

Comparison of Global Short Videos of Anti-Novel Coronavirus Pandemic: An Innovative Experiment in Patriotic Education for Chinese University Students

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Abstract: Currently, many Chinese college students are children of middle-class families, some of them are spoiled and pampered since childhood, and do not want to study or work but play with their cell phones all day long, and they lack patriotic consciousness, ideal beliefs and enthusiasm for learning. In order to address this issue, the research group conducted a one-semester experiment with the theme of "comparison of global COVID-19 pandemic prevention and treatment data sharing" among 357 students in 10 classes in Chinese universities. The classes in the experimental group, which collected short videos from different countries and conducted "comparison-analysis-discussion", have improved their patriotic consciousness, national identity, ideal beliefs, study enthusiasm and academic achievement compared with those before the experiment; while the classes in the control group, which did not participate in and stayed the original study and life status, have no significant changes in the above indexes before and after the experiment. This experiment provides an effective experience and reference for the path innovation of college students' ideal, belief and patriotic education.

Keywords: Chinese university students; COVID-19 big data comparison; ideal and belief education; innovation experiment

1. Introduction

Short videos, as one of the main media for young students to obtain information, have emerged among many new communication media and continue to attract young students to participate in them.

It can be said that there are both opportunities and challenges for the ideal and belief education work in colleges and universities. The short video not only innovates new mode and new carrier to promote the ideal and belief education work of colleges and universities, but also poses new problems and challenges. In this background, it is inevitable to understand the needs and growth characteristics of college students in the new period, to enhance the effectiveness of college students' ideal and belief education with the power of short videos, and to play the role and advantages of the new communication media represented by short videos in the ideal and belief education work of college students^[1].

2. Literature Review

2.1 The instruction method of ideal and belief education is bored and dull

Nowadays, college students are the post-00s "Generation Z", they are the generation who grow up embracing the Internet and living in the mobile micro era, while the current ideal and belief education generally adopts the forms of conventional reports and classroom lectures, which makes students lack interest in ideal and belief education and have no intuitive understanding of the ideal and belief education content, so it is difficult for the traditional mode of ideal and belief education to achieve better results. It is difficult for the traditional mode of ideal and belief education to achieve better effect. Under the backdrop of the new and innovative media technology, students have various channels to receive information and their minds are more active. Traditional persuasive education has been unable to stimulate students' interest, and the traditional single solidified report and course indoctrination mode of ideal and belief education seems antiquated, boring and rigid, and college students are often unwilling to accept it actively and lack interest in learning, resulting in poor teaching effect^[2].

2.2 Students are in a "values dilemma"

A recent questionnaire survey of nearly 1,000 college students in several Chinese universities revealed that many Chinese college students are only children of middle-class families, who grew up spoiled and pampered, do not want to study or work, admire foreigners, consume blindly and even take out online loans for high consumption, indulge in cell phone chatting, watch videos and play video games every day, study passively, have vague ideals and beliefs, and lack patriotic consciousness and they lack a sense of patriotism and the ambition to "study for the rise of China" [3-4]. At the same time, due to the Chinese government's strict policy on the prevention and control of the COVID-19 compared to other countries, many universities have several closures at different times since 2020, teachers and students have been restricted from entering and leaving the campus freely, and students' part-time jobs and internships have been greatly affected, and some students lack an overall view of the novel coronavirus pandemic prevention and control policy, leading to some negative resentment and even psychological depression and unmotivated study [5]. With the development of globalization, some students have a serious foreign-oriented mentality, a weak sense of patriotism, and a vague understanding of socialist core values and the four confidences. First of all, with the economic advantage, the western developed countries have exported culture to China and attempted to carry out "peaceful evolution", and some students with low discriminatory ability are prone to blind worship and rushing to the western culture, and their national pride and patriotic consciousness have been impacted [6]. Secondly, due to the shortage of ideal and belief education, there is a "disconnect" between the cognition and recognition of socialist core values among contemporary college students, who do not adhere to the social culture of the new era oriented by socialist core values, and have a questionable attitude towards the cognition of abstract and theoretical socialist core culture; at the same time, the rise of feudal culture and the rise of foreign fast food culture of "Amusing Ourselves to Death" have affected some college students' understanding of the "four confidences" of socialist culture with Chinese characteristics [7].

The inherent cultivation methods have become stretched to the limit, and some new problems have arisen, and contemporary ideal and belief education is facing a dilemma. Is it possible to carry out ideal and belief education through the new media micro-participation mode that students like?

In order to improve the above current situation, this group carried out a 10-week experiment of international comparative education on novel coronavirus prevention and control through platforms such as WeChat and DingTalk in the mode of "new media micro-participation" according to the characteristics of college students who like short video new media, and explored the innovative path of patriotic education and ideal belief cultivation in colleges and universities, hoping to improve students' patriotic awareness and ideal belief. We hope to improve students' patriotic consciousness and ideal beliefs, and then improve their study initiative and professional learning performance, and achieve better career development.

3. Experimental design

3.1 Experimental Sampling

Ten classes of 357 students who did not differ significantly in academic performance between English and Elementary School Education and other majors from freshman to junior year in a Chinese university were selected as subjects for a 10-week experiment on COVID-19 Prevention and Control International Comparative Patriotic Education and Ideal Cultivation Experiment. Five classes of 178 students were randomly selected as the experimental group, and 179 students from the other five classes were selected as the control group (see Table 1).

Table 1: Information of student participants

Items	Experimental group	Control group
Number of students	178	179
Major	English, elementary school education	English, elementary school education
Grade	Freshman and sophomore	Freshman and sophomore
Male	21	19
Female	157	160

3.2 Experimental mode

(1) Experimental group: The subject group organized and guided the experimental group students through WeChat and DingTalk chat groups and together searched the Internet for short videos related to the big data reports and comments on the novel coronavirus disease pandemic prevention and treatment news in China and abroad, and carried out the "viewing the national system from the prevention and cure of COVID-19" in the mode of "self-media micro-participation".

First, short video materials related to the fight against the the novel coronavirus disease pandemic in China and abroad were selected on short video platforms. During the prevention and control of the novel coronavirus disease pandemic, the leading short video platforms such as Tiktok, Kwai, and Xiaohongshu have joined hands with local media and literary circles to successively hold various activities on the themes of fighting the epidemic, life against the epidemic, and achievements of fighting the epidemic, encouraging netizen bloggers to use short videos to share information related to the anti-novel coronavirus disease epidemic. From their short videos, we can see the different anti-epidemic policies and actions of China and other countries in the face of the novel coronavirus pneumonia epidemic, and we can feel the great power of the Chinese people and the Chinese nation. The research team has reviewed the situation, screened and selected from these massive short videos, and through editing, recording and synthesizing, finally formed 54 videos with the themes of national aid to Wuhan and Hubei, national victory against the epidemic, the great outbreak of novel coronavirus disease pandemic abroad, comparison of medical costs of novel coronavirus pneumonia pandemic, analysis reasons behind the prevention and treatment of coronavirus pneumonia, and clearing and coexistence, as patriotic education and ideal belief cultivation materials for college students.

Secondly, the research team pushed 3-5 short videos of Chinese and foreign anti-epidemic through each class WeChat and DingTalk chat group every week, and students watched and learned by themselves in their free time.

Finally, the research team organized online analysis and discussion for students in each class. Each class League branch secretary organized online meetings in WeChat and Dingtalk chat groups, and each week a different group was in charge of hosting the meetings, guiding the class students to analyze the different governing philosophies of various countries that appeared behind the short video. By discussing the people and events in the fight against the epidemic in China and abroad and comparing the data of the epidemic in various countries, students felt a better understanding of the achievements of China in the fight against the epidemic, and felt the superiority of China and the greatness of the Communist Party.

(2) Control group: Maintain the original study and life status and did not participate in the self-media sharing and discussion of the above topics.

3.3 Experimental group big data sharing materials

The subject group and the students of the experimental group jointly selected hundreds of short videos, news reports, interviews and other experimental sharing materials of domestic and foreign anti-epidemic hot news. The contents include both news reports from domestic and foreign famous media, as well as short videos and vlogs recorded by netizens in China and abroad and uploaded to platforms such as Tiktok, Weibo, WeChat, Facebook, Twitter, and other front-line media, mainly as follows.

3.3.1 China Anti-epidemic Big Data Video

(1) Saturation rescue: Wuhan created a world miracle against the epidemic with national support.

(2) Huoshenshan Hospitals and mobile cabin hospital : 10 days to build Huoshenshan Hospitals with 1,000 beds and a wide range of medical equipment; 3 weeks to build 16 mobile cabin hospitals, with the number of hospital beds exceeding the number of new patients, and a month to effectively control the spread of the epidemic.

(3) People First: When the world's unknown disease epidemic struck China, the Chinese government put people's lives first and decisively adopted a strict epidemic prevention policy to protect the vast majority of the Chinese people, especially the elderly, from the novel coronavirus to the greatest extent possible. The Chinese people also demonstrated their national quality in the fight against the epidemic, and actively supported the fight for the greater good.

(4) Anti-epidemic material support: when there was a global shortage of masks at the beginning of the epidemic, the Chinese automobile company BYD developed a production line with a daily capacity

of 5 million masks in 7 days, Sinopec built a melt-blown fabric production plant with a daily capacity of 6 million masks in 12 days and the world's largest production capacity of 10,000-ton melt-blown fabric production base in 70 days, and the respirator production line worked overtime 24 hours, and Chinese protective medical materials such as masks, protective clothing, and respirators, and China produced 80% of the world's masks and protective clothing, and provided a large amount of selfless assistance to countries around the world on an emergency basis^[8].

(5) Wuhan lift control measures: On April 8, zero patients with novel coronavirus pneumonia were diagnosed and the control measures in Wuhan was lifted, with a cumulative total of 50,000 novel coronavirus pneumonia cases diagnosed in 76 days and a cure rate of 92.31%, laying the groundwork for a national victory against the epidemic, followed by a national entry into normalized prevention and control management of the novel coronavirus pneumonia epidemic^[9].

(6) Standing anti-epidemic: as of October 6, 2022, over two years in Chinese mainland with a population of 1.4 billion (excluding Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan), a total of 252,137 cases of novel coronavirus pneumonia were diagnosed nationwide, accounting for 1.8‰ of the population base, with a cumulative total of 5,226 deaths, a mortality rate of 2.07%, and a cure rate of 97.93%; and a cumulative total of over 3.437 billion doses of novel coronavirus pneumonia vaccine^[10].

3.3.2 Foreign anti-epidemic big data videos

(1) Overall anti-epidemic situation: Western countries, especially the United States, did not pay attention to China's anti-epidemic warning and the successful experience achieved, and negatively prevent the epidemic, and also distort and slander China's anti-epidemic policy, resulting in the epidemic spreading even today. The confirmed rate of novel coronavirus pneumonia abroad is 9.51% and the mortality rate is over 1.06%, which are 528 and 270 times higher than those in China, respectively, because many countries have stopped counting novel coronavirus pneumonia cases long ago, and the actual figures are much higher than that. If China also adopts this negative epidemic prevention policy, 150 million people may be diagnosed and more than 3 million people may die.

(2) Shortage of anti-epidemic materials: In the United States, the most developed capitalist country in the world, where novel coronavirus pneumonia patients have led to a total collapse of hospitals, and has a shortage of masks, protective clothing, and ventilators, and the dead who cannot enter hospitals or cannot afford medical treatment are all over the city.

(3) Using the epidemic to suppress China: However, the United States, which has an extreme shortage of masks and respirators, would rather let medical personnel use a mask for a week, use garbage bags as protective clothing, and patients die without respirators, than purchase Chinese protective medical substances and continue to impose high tariffs to suppress Chinese products.

(4) Middle-aged and elderly people have become the biggest victims: the cumulative deaths from novel coronavirus pneumonia in the United States to date are close to 1.1 million, three quarters of which are in the 65+ age group and 93% are in the 50+ age group. During the novel coronavirus pneumonia, almost none of the wealthy westerners died^[11].

(5) The high cost of health care: rising health care costs, increased inequality in access to care, denial of treatment, exacerbation of conditions, or borrowing money to pay medical bills, so badly do many Americans view the health care system^[12].

3.3.3 Big data comparison of novel coronavirus pneumonia healthcare costs

China's novel coronavirus pneumonia testing and vaccination are free for all, and the cost of isolation and treatment for confirmed patients is paid by medical insurance, with the state covering the individual portion and the state covering the entire cost for patients without medical insurance, which is completely unavailable in other countries^[13].

In western countries, COVID-19 test alone costs thousands of dollars. At the beginning of the epidemic, many people were short of reagents and could not be tested. The treatment cost was tens of thousands to millions of dollars. The medical insurance payment was extremely low, and the poor had to wait to die. The detection and prevention of COVID-19 is the priority for the wealthy. Trump believes that this is the real life of the United States, and COVID-19 is a large flu, which spread in the United States since 2019, with more than 30000 deaths^[14].

The pedagogical steps of the innovative path of ideal and belief education through the short videos of the global anti-pandemic are shown below (see Figure 1).

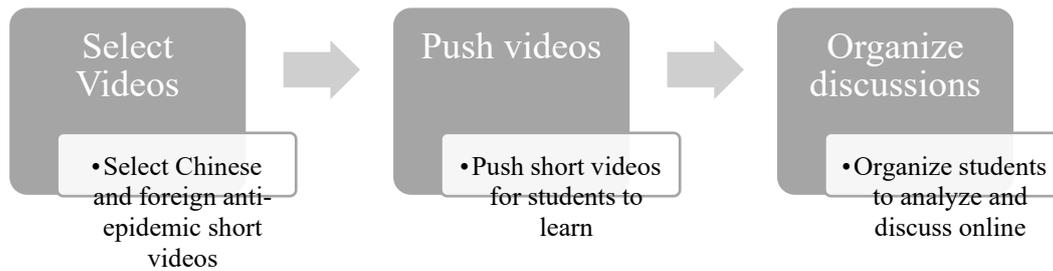


Figure 1: Teaching steps of the innovative path of ideal and belief education based on the comparison of short videos of global anti-pandemic

3.4 Research tools and methods

The self-designed Questionnaire on Comparison of Prevention and Control of COVID-19 in China and Abroad, Patriotic Consciousness, and Ideals and Beliefs uses a five-point Likert scale for all items, ranging from "1=very disagree" to "5=very agree". Before and after the experiment, the subjects were tested on the comparison of the prevention and treatment of COVID-19, patriotic awareness and ideal beliefs. The questionnaire included 7 dimensions and 21 questions, including basic information, understanding and background analysis of the prevention and treatment of COVID-19 in China and abroad, recognition of the prevention and treatment policies of COVID-19 in China, proud to be a Chinese, national quality evaluation, personal ideal goals, learning attitude and learning achievements. The questionnaire referred to Ye^[15], Chen^[16] and Liu^[17], and was pilot tested and modified with an overall Cronbach Alpha coefficient greater than 0.8.

At the same time, the research team prepared the "Interview Outline of Chinese and Abroad Prevention and Control of COVID-19, Patriotic Consciousness and Ideal Belief" based on the above 7 dimensions, and selected 10% of the experimental subjects to conduct individual and group semi-structured interviews to understand the above related survey questions in depth, and the interviews were conducted in Chinese orally or in written form.

The survey data before and after the experiment will be tested by SPSS 22.0 and analyzed together with the interview survey for quantitative and qualitative analysis to produce the experimental results.

4. Experimental results and analysis

Through the experiment of patriotic education and ideal belief cultivation of university students for one semester, students of the experimental group searched a large number of short videos and news reports on the prevention and treatment of novel coronavirus disease pandemic in various countries around the world online, and fully carried out a self-published discussion on the theme of "viewing the national system from the prevention and cure of COVID-19" in the mode of "self-media micro-participation". For example, in China, wearing masks was supported by the entire population, and when a community or town was temporarily closed for testing to prevent leakage of the epidemic, the local residents were cooperative, and when one side was in trouble, all sides gave their full support for the minimal losses of lives and health of the entire population.

The pre-test showed that 45-67% of the students in the experimental group and the control group supported China's epidemic prevention and control policy, were willing to actively participate in epidemic prevention and control, believed that the Chinese government put people's lives first, recognized the four confidences of socialism with Chinese characteristics, believed that the Western system had led to the failure of epidemic prevention and control, and believed that they were happy and proud to be Chinese. There is no significant difference between the two groups. The detailed data are shown in Table 2, in which M is the mean scores of Likert scale and SD is the standard deviation of the mean values.

The control group maintained the original life learning state during the experiment, did not carry out relevant self-media sharing and discussion, the post-test of the experiment increased by 0-3% with the pre-test, without very significant change; but the experimental group through the self-media sharing discussion of a large number of novel coronavirus pneumonia prevention and control short videos and news feature reports from all over the world, the post-test of the number of recognition of the above survey items increased by 24-46%, with a significant growth occurred, indicating that students in the

experimental group realized that unlimited freedom is actually extreme selfishness, and that human beings living together on the earth can only develop better if they help each other and follow and maintain the rules together. Detailed data are shown in Table 3.

Table 2: Global COVID-19 Big Data Comparison of Understanding of Chinese and Foreign Institutions and National Culture (pre-test)

Items	Experimental group				Control group				P
	n	%	M	SD	n	%	M	SD	
Support China's strict anti-pandemic prevention and control policy	82	46.06	2.32	0.26	81	45.25	2.23	0.62	.083
Willing to actively participate in the prevention and control of the epidemic	85	47.75	2.34	0.27	77	43.02	2.21	0.25	.064
Chinese government puts people's lives first	109	61.23	3.11	0.71	114	63.69	3.22	0.96	.064
Recognition of the "four confidences" of socialism with Chinese characteristics	93	52.25	2.26	0.78	91	50.84	2.25	0.33	.024
Agree that the Western system has led to the failure of the anti-COVID-19 pandemic	83	46.63	2.35	0.82	89	49.72	2.45	0.91	0.21
Recognize that being Chinese is very happy and proud	98	55.06	2.75	0.63	107	57.54	2.88	0.71	0.27

Table 3: Global COVID-19 Big Data Comparison of Understanding of Chinese and Foreign Institutions and National Culture (post-test)

Items	Experimental group				Control group				P
	n	%	M	SD	n	%	M	SD	
Support China's strict anti-pandemic prevention and control policy	159	89.32	4.57	0.36	81	45.25	2.26	0.42	.000
Willing to actively participate in the prevention and control of the epidemic	166	93.25	4.65	0.57	77	43.02	2.27	0.27	.000
Chinese government puts people's lives first	164	92.13	4.64	0.41	114	63.69	3.15	0.86	.000
Recognition of the "four confidences" of socialism with Chinese characteristics	159	89.33	4.47	0.59	91	50.84	2.51	0.46	.000
Agree that the Western system has led to the failure of the anti-COVID-19 pandemic	168	94.38	4.72	0.56	89	49.72	2.45	0.63	.000
Recognize that being Chinese is very happy and proud	170	95.51	4.78	0.74	107	57.54	2.88	0.71	.000

Table 4: Comparison of learning attitude, ideal beliefs and career planning (pre-test)

Items	Experimental group				Control group				P
	n	%	M	SD	n	%	M	SD	
I have a positive and serious attitude towards study	64	35.96	1.71	0.36	62	34.64	1.70	0.52	.034
I have a clear goal and career plan	52	29.21	1.46	0.17	50	27.93	1.43	0.25	.033
I have a clear plan for graduate school	61	34.26	1.73	0.11	57	31.84	1.64	0.36	.041

The pre-test found that the number of students in the experimental group and the control group who "study actively and seriously, have specific goals and career plans, and plan to take the postgraduate entrance examination" is not high, about 28-35%, and there is no significant difference between the two

groups. This should be related to that many of these students are only children. With the rapid development of China's economy, the family economy is very good, and many students lack the sense of urgency to study hard, enroll the postgraduate entrance examination or obtain employment. The detailed data are shown in Table 4.

However, the experimental group had a new understanding of the superiority of socialism with Chinese characteristics and the pride of being Chinese after a semester of self-media sharing and discussion on the theme of "the national system from the novel coronavirus disease prevention and control", and more students firmly recognized the "four confidences" and combined their career aspirations with the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The post-test ratio of the above survey items increased by 20-40%; however, the post-test data of the control group, which maintained the original study and life status, increased by 1-2% compared with the pre-test, and the change was not significant. The detailed data were shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Comparison of learning attitude, ideal beliefs and career planning (post-test)

Items	Experimental group				Control group				P
	n	%	M	SD	n	%	M	SD	
I have a positive and serious attitude towards study	110	61.80	3.21	0.46	66	36.87	1.85	0.32	.000
I have a clear goal and career plan	122	68.54	3.44	0.56	59	32.96	1.65	0.75	.000
I have a clear plan for graduate school and further education	132	74.16	4.23	0.61	63	35.20	1.76	0.56	.000

The final scores of the 3 major courses (Comprehensive English, English Grammar, and English Writing) of the experimental subjects in the previous semester were investigated before the experiment, and each course scored 100 points out of 100 and 300 points in total, and both groups scored around 244 points, with no significant difference. The experimental post-test found that the control group's average final exam scores of the three main courses in the semester only increased by 1.26% compared to the pre-test, with no significant changes (see Table 6).

Table 6: Comparison of the average total score of the three major courses (pre-test)

Items	Experimental group			Control group			P
	n	m	SD	n	m	SD	
Average total score of 3 major courses	178	204.61	26.33	179	203.86	30.14	0.109

However, the average score of the post-test of the experimental group increased by nearly 21% compared with that of the pre-test. The improvement of the course performance of the experimental group may be caused by the realization that the development and strength of the country depended on the improvement of the quality of the nation, and that college students were the backbone of the country's development, and that they could make greater contributions to the country by studying hard now and in the future, and that more students had clarified their career aspirations and goals and were motivated to study. The motivation of study was greatly improved (see Table 7).

Table 7: Comparison of the average total score of the three major courses (post-test)

Items	Experimental group			Control group			P
	n	m	SD	n	m	SD	
Average total score of 3 major courses	178	247.17	20.79	179	206.42	31.69	0.000

5. Conclusion

The statistical analysis of this experiment by pre- and post-test found that the students in the experimental group had "analyzed-compared-discussed" the response measures of the world to the global catastrophe of the COVID-epidemic by personally online searching short videos and big data reports of news topics of the novel coronavirus pneumonia prevention and treatment in the world, and had a better understanding of the superiority of the Chinese system and Chinese culture. Compared with the pre-test,

their patriotic consciousness, national identity, ideal beliefs, enthusiasm for learning and academic achievement all improved significantly; while the two classes in the control group, which did not participate in the original learning and living conditions, showed no significant changes in the above indicators before and after the experiment.

This experiment provides an effective experience and reference for the path innovation of college students' ideal and belief education.

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