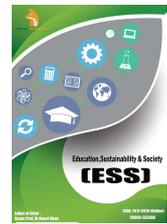


ZIBELINE INTERNATIONAL
PUBLISHING

ISSN: 2617-9415 (Online)

CODEN: ESSDAX



RESEARCH ARTICLE

A RESEARCH ON THE PRESENT SITUATION OF SPIRITUAL BELIEF OF POSTGRADUATE

Liu chuanlei^{a,b}, Jing huilan^a, Yuan meng^c^a School of Marxism, Dalian university of technology, Dalian, Liaoning, 116024.^b Heilongjiang bayi agricultural university, Daqing, Heilongjiang, 163319.^c Northeast Normal University, Changchun, Jilin, 130024.

*Corresponding Author Email: 312332575@qq.com

This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

ARTICLE DETAILS

Article History:

Received 15 November 2019

Accepted 26 December 2019

Available online 29 January 2020

ABSTRACT

The thesis discusses the spiritual belief of Chinese Postgraduate. By means of the questionnaires filled by 500 Postgraduate, we yielded the following: (1) social belief ranked the first, pragmatistic belief the second, and supernatural belief the last; (2) ethno-cism, life worship, family go after and political belief ranked the first; religion, deity worship and money worship ranked the last.

KEYWORDS

Postgraduate, spiritual belief, social belief, pragmatistic belief, supernatural belief.

1. THE PREFACE

Since the implementation of the post-graduate enrollment expansion policy in the 1990s, the number of postgraduates in China has been increasing at an annual rate of about 21%. In 2006, the number of postgraduates in China reached 397,900. If the growth rate continues at this rate, by 2010, the number of full-time and part-time postgraduates will reach 1.2 million for master's degree and 150,000 for doctor's degree (EDR, 2007). Graduate students have become a group that cannot be ignored in higher education. But so far, there is not much research on graduate students, and spiritual belief is still a blank. Graduate students are a group growing up with the deep reform of our society. An intellectual group with a higher level of education; An educational group with distinct educational characteristics. It is an important group to enhance China's comprehensive national strength and international competitiveness. Therefore, it is particularly important to understand the status of spiritual belief of graduate students, which is an important basis for the country to formulate ideological and political education for graduate students, and an important parameter to understand, improve and improve the status of spiritual belief of graduate students. It is an important parameter to improve the psychosomatic health of graduate students. To sum up, this study intends to analyze the trend of spiritual belief expression of graduate students.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

2.1 Research tools

From what has been discussed and teachers, psychology professional graduate students, and the reference xing-chuan song teacher preparation of spiritual beliefs questionnaire, remove repetitive project two,

expression and easy to project a misunderstanding, wrote three projects, given that the questionnaire has social orientation factor, we joined the two lie detection problem, a total of 42 items (Xingchuan, 2003). The three first-order factors of the questionnaire are social belief, practical belief and supernatural belief, and the nine second-order factors are religious belief, god worship, nationalism, nationalism, political belief, life worship, money worship, family worship and familism. Most disagree (2 points); Partial disagreement (3 points); Partial agreement (4 marks); Most agree (score 5); Totally agree (6 points).

According to the reliability and validity analysis of the questionnaire, the internal consistency coefficient of 9 factors in the spiritual belief questionnaire is between 0.5396 and 0.8012, and the internal consistency coefficient of 3 factors is between 0.6907-- 0.8016. The internal consistency coefficient of the total questionnaire is 0.7429, which is higher than the reliability of the original questionnaire. The overall fitting indexes of the confirmatory factor analysis model, including CFI, GFI, AGFI, NFI and TLI, were all above 0.85, and RMSEA was 0.051. Compared with the original spiritual belief questionnaire of college students, all the indexes were improved, indicating that the questionnaire had good conceptual validity on the whole.

2.2 The research objects

Students from grade one to grade three of graduate school of medicine, nanjing normal university, hohai university, nanjing university of science and technology and southeast university were selected as subjects. The revised questionnaire was adopted. A total of 500 questionnaires were issued and 427 questionnaires were recovered, with a recovery rate of 85.4%. There were 375 valid questionnaires. Composition of subjects: 179 males, 196 females; 208 students in grade 1, 81 in grade 2 and 86 in grade

Quick Response Code



Access this article online

Website:
www.educationsustainability.com

DOI:
10.26480/ess.01.2020.05.07

3; 122 students in liberal arts, 183 in science and engineering, 60 in medicine and 10 in art; There are 120 people in the city and 211 people in the countryside.

2.3 Research procedures

The questionnaires were distributed from dormitory to dormitory by myself or graduate students majoring in psychology, and the instructions were given to the subjects for necessary explanation. The test took about 10 minutes, and the questionnaires were collected at the end of the test, and the data was collected in August 2008. All data is processed using SPSS13.0. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the status quo of postgraduate spiritual belief. Independent sample t test and multivariate analysis of variance were used.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS

3.1 Results of first level factors of postgraduate spiritual belief

Graduate level belief factors include supernatural belief, social belief and practical belief. The difference test and multiple comparison results of the first-order belief factors are shown in table 1.

	N	M	F	practical belief	supernatural belief
Social beliefs	14	4.259		-1.4817**	-0.6851**
practical belief	16	3.801	298.009***		
supernatural belief	8	3.003		-0.7103**	

Note:*** means significant at 0.001 level, ** means significant at 0.01 level, the same as below:

Table 1 shows that $F=298.009$, $P=0.000$, indicating that there is a very significant overall difference between supernatural belief, social belief and practical belief among graduate students. To further analyze the specific situation, we made multiple comparisons. The results showed that the difference between supernatural belief, social belief and practical belief was significant at the level of 0.01. The difference between social belief and practical belief was significant at 0.01 level. The mean order of the three kinds of belief is social belief, practical belief and supernatural belief. This shows that the graduate students pay more attention to social belief and the supernatural belief takes a secondary position.

3.2 Results of secondary factors of postgraduate spiritual belief

The specific results are as follows:

factor	N	M	SD
political	3	4.070	1.330
national	8	4.973	1.233
countries	3	3.737	1.296
life	4	4.615	1.386
money	7	2.691	1.368
families	3	3.440	1.350
family	2	4.485	1.295
religious	3	3.20	1.448
The gods	5	2.806	1.532

Table 2 shows that the overall order of the nine factors of spiritual belief of graduate students is nationalism, life pursuit, family pursuit, political belief, nationalism, family worship, religious belief, god worship and money worship.

3.2.1 Social beliefs

Social beliefs include political beliefs, nationalism and nationalism. The results of multivariate analysis of variance show that $F=405.089$, $p=.000$, indicating that there are significant differences among the three types of social beliefs. Further LSD multiple comparisons showed the presence and

significance of the three factors (at the 0.001 level). The results are shown in table 3.

M	nations socialist	states socialist
Political beliefs	-0.3333**	-1.2343**
nations socialist		
states socialist	0.9010**	

Table 3 shows that the results of multiple comparisons show significant differences among the three social beliefs. According to table 2, The mean order of three social beliefs is from high to low: nationalism, politicalism and nationalism.

3.2.2 Practical faith

Practical beliefs include money and material hedonism, family worship, family pursuit and life worship. The results of multivariate analysis of variance show that $F=917.421$, $p=.000$, indicating that there are significant differences among the four types of practical beliefs.

M	family worship	life pursuit	family pursuit
pursuit of money	-0.7459**	1.9219**	-1.7926**
family worship			1.0467**
family pursuit		1.1293**	
life pursuit	1.1760**		

Table 4 shows that there are significant differences among the four types of practical beliefs. It can be seen from table 2 that the mean order of the four social beliefs is from high to low: life worship, family worship, family worship and pursuit of money and material enjoyment. This shows that the pursuit of life and family is higher than that of family and money in the practical belief of graduate students.

3.2.3 Supernatural belief

Supernatural belief consists of religious belief and god worship, and the difference test showed ($t=-5.375$, $p=0.000$) that there is a significant difference between religious belief and god worship. It indicates that the study of supernatural belief pays more attention to religious belief, while the worship of gods takes a secondary position.

4. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

From the perspective of primary factors, the social belief of graduate students is dominant, followed by practical belief, and finally supernatural belief, which indicates that the majority of our graduate students love the motherland, love the nation and care about politics. To their own growth and the strength of the motherland and the rejuvenation of the nation closely linked together! Zhou enlai once said, "we love our great nation. This is the source of our confidence." Only in the country, home is meaningful! pointed out in his study that "the ranking of belief scores of all groups is the same: national social belief, spiritual and ethical belief, material belief, and finally religious belief (Yousui, 2002).

In the order of secondary factors, from high to low, they are nationalism, life pursuit, family pursuit, political belief, nationalism, family worship, religious belief, god worship and money worship. It shows that nationalism, life pursuit, family pursuit, political belief, nationalism, are the main stream of spiritual belief of graduate students, while religious belief, god worship and money worship are not in the ascendant. It is somewhat inconsistent with the research results of on college students. Family pursuit ranks ahead of political belief and nationalism (Dainian, 1994). The reason may be that with the growth of age, graduate students are more eager for marriage and family and want to have a family.

Taking care of one's own nation is a very simple emotion. Almost every nation in the world has a strong national pride. Most of the historical wars at home and abroad are caused by inter-ethnic conflicts. Ethnic conflicts

also continue from generation to generation, becoming the reason behind cultural conflicts, with the consequences of continuous ethnic disputes and brutal wars. The palestine-israel and india-pakistan issues are the result of a complex ethnic and religious conflict. Identify with the values of the nation, but also affirm their own values as a member of the nation. Looking back, China, as one of the four ancient civilizations, has a long history and splendid culture. China has become the fourth largest economic entity in the world. It has made remarkable achievements in aerospace, foreign exchange reserves, science and technology, culture, health and education. Looking ahead, we will be one pole in the world, the second largest economy in the world... Such achievements cannot but let us be proud, proud.

Chinese traditional culture in all dynasties emphasizes the ultimate value of "devotion to the country", which has also become the spiritual belief of scholars in all dynasties, and has exerted a profound influence on generations of warm-blooded youth (Huachan, 2006). These explain the influence of culture, history, tradition and even education on the spiritual belief of graduate students. In real life, when events that harm our national interests and national dignity take place, every Chinese and every warm-blooded young person will feel the atmosphere and turn their anger into enthusiasm for learning and enthusiasm for work! We know: only we are strong, others dare not bully us. The Chinese nation can stand tall in the world outstanding national forest!

From the results of previous studies and this study, it can be seen that after the reform and opening up, the personal orientation of Chinese youth is increasing day by day, and they pay more attention to self-development and value realization. In recent years, such as huang manna (1999), wen ping, li hong et al. (2005) and the results of this study, it can be seen that young people also begin to pay more attention to interpersonal harmony and warmth and family peace, namely personal happiness (Xiting, 1994). This presents a process from the collectivism concept to the pursuit of individual success, and then to the consideration of human feelings and their own happiness (Kaiping, 1989).

Whatever it is, survival is the most important thing. To survive, and to live better and more meaningfully, is the eternal topic of human pursuit.

During the Renaissance and the bourgeois revolution, our predecessors pursued liberty, equality and fraternity. At present, we are vigorously developing the economy, improving the legal system and political system, and actively carrying out culture, health and education, so as to make our lives better, fuller and happier.

Being brought up in atheism, non-belief in gods and ghosts is the basic value of adolescence. Whoever believes in gods and ghosts will be laughed at by his peers. So, compared to other beliefs, the graduate students put supernatural beliefs behind them. Religious deities are not the mainstream of graduate students' beliefs. Many scholars pointed out that the value of religion plays a secondary role in college students' values (Xiting, 1994; Kaiping, 1989). Li Yousui pointed out in his study that "in the pursuit of different occupational beliefs, religious beliefs scored the lowest (Yousui, 2002).

REFERENCE

- Dainian, Z., 1994. Introduction to Chinese culture. Beijing: Beijing normal university press, 284-285.
- EDR., 2007. 2006 National education statistics bulletin [J]. Education development research, 4A, 80-82.
- Huachun, H., 2006. A cross-sectional and longitudinal study on young people's life values. Master's thesis, chongqing: southwest university, 25-26.
- Kaiping, P., 1989. A preliminary quantitative study on the value orientation of college students in Beijing. Acta psychologica sinica, (2), 150-155.
- Xingchuan, S., 2003. Research on the characteristics and related factors of college students' spiritual belief. Doctoral dissertation, Beijing: Beijing normal university, 33-35.
- Xiting, H., 1994. Values and education of contemporary Chinese youth. Chengdu: sichuan education press, 314-354.
- Yousui, L., 2002. Psychological research on belief status. Psychological science, (6), 661.

