

# Investigation on the Ideological Situation of Contemporary College Students' Patriotism

## A Case Study of Shandong Technology and Business University

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**Abstract**—Grasping the patriotism of "post-00s" college students in time, researching and exploring the methods of working methods is the proper thing of "strengthening moral education and cultivating people" in colleges and universities, and it is also important for colleges and universities to improve their ability to educate students. Through the sampling survey of college students of Shandong Technology and Business University, it is found that the patriotism of this group of college students is generally good. College counselors should seek the best entry point, combine traditional educational materials with modern educational materials, integrate classroom education with self-education, combine special education with infiltration education, and do a good job of patriotism education for college students in the era of media.

**Keywords**—"post-00s" college students; patriotism; national spirit; college counselors

### I. INTRODUCTION

Mastering and analyzing the patriotism of "post-00s" college students and carrying out targeted patriotism education is not only the proper meaning of "strengthening moral education and cultivating people" in colleges and universities, but also an important work to invigorate the national spirit. In May 2019, the investigation team conducted a survey on the status of patriotism among some college students of Shandong Technology and Business University. The survey applied the self-edited "Questionnaire on the Status of College Students' Patriotism in the Media Age" to investigate. A total of 400 questionnaires were distributed and 375 valid questionnaires were returned, with a recovery rate of 93.75%. At the same time, the investigators also interviewed 40 college students. The research and basis are based on real data and interviews.

### II. BASIC SITUATION

#### A. College Students Show a Strong Sense of National Identity and Pride

358 (95.47%) college students choose to love the motherland unconditionally; 360 (96.00%) college students choose Chinese nationality if they have the chance to choose

nationality again; 346 (92.27%) college students choose to be willing to be effective in the national crisis.

#### B. College Students Show a High Positive Tendency Towards Accepting Patriotism Education

For the question "Do you think it is necessary to accept patriotism education", 289 college students (77.07%) think it is very necessary. When selecting the question "What do you think is the best way to accept patriotism education?", the students put forward the positive suggestions such as "visiting the red base to listen to the lectures", "carrying out national flag raising ceremony regularly", and "carrying out the essay competition on patriotism".

#### C. Correctly Understanding and Treating the Relationship Between the Individual and the State

For the question "nationality is higher than personality, and sovereignty is higher than human rights", 310 college students (82.67%) are very much in favor, and 35 college students (9.33%) are more in favor. On the question of "how to treat and deal with the relationship between individuals and countries", 298 college students (79.47%) believed that personal interests should be subject to national interests, and 45 college students (12.00%) believed that personal interests could conditionally obey national interests.

#### D. Being Able to Recognize and Bear the Historical Mission and Responsibility in Mind

The 40 college students interviewed answered the question "What is the historical mission of contemporary college students". 16 college students answered that they were working hard for the "Chinese Dream" and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. 15 college students believed that they should make efforts to learn professional knowledge and contribute to the national construction. 2 college students believed that they must learn well, join the army and serve the national defense.

### III. EXISTING PROBLEMS

#### A. *Some Students Lack Awareness and Understanding of the National Spirit*

244 college students (65.07%) don't know that the core of the national spirit is patriotism. 212 college students (56.53%) are vaguely aware of the question of patriotism being united with love of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese nation, the Chinese people and socialism. 11 college students (2.93%) disagree. Only 152 college students (40.53%) fully agree with the point of view. This shows that many college students lack understanding of patriotism and its connotation, and lack basic rational understanding of the core of national spirit and its historical development.

#### B. *A Small Number of College Students Have Insufficient Confidence in China's Development Prospects*

Citizens' confidence in the future of their country is one of the important indicators for measuring the patriotism of the citizens. The survey shows that 311 college students (82.93%) have great hopes for China's future. However, 38 college students (10.13%) felt insufficient confidence and even worried. Although the proportion is not very high, the impact is greater. It is a problem that should be paid attention to.

#### C. *The Gap Between Specific Patriotic Behavior and Its Patriotic Thought*

There are 259 college students (69.07%) who dare or do not want to make bold struggles with the thoughts and deeds that harm the interests of the country and the people. On the hypothesis of future job search, there are only 20 college students (5.33%) who are willing to work in hardship areas unconditionally. There are only 39 (10.40%) college students who are willing to work in hardship areas with some conditions (such as being western civil servants, teachers, state-owned enterprises, etc.).

### IV. CAUSE ANALYSIS

#### A. *Relative Lack of National Spiritual Education*

In the university, in addition to the individual professions, which are specifically related to the national spirit, in many majors, especially in science and engineering, the students' understanding of their national culture and spirit is limited to the textbook knowledge and teachers' explanation in meditation class, or to accept "explanations" from various film and television media. Therefore, it is difficult to speak of a particular understanding of Chinese national spirit.

#### B. *Influenced by the Orientation of Social Utilitarianism*

When the values of many people tend to maximize their interests, and even when individuals go to the point of ignoring the law, the conflicts of interest that college students feel, see and hear are increasing, leading to wealth supremacy, greed, utilitarian, self-interest and money worship existing in a considerable range of college students since the media age.

#### C. *Overemphasizing Self-awareness*

The thoughts of college students often entangle in the network, contradiction and confusion unconsciously. On the one hand, the college students are willing to accept the values education of the society and the school. On the other hand, they are eager to stand on their own feet and make independent observation and analysis of the society, rather than being interfered by others. When emphasizing the respect and giving of the society to the individual, they tend to ignore the responsibility and contribution of the individual to the society, and place more emphasis on the ego between the self and the society.

### V. COUNTERMEASURES

#### A. *Seeking the Best Entry Point*

In the new era, in addition to continuing to combine patriotic education with China's excellent traditional culture, revolutionary culture, and advanced socialist culture from the perspective of vertical history, it is necessary to pay attention to the horizontal. That is, using this perspective as an entry point for education and educating them about patriotism around specific events, China has examined it in a changing international landscape.

#### B. *Actively Strengthening the Guidance*

Through daily activities, it is necessary to guide the value orientation of college students and actively advocate mainstream ideology. They can dialectically view the relationship between collectivism and personal gains and losses, material wealth and spiritual wealth, long-term development and short-term interests. It is necessary to adopt multi-style education such as teaching, self-study, discussion, salon, speech, debate, conference, visit, etc., to infiltrate the patriotism education into the daily life of college students.

#### C. *Strengthening the Practice Link*

The colleges and universities should make use of the favorable conditions for closely combining and mastering the ideological dynamics of college students, further strengthen the functional orientation of patriotism education, and attach importance to strengthening patriotism education while cultivating students' professional practice and social practice ability. The colleges and universities enable college students to enrich their emotional experience of loving the motherland and the people in their study and practical exploration, and transform them into patriotic behaviors that are conscious in various fields.

### VI. THE PROBLEMS NEEDED TO BE PAID ATTENTION TO

#### A. *Combining Traditional Educational Materials with Modern Educational Materials*

The survey shows that all college students can cite patriotic figures and spirits of representative significance, but they are relatively fragmented and have no historical or logical combing. Therefore, patriotism education for college students is inseparable from the support of modern materials

that reflect the requirements of the times and the atmosphere of the times. On the one hand, it is also inseparable from the promotion of excellent traditional culture, which requires the perfect integration of traditional materials and modern materials in educational practice.

#### *B. Combining Classroom Education with Online Education*

In the interview, the college students said that the understanding of patriotic figures and cases came from the Internet media in addition to the textbooks from childhood. Therefore, while requiring students to take political lessons, and accept national conditions and public sentiment education, it is also necessary to strengthen the use of new media such as the Internet. And college students can more flexibly acquire and master educational information.

#### *C. Combining Special Education with Infiltration Education*

Thematic education has the characteristics of fierce publicity, large amount of information, and strong pertinence. However, such educational activities must pay attention to its solidity and effectiveness, and cannot become a mere formality. Therefore, it is necessary to infiltrate patriotism education into specific activities, and to guide the college students to enhance the patriotic feelings and other educational work, and to infiltrate into the various fields of college students' study and life, and to penetrate into the daily life of college students. The college students can always be edified and infected by patriotic education.

### VII. CONCLUSION

In short, patriotism is an important spiritual pillar for the survival and development of a country and a nation. This survey shows that the patriotism of college students in the media age is generally good. In general, most of the college students in this group have correct and positive patriotism. They have strong patriotism in their hearts, and they have a strong sense of urgency and the mental preparation for serving the motherland. A small number of college students have insufficient confidence in China's development prospects. Some college students lack sufficient awareness of the national spirit, and there is a gap between the specific patriotic behaviors and the patriotism. Some college students' patriotism has a certain degree of confusion, and there are inconsistencies between the behaviors and the thoughts. However, the mainstream thinking of their group is positive. The dissatisfaction of some college students' patriotism education also shows their strong desire for this, which also puts forward requirements for targeted development of college students' patriotism education.

College counselors must seriously discover, investigate and analyze the patriotism of college students in the era of media, and take active measures and guidance. In the new Internet, especially in the era of mobile Internet, college counselors can explore and apply scientific and reasonable educational content and methods, combine with various specific tasks to work hard to solve the various problems existing in the patriotism of college students, and always pay

attention to mobilizing the factors and forces of tradition and modernity, in-class and extra-curricular, internalization and externalization, and fully stimulate the patriotism enthusiasm of college students. Based on this, college students from the media age will be able to use self-media technology more standardly, making self-media an effective tool for growth.

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