path Analysis of Patriotism Education of Post-00s College Students**

### **4.1 Carry out Ideological and Political Education on College Students with Effective Carrier**

#### **4.1.1 Attach Importance to the Carrier of Ideological and Political Education Theory Courses and Specialized Courses in Colleges and Universities**

Through the course, students can strengthen their mastery of theory and improve their theoretical cognition, which mainly includes the following contents:

We will strengthen education on the conditions of the country, the world and the party. The education of national conditions is to let students learn about the actual situation of the country from facts and establish a correct view of national conditions. To understand the achievements and problems in China's current construction; to understand the world is to see that the world is constantly changing and unpredictable. Countries with relatively weak comprehensive strength in politics, economy, culture, science and technology will face a variety of external risks and internal challenges.

To understand the world situation, we should also have a correct understanding of the capitalist society and the capitalist system. Such a system has certain advantages

at present, but we should also clarify the nature of the capitalist system, recognize the contradictions that cannot be overcome by capitalism itself, and learn to make a correct judgment, so as to avoid blind worship of the west or capitalism. Through the understanding of the national conditions and the world situation is not only to enhance students' national pride, but also to have a sense of national crisis.

To strengthen the study of Chinese history and traditional culture among post-00s college students. Some post-00s college students know and yearn for the western culture, but they are very unfamiliar with the culture of their own country. The real reason for these phenomena is that our college students lack correct history education<sup>[4]</sup>. Every page of the 5,000-year history of Chinese civilization records the resounding power of patriotism, every page flashes the immortal glory of patriotism, and every page vividly illustrates the firm value pursuit of the Chinese people. Visit historical sites and feel the changes of the country's world. The students can happily sit in the classroom today is the history of countless patriotic people with sweat, tears, blood and life to defend. In the face of the crisis of national extinction, the sons and daughters of the Chinese nation united in their resolve to resist foreign aggression, fight for the nation, fight for the motherland, fight for dignity, and gather a mighty patriotic force.

We should carry forward and protect China's material and intangible cultural heritage. Attach importance to traditional Chinese festivals, such as the Dragon Boat Festival. Nowadays, there are many students who do not know and care about the traditional festivals in their own countries, but are keen on celebrating some foreign festivals, such as Christmas. To remember the country's important anniversaries, such as September 18, Nanjing massacre Memorial Day. Remember this day not to remember the hatred, but to inspire students to move on, to build a strong country. We should also cherish and protect the material and cultural heritage left by our ancestors, such as the terra-cotta warriors, the Great Wall, the Forbidden City and the Mogao grottoes in Dunhuang.

#### **4.1.2 Strengthen Patriotism Education by Using Counselors or Head Teachers to Carry Out Daily Ideological and Political Education**

To strengthen patriotism education, it is necessary to make use of various ways and opportunities throughout the study, life and daily ideological and political education. For example, military training is a good opportunity for new students to grasp the opportunity to strengthen the knowledge of national defense education; the annual selection and distribution of state grants and scholarships

reflect the care and concern of the party and the state for students. Students can also use a variety of social practice, innovation and entrepreneurship exercise down-to-earth, down-to-earth life, work; Class teachers and counselors can organize patriotic class meetings or speeches to promote students' patriotic feelings.

#### **4.1.3 Use the Network Carrier To Conduct New Patriotism Education**

The general trend of network patriotism is good, but there are still some problems affecting the healthy development of network patriotism, so it is necessary to strengthen the cultivation of network patriotism. Internet patriotism is a new form of patriotism, and it is also an important way for post-00s college students to show patriotism and educate patriotism. It integrates patriotism into students' daily online life. Students born after 2000 can give full play to their advantages, design micro-video, audio, cartoon, H5 and other micro-products by themselves or by forming a team, and synchronously spread the patriotic deeds of great men by relying on the new media matrix and Tik Tok, some famous new media portals. Not only enriched their knowledge, and in the network propaganda, feel patriotism.

However, at the same time, it is necessary to strengthen Internet supervision and determine the standards for auditing and supervision. The government should vigorously curb Internet rumors, never tolerate false propaganda and false reports, and severely punish those ACTS that maliciously subvert China, deliberately defile the national image, or create incidents out of nothing to harm the interests of the people. We will resolutely implement the general requirements for building a new era, take the party's political development as the central task and give top priority to it, make solid progress in the fight against corruption, constantly improve the quality of the Internet, and work hard to promote comprehensive and rigorous governance of the party, thus providing a fundamental guarantee for reform, opening up and modernization.

#### **4.2 Cultivate the International Patriotic Spirit of Post-00s College Students**

With the trend of world economic globalization and information integration, as well as the implementation of One

Belt And One Road, patriotism is endowed with more contents of The Times and global characteristics. Patriotism in the new era should overcome the tendency of narrow nationalism. College students born after 2000 should face the world and move towards the future with a more open and inclusive mind? While inheriting and carrying forward the fine traditional culture of the Chinese nation, we should actively spread and carry forward the fine culture of the Chinese nation, and at the same time, we should learn from and absorb the fine achievements of the civilizations of the world, including those created under the capitalist system. As a youth, college students should have their feet on the ground after 00, cherish good time, of the university of based on their own practice, based on their own, look around the world, to learn scientific and cultural knowledge, learning the advanced technology, to arm themselves with knowledge, train for the best talent, to have the opportunity to serve the motherland in the future, also have a chance out of their country, to participate in global governance: such as environmental pollution, stability and common prosperity of the world development, etc.

### **5. Conclusion**

Of course, patriotic education is the result of a concerted effort by the country, the society, the school, the family and the individual. It is not overnight, but gradually cultivated in life and practice.

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