

International Big Data Comparison of COVID-19 Prevention and Treatment: Experimental Research on Innovation of Patriotic Education and Ideal Cultivation Path of Chinese College Students

Yang Feng^{1,a,*}, Xiya Wang²

¹*School of English Studies, Zhejiang International Studies University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China*

²*School of Foreign Languages, Guangdong University of Science and Technology, Dongguan, Guangdong, China*

^a*yang.feng@zisu.edu.cn*

**Corresponding author*

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Abstract: At ZW University in China, 356 students in 10 classes across 5 majors participated in a semester-long experiment in ideal cultivation and patriotic education. The experimental group of students compared big data of COVID-19 prevention in China and other countries through short videos about news and opinions, shared and discussed these videos with the topic "looking at the national system from COVID-19 prevention and control" in the method of "new media micro participation." Students in the control group continued to learn and live in the same way as before. The experimental group sensed the success of China's anti-epidemic efforts and the spread of the disease overseas, understood China was more valiant in the face of catastrophic events, and had a deeper appreciation of the merits of the Chinese way of life. More students integrated their professional aspirations with the nation's modernization in the post-test as compared to the pre-test, which considerably increased their self-confidence and sense of national pride. Significant improvements have been made in academic achievement, learning passion, and learning attitudes. However, due to retaining the initial learning status, students in the control group did not experience significant changes in their patriotism, values and beliefs, learning passion, or academic achievement when compared to the pre-test. This experiment offers knowledge and examples for the development of college student's ideal and the route of patriotic education.

1. Introduction

According to a recent questionnaire survey of 3,119 college students from 29 Chinese colleges, most of them have strong patriotic ideals and beliefs. However, some students idolize foreign nations, compare their consumption to others' without inquiry, spend excessive amounts of money obtained through online loans, engage in a mobile phone chat, watch movies and play video games every day, learn passively, and have nebulous or nonexistent ideals and beliefs., lack patriotism and

lofty ambition of "learning for the rise of China" [1]. In addition, several colleges and universities have had several school closures in various periods since 2020 as a result of the Chinese government's far stronger COVID-19 prevention and control strategy compared to other nations. The freedom of teachers and students to enter and exit the campus has been restricted, and this has had an impact on students' part-time work and internships. Some students experience negative resistance and may become psychologically unhappy and unable to learn because they lack a comprehensive understanding of the COVID-19 preventive and control program [2].

Ideals and beliefs are a source of spiritual strength for a nation and a country to continue moving forward as well as a person's desire for future progress. This is connected to both the "Chinese Dream" of the great revitalization of the Chinese nation and the healthy growth and all-around development of college students [3]. People without a strong feeling of patriotism are unable to unite their ideals with the advancement of the nation and the country in order to form the foundation of national development [4].

Therefore, patriotic education and the cultivation of correct ideals and beliefs are important components of the ideological and political work in colleges, which are directly related to "Who to train people for? Who to train? How to train people?" A person's life depends on the lessons he learns and the convictions he develops while in college [5]. By strengthening patriotism education, strengthening the education of ideals and beliefs, enhancing mental health education, strengthening professional ethics education, and other measures, ideological and political education in colleges and universities seeks to develop college students into creative talents who love the motherland and have good moral cultivation and professional skills [6].

Young people are expected to be responsible from the start of their life, according to General Secretary Xi Jinping [7]. China is strong when its youth are strong, and in order for youth to be strong, teachers must also be powerful. As a result, China's normal colleges and universities must enhance the socialist and patriotic education of normal students, integrate their own career planning with the great rebirth of the Chinese country, and acknowledge the sense of mission that teachers' careers possess. Whether they can succeed as a "Four Haves" teacher after graduation depends on how strong their sense of patriotism and ambition are throughout their university years [8].

College students today are all members of "Generation Z." They are the generation that embraced the Internet from an early age and now thrives in the mobile micro era. But most ideological and political education nowadays takes the shape of routine reporting, lectures in the classroom, etc. Students are uninterested in ideological and political education and lack a fundamental comprehension of its subject matter. In the traditional form of ideological and political education, it is challenging to get satisfactory outcomes [9-10]. Can we use the popular new media micro-participation approach to carry out ideological and political education? General Secretary Xi Jinping noted that "new media and new technology should be used to make the task come alive, promote the traditional advantages of ideological and political work with a high degree of information technology integration, and enhance the sense of modernity and attractiveness" [11] when discussing how to modify and improve the mode of political thinking work in colleges and universities.

Therefore, this study conducted a semester-long worldwide comparative education experiment on COVID-19 prevention and treatment in the mode of "new media micro participation" using WeChat, DingTalk, and other platforms, and examined the path innovation of patriotic education and ideal and belief training in colleges and universities in an effort to increase students' patriotic consciousness and ideal and belief, thereby improving their learning initiative and professional learning results, and achieving better career development.

2. Methodology

2.1. Participants

To conduct a semester-long COVID-19 international comparative patriotic education and ideal cultivation experiment, 356 freshmen and sophomore students from 10 classes in 2 classes of English, Spanish, primary school education, international trade, and e-commerce majors at ZW University in China were chosen as experimental subjects. One class from each major was chosen at random to form the experimental group, which consisted of 177 participants in five classes, and the control group, which consisted of 179 participants in the remaining five classes.

2.2. Experiment methods

(1) Experimental group: The researchers facilitated a self-media sharing discussion with the theme of "looking at the national system from the perspective of COVID-19 prevention and control" in the context of "new media micro participation" by guiding the experimental group's students to search relevant short videos through WeChat and DingTalk groups, such as news reports and comments on COVID-19 prevention and control in China and abroad, on the Internet.

(2) Control group: keep the original living and learning arrangements and did not engage in the aforementioned self-media sharing and discussion.

2.3. Big Data Materials for Experimental Group

Nearly 100 experimental sharing materials, including short videos, news stories, and exclusive interviews of local and international hot news on the anti-epidemic, were chosen by the researchers and students in the experimental group together. The materials include news articles from well-known media outlets in China and overseas, as well as quick films, vlogs, and other first-person content created and posted by netizens in China and abroad to platforms like Tiktok, Weibo, WeChat, and others. The following are the primary contents:

(1) Big data news videos about anti-epidemic in China

The 7th World Military Games took place in Wuhan, China, from October 18–27, 2019. Five members of the American delegation were hospitalized after contracting infectious ailments during the games, including fever, cough, and diarrhea. Malaria was the first diagnosis at the time. But the U.S. quickly dispatched a military plane to collect them. These people may be the "patient zero" who started the COVID-19 outbreak in Wuhan. Following the appearance of other patients with comparable illnesses in the hospital, the pandemic of COVID-19 that broke out in January 2020 spread throughout the entire city and province. To combat the outbreak, the city was locked down on January 23. To support Wuhan without fear of harm, 344 medical teams and 42,322 medical and nursing workers were chosen to transport anti-epidemic supplies. Wuhan produced a miracle of the global anti-epidemic with the help of the entire nation: from January 23 to February 2nd, it was finished in 10 days and covered an area of 33,900 square meters. Huoshen Mountain Hospital, which has 1,000 beds and excellent medical equipment; 16 shelter hospitals, which were erected in three weeks with more hospital beds than new patients, and efficient containment of the pandemic in one month; On April 8, the number of COVID-19 patients was cleared, and the lock down of Wuhan city was released. A total of 50,000 cases of COVID-19 were confirmed in 76 days, with a cure rate of 92.31%, laying the foundation for the victory of the national anti-epidemic. Subsequently, the whole country entered the normal prevention and control management of COVID-19.

The Communist Party of China and the government firmly adopted the strictest epidemic

prevention policy based on the lives and health of the populace, ordered the entire nation to fight the epidemic, stopped its spread at the lowest possible cost—temporary partial city closures—and effectively shielded the vast majority of Chinese citizens, especially the elderly, from COVID-19. With the entire situation as their top priority, the Chinese people energetically backed the fight against the disease, displaying their national character in the process. Global masks were hard to come by during the start of the outbreak. Sinopec constructed a melt-blown fabric production plant with a daily output of 6 million masks in 12 days, the largest melt-blown fabric production base in the world with a capacity of 10,000 tons in 70 days, worked overtime 24 hours for the ventilator production line, and China's masks, protective clothing, among other projects. BYD, a Chinese automaker, developed a production line with a daily output of 5 million masks in seven days. Respirators and other protective medical supplies were quickly in abundant supply domestically. China manufactured 80% of the masks and protective gear worn by people worldwide and generously helped many other nations. This is the spirit of China! China forward! However, instead of purchasing Chinese protective medical supplies, the United States, which is severely short on masks and ventilators, would prefer to allow medical staff to use one mask for a week, wear garbage bags as protective clothing, and let patients die without ventilators. It also prefers to keep imposing high tariffs and repressing Chinese products.

As of October 6, 2022, there were 252,137 confirmed cases of COVID-19 nationwide in the Chinese Mainland (excluding Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan), accounting for 1.8% of the population base. 5226 cases have died, with a mortality rate of 2.07% and a cure rate of 97.93%. More than 3.437 billion doses of COVID-19 vaccine have been given out [12]. Without a doubt, China has had the greatest global success in both the prevention and treatment of COVID-19. The world's highest immunization and cure rates are seen in countries with the lowest COVID-19 diagnosis and fatality rates. It can control the epidemic in one month and resume production in two months. China's GDP would climb by 2.3% annually in 2020 to reach 101.36 trillion yuan; in 2021, this would rise by 8.1% annually to 114.37 trillion yuan, setting a new record for economic growth and resilience to epidemics worldwide! The GDP of the US, UK, Germany, Japan, India, and other nations will all decline by 3.5% to 9.6% in 2020, with no catch-up in 2021.

(2) Foreign anti-epidemic big data news video

Beginning in 2020, western capitalist developed nations, particularly the United States, took a passive approach to epidemic prevention; people did not wear masks and spread the disease among themselves because they did not value China's anti-epidemic early warning and successful experience. Additionally, they misrepresented and demonized China's anti-pandemic strategy, which led to the full-scale outbreak of the epidemic abroad in March 2020 and its ongoing expansion. Around the world, including the presidents of several governments, more than 617 million people had received a COVID-19 diagnosis as of October 9, 2022. While the world's population is 7.898 billion, excluding China's 1.413 billion, and the total foreign population is 6.485 billion, more than 6.53 million people perished overall. The mortality rate is over 1.06% and the abroad COVID-19 diagnosis rate is 9.51%, which are 528 and 270 times greater than those in China, respectively. This information is inaccurate because many nations have not kept track of COVID-19 instances in a long time, and the actual number is substantially higher. 150 million individuals could receive a diagnosis and more than 3 million could pass away if China follows suit with this passive pandemic prevention strategy.

In the capitalist country known as the world's most developed country, hospitals completely collapse as a result of having too many COVID-19 patients. Masks, protective gear, and ventilators are in short supply, and many patients are either unable to enter hospitals or cannot afford medical care. The city is littered with the dead. The patients are carried to the desolate island once they pass away because even the crematorium is incapacitated. Is the scene that the international media has

repeatedly reported bliss or hell? On October 6, 2022, a new survey conducted by American pollster Gallup and a non-profit group that studies medical costs, West Health, revealed that nearly half of Americans (about 114 million) awarded the American healthcare system unsatisfactory or unqualified marks. Timothy, the leader of "The rise in medical costs, the widening disparities in medical care, the inability to deliver care, the deterioration of illness, or the borrowing of money to pay medical bills have all been issues for many years," Western District Health stated. It makes sense why so many Americans have a negative opinion of the healthcare system [13]."

In fact, all this is due to the "blessing" of the United States, because American media reported that as early as December 2019, 171 people in Florida had been infected with COVID-19, of which 103 had no record of traveling abroad; The National Institutes of Health of the United States investigated 24,000 blood samples collected from all over the United States in early 2020, and detected that at least 9 blood samples were positive for COVID-19 antibody, which proved that COVID-19 had "spread at a low speed" in the United States in December 2019 or earlier. The development of small molecule treatments for novel coronaviruses, the expansion of influenza virus planning and budget money, the so-called "e-cigarette pneumonia" of unknown causes, the Fort Detrick biological laboratory, the unanticipated "Event 201" global pandemic drill, and more... People are beginning to question whether COVID-19 was created in the United States. However, the United States is neither willing to do a sampling study in Fort Detrick nor is it willing to agree with who's traceability to its own nation or to divulge the specifics of early cases.

(3) Comparison of big data about COVID-19 medical expenses

Both the COVID-19 test and the immunization are free in China. Medical insurance, some of which are borne by individuals, covers the costs of isolation and treatment for confirmed patients; those without medical insurance are borne by the government. A few critical patients' treatment expenses exceed one million RMB (138,900 US dollars). Each COVID-19 case incurs average medical costs of 17,000 RMB (2400 US dollars). The people have personally experienced the excellence of the socialist system with Chinese features, which is utterly out of reach for other countries. The proportion of medical insurance payments is approximately 65%, and the remaining costs are covered by the state budget.

The cost of COVID-19 testing alone is thousands of dollars in western nations. Reagents were hard to come by at the start of the outbreak, which prevented many people from getting tested. Tens of thousands to millions of dollars were spent on the treatment. The impoverished could simply wait to pass away because the medical insurance payment was so minimal. The wealthy prioritize the detection and prevention of COVID-19. According to President Trump, this is how American life really is. The pandemic influenza strain is COVID-19. In 2020, it expanded throughout the US and killed more than 300,00 lives.

Katie Porter, a congresswoman from California, calculated an account once in public: a person conservatively estimated that he would need to pay 1,331 dollars for testing at his own expense, and 4,000 dollars per day if isolation was necessary; "In fact, 40% of Americans can't afford \$400 in emergency spending," she mentioned a 70-year old teacher in Colorado, Michael Flor, after being treated for COVID-19 and released from the hospital, had been given a bill for a total of more than \$1.12 million US. Although COVID-19 was cured, seeing the bill made him have a stroke. The COVID-19 virus has killed more than 1.08 million people in the United States, 75% of them were over 65 and 93% were over 50 years old, potentially saving hundreds of billions of dollars in pension costs. The euphoria of American politicians is difficult to contain. They abandon the anti-epidemic strategy and lie down, claiming that COVID-19 is a severe cold. This is an excellent chance to reduce population growth. They can only properly clean up the aged, which has achieved the purpose of lightening the load. When the pandemic is at its worst, the load should be shed, and the elderly should allow the young to take their beds.

The majority of those that pass away are elderly, and the remaining young people are all either commoners or poor people. These individuals share the trait of being a burden on the state and unable to contribute in any way to the economy. It makes sense to take advantage of the situation to "remove" them. The reality of "human rights" in the West is as follows. Nearly no wealthy people in the West perished during the COVID-19 epidemic.

2.4. Research instruments and methods

Before and after the experiment, the subjects' perceptions of COVID-19 prevention and control in China and other countries, as well as their sense of patriotism and ideals and beliefs, were evaluated by a self-made Questionnaire on the Comparison of Chinese and Foreign COVID-19 Pandemic Prevention and Control, Patriotic Consciousness, and Ideal Belief, which has 21 questions over 7 categories including basic information, knowledge and background analysis of COVID-19 prevention and control between China and other nations, knowledge of and acceptance of China's COVID-19 prevention and control policies, level of pride to be a Chinese, national quality assessment, individual ideal goals, learning attitude and academic performance are all covered in the questionnaire. The questionnaire referred to the relevant surveys of Ye Jing [14], Shen Chenchen [15], and Liu Rong [16]. After trial and modification, the overall Cronbach Alpha coefficient is greater than 0.8.

In the meantime, the interview questions for the COVID-19 prevention and control comparison between China and other countries, patriotism, and ideals and beliefs were prepared in accordance with the aforementioned seven dimensions, and 10% of the experimental subjects were chosen for both individual and group interviews in order to fully comprehend the aforementioned relevant survey questions.

The survey data before and after the experiment will be counted through SPSS 22.0, and the quantitative and qualitative comprehensive analysis will be carried out together with the interview survey to obtain the experimental results.

3. Experiment results and analysis

Students in the experimental group searched online for COVID-19 prevention and control from around the world during a semester-long experiment on patriotism education and ideals and beliefs training for college students. With the theme of "looking at national systems from COVID-19 prevention and control," they fully engaged in self-media sharing and discussion in the "new media micro participation" mode. They also understood and analyzed the actual situation of COVID-19 prevention and control in various countries, as well as the social systems and national cultures reflected therein. For instance, people in China supports the wearing of masks. A town or hamlet is temporarily locked down to stop the illness from spreading, and the local populace is exceedingly cooperative. All parties will assist one another fully and trade the slightest loss for the lives and wellbeing of all citizens if one party has challenges. Because of how typical these things are in China, the epidemic is swiftly under control. However, many foreign nations have seen violent confrontations, protests, and even riots in response to epidemic control measures like mask use and lockdown testing. Because of this, the epidemic frequently got out of control. As a result, the epidemic scenario frequently spiraled out of control. More than 6.5 million individuals perished, and more than 10% of the COVID-19 population received a diagnosis. The diagnosis rate and death rate for COVID-19 were, respectively, 528 and 270 times greater than those in China, and the tragedy continues.

According to the pre-test, there are approximately 50–70% students in both the experimental group and the control group who "support China's strict epidemic prevention policy, are willing to

actively participate in epidemic prevention and control, think that the Chinese government prioritizes the welfare of its citizens, believe that the Chinese system and Chinese culture have many advantages over the Western system and culture, and believe that Chinese people are very happy and proud." The control group did not engage in any meaningful self-media sharing or conversation during the experiment and did not significantly differ between the pre- and post-tests.

They also maintained their initial state of living and learning. The post-test on the above survey items of recognition of the number of people increased by 20–40%, a significant increase occurred, indicating that the experimental group of students recognize that unlimited freedom is in fact extreme selfishness, living together on the earth of human beings. Moreover, the experimental group through a large number of countries around the world new crown prevention and control short video and news feature reports of self-media sharing discussion. See Table 1 for detailed data.

Table 1: Understanding of Chinese and foreign systems and national culture from the comparison of COVID-19 prevention and treatment

Test Comparison Items		Experimental group	Control group	Significance
		N=177 people	N=179 people	P-value
Number of students who support China's dynamic zero-Covid policy control policy (people)	Pre-test	93, 52.54%	96, 53.63%	.124
	Post-test	167, 94.35%	97, 54.19%	.000
	Increase (%)	41.81	0.56	
	P-value	.000	.163	
Number of students who are willing to actively participate in the prevention and control of the epidemic (people)	Pre-test	94, 53.11%	95, 53.07%	.127
	Post-test	171, 96.61%	101, 56.42%	.000
	Increase (%)	43.50	3.35	
	P-value	.000	0.094	
Number of students who believe that the Chinese government puts people's lives in a priority (people)	Pre-test	126, 71.19%	131, 73.18%	.089
	Post-test	165, 93.22%	135, 75.42%	.000
	Increase (%)	22.03	2.24	
	P-value	.000	.083	
Number of students who believe that the Chinese system and Chinese culture has great superiority (people)	Pre-test	106, 59.89%	110, 61.45%	.102
	Post-test	157, 88.70%	112, 63.13%	.000
	Increase (%)	28.81	1.68	
	P-value	.000	.117	
Number of students who think Covid-19 epidemic prevention and control measures in Western countries have many flaws (people)	Pre-test	94, 53.11%	96, 53.63%	.142
	Post-test	147, 83.05%	98, 54.75%	.000
	Increase (%)	29.94	1.12	
	P-value	.000	.147	
Number of students who think they are happy and proud to be Chinese (people)	Pre-test	115, 64.97%	116, 64.25%	.152
	Post-test	162, 91.52%	119, 66.48%	.000
	Increase (%)	26.55	2.15	
	P-value	.000	.116	

The pre-experiment test found that the proportion of students in the experimental group and the control group who "study actively and avidly, have specific goals and career plans, and plan to take the postgraduate entrance examination" was not high, about 32–36%, and there was no significant difference between the two groups, which should be related to the fact that many of these students are the only child in the family. With the rapid development of China's economy, the family

economic level is very good, and many students lack the sense of urgency to study hard, enter the postgraduate entrance examination or obtain employment.

The experimental group, however, had a fresh perspective on the superiority of socialism with Chinese characteristics and the pride of being Chinese after one semester of self-media sharing and discussion on the issue of "looking at the national system from COVID-19 prevention and control." More students coupled their professional aspirations with the tremendous rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, which profoundly altered their learning attitudes and increased their enthusiasm for learning. As a result, the post-test portion of the aforementioned survey questions increased by 29 to 38%. In contrast, the post-test data for the control group, which continued to follow the original learning and living settings, showed no appreciable improvement from the pre-test results. See Table 2 for detailed data.

Table 2: Comparison of Learning Attitude, Ideal Belief and Career Planning

Test Comparison Items		Experimental group		Control group		Significance
		N=177 people		N=179 people		P-value
Number of active and avid learners (people)	Pre-test	64,	36.16%	65,	36.31%	.144
	Post-test	116,	65.54%	67,	37.43%	.000
	Increase (%)	29.38		1.12		
	P-value	.000		.137		
Number of students with specific goals and career plans (people)	Pre-test	61,	34.46%	63,	35.20%	.151
	Post-test	113,	63.28%	66,	36.87%	.000
	Increase (%)	28.82		1.67		
	P-value	.000		.146		
Number of students who planned to take entrance examinations for postgraduate (people)	Pre-test	57,	32.20%	57,	31.84%	.143
	Post-test	124,	70.06%	61,	34.08%	.000
	Increase (%)	37.86		2.24		
	P-value	.000		.093		

Table 3: Comparison of the average total scores of the examinations of the three specialized courses before and after the experiment

Test Comparison Items		Experimental group		Control group		Significance
		N=177 people		N=179 people		P-value
Average total score of 3 major courses (Points, converted to percentage)	Pre-test	67.36		67.89		.157
	Post-test	78.33		68.41		.000
	Increase (%)	16.29		0.77		
	P-value	.000		.141		

The final grades of the subjects in the three major courses from the prior semester were examined before the experiment. The average pre-test score was close to 68 points, and the total score for each course was 100 points. The two groups did not significantly differ from one another. The average score of the final examination for the three main courses in the control group did not significantly differ from the pre-test following the experiment, but the average score of the post-test in the experimental group was 16% higher than the pre-test. According to our analysis, the experimental group's students' course performance has improved as a result of realizing through the experiment that raising national standards is necessary for the country's development and that college students are the engine behind that development and can contribute more to the nation by working hard both now and in the future, and more students have clarified their career aspirations

and goals, and their learning enthusiasm has been greatly improved. See Table 3 for the data.

4. Conclusions

The statistical analysis performed before and after the test of this experiment revealed that students in the experimental group learned, analyzed, and discussed the measures taken by different nations in the world to the global major disaster of the COVID-19 epidemic by online searching a large number of authentic big data in forms of short videos and news reports about COVID-19 prevention and control, and they also experienced the success of the epidemic prevention in China and the worsening epidemic situation abroad. They perceive that China is more valiant in the face of tragedies and calamities and have a deeper awareness of the benefits of the Chinese system and Chinese culture. The students in the experimental group have significantly increased their self-confidence and sense of pride in being Chinese as compared to the pre-test. More students now align their professional aspirations with the nation's modernization. Their excitement for studying has increased, and both their academic performance and learning attitude have altered dramatically.

However, because they were able to keep their initial learning life state, the students in the control group did not experience any appreciable changes in their patriotism, values and beliefs, learning passion, or academic achievement when compared to the pre-test.

This experiment provides experience and reference for the path innovation of patriotic education and the ideal cultivation of college students.

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