

ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF SEXUALITY ON MARRIAGE AND FAMILY IN CHINA

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Background: Sexual attitudes are complex and are defined from three perspectives: (1) Psychological perspective, i.e. people's basic psychological perception of "sex", which varies from one individual to another. For example, some people hold themselves to strict moral standards and tend to be conservative in their perceptions, placing high demands on themselves or their partners and children in terms of their sexuality - to be clean and moral. Others are more open-minded in their perceptions of sex, believing that psychological perceptions and physical needs are equally important but that they should not be bundled. Representative behaviour: This group of people may only like and love someone psychologically, but may have regular sexual relations with someone other than that person. (2) The overall ethical and moral perspective of society. The psychological perception of gender relations is actually an ethical and moral self-positioning and self-assertion. The mainstream moral concept of "sex" is "physical and mental unity", which is also reflected in the Marriage Law - if two people get married and during the marriage This is also reflected in the Marriage Law - if two people get married and during the marriage one of them "cheats" on the other, they are the "party at fault" in the marriage and should receive less or no share in the divorce proceedings and property division. However, there are many cases where both spouses have been "unfaithful" during the marriage, and this is in fact a case of both parties not recognising the mainstream ethical and moral values of sexuality. (3) Sexuality also refers to specific perceptions of sex-related behaviour. For example, the extent to which sexual acts are performed in an explicit manner, the presence or absence of unusual behaviour (e.g. some people have a penchant for 'sexual abuse'), etc. Overall, sexual perceptions from all three defined perspectives can affect marital relationships, which is a private but serious and important issue that must be taken into account.

Objective: To analyse the marital situation of individuals with different perceptions of sexuality, the relationship between family members (mainly husband and wife, parents and children), and to summarise the impact of sexuality on marriage and family in China by investigating the perceptions of sexuality of the research subjects.

Subjects and methods: (1) Survey subjects. A questionnaire was distributed to 100 randomly selected Internet users who were willing to be surveyed through an online platform, using an anonymous survey method. Anonymity" is understood to mean that the respondents are not asked for their names, ID cards, or specific jobs (but can be asked about the nature of their jobs, such as "what do you do", and the respondents only need to give answers such as "I am a self-employed businessman " such as the answer can be), but require the respondents to clearly give their role in the marriage and family (such as husband, wife, parents, children). (2) Survey methodology. The representative questions included in the questionnaire are: Firstly, do you approve of "pre-marital sex"? Secondly, did you have a sexual partner who was not a boyfriend or girlfriend before you got married? Thirdly, in your opinion, what is the level of "sexual openness" within society? Fourthly, do you think it is important for an individual to return to a conservative view of sexuality once he or she has married another person and formed a family? Fifth, would you seek a divorce if you found out that your significant other had been unfaithful to the marriage and to yourself during the marriage? Sixth, have you been unfaithful for various reasons during your marriage and how do you think this has affected your marriage? Would your significant other have filed for divorce if he/she had known about it? Seventh, if you are already a parent, what kind of sexual attitudes do you instill in your children when raising them? Based on the questionnaire, a summary of the integrative attitudes and trends of the 100 respondents was conducted.

Result: (1) 30 of the 100 respondents were already married, 70 were not married or were divorced, widowed and not remarried. (2) 64 supported pre-marital sex and 36 did not. (3) Thirteen people thought it was acceptable to have a long-term sexual relationship with someone who was not a boyfriend or girlfriend before marriage, and 87 people thought that even if there was a need for sex before marriage, the person concerned should be a boyfriend or girlfriend. (4) During the marriage, 60 people thought that they would choose (or had actually chosen) to divorce if they found out that their other partner had been unfaithful in the marriage, while 40 people said that they would not divorce or would not divorce for the time being for the sake of their family. (5) Ten people admitted that they had been unfaithful during the marriage, but did not give a clear answer as to what their partner would do if he or she knew about it. (6) Ninety-five felt that sex education for their children required them to be clean in general, regardless of their choice (i.e., no hard and fast rules on premarital sex, etc.).

Conclusions: Sexual attitudes still largely influence marital and family relationships in China, although there is a downward trend in this influence. This reflects the fact that Chinese people's sexual attitudes are still on an overall conservative trend.

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EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS OF UNIVERSITIES BASED ON STUDENTS' MENTAL HEALTH

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Background: In the open development of China, there are in-depth exchanges with other countries and cooperation between universities of different countries, which promote academic progress and broaden students' horizons, meanwhile, the culture and ideological values of other countries also come into China. The influence of non-mainstream ideology and the promotion of egoism and money-worship has caused a bad impact. Education management in colleges and universities is difficult. Colleges and universities contain different faculties and departments specialising in different subjects, and there are a large number of students in each faculty and department. The pressure of education management on teachers, counsellors and administrators is very high, and education managers in colleges and universities are not only responsible for students' study and life, but also have to guide students' ideology and pay attention to their psychological health. However, many university counsellors lack professional education management knowledge and rich education management experience, especially some young counsellors. Counsellors focus more on the management of professional studies and lack concern for students, and the situation of postgraduates and PhDs is slightly better because there are fewer postgraduates and PhDs, and each tutor leads fewer students and can basically take care of the situation of individual students. In contrast, the education and management of undergraduates faces greater difficulties. The number of undergraduates is larger, the professional teachers lack understanding of the students, and the tutors have a very busy workload and simply do not have too much energy to pay attention to the psychological and ideological problems of students. This has led to a variety of psychological and ideological problems among students in the new era of universities. Some students have poor psychological quality and stumble after encountering setbacks and blows; some students are more sensitive and often feel inferior and anxious because they encounter many people who are better than them in colleges and universities; some students have poor social skills and do not form good relationships with their classmates; most students face problems in professional learning, the education methods of high school and university are completely different, colleges and universities pay more attention to independent learning, and many many students are unable to adapt to the learning style of university and do not master the scientific learning method, spending most of their time on games and entertainment and not taking their professional courses seriously. These problems of students bring various difficulties to the educational management of universities, which tests the patience of teachers and counsellors. Many educational administrators are highly accomplished in their professions but have obvious deficiencies in teaching and managing students. Although many scholars and educators have researched educational management in colleges and universities, few have done so from the field of psychology. In this context, we study the current situation and methods of educational management in colleges and universities from the level of psychology, so as to develop educational management in a scientific way and make it more efficient and effective.

Objective: To investigate the educational management in colleges and universities from the perspective of psychology, to further improve and enrich the theoretical system of educational management in colleges and universities, and to provide systematic theoretical guidance for college educators and managers. Through research at the psychological level, educational administrators can grasp the knowledge and skills of psychology and apply them in practical educational management, so that they can quickly grasp the learning and psychological state of students. If a large number of students are more negative and perfunctory in their recent courses, educational administrators can detect the changes of students in time and analyses the specific reasons, and if it is a problem in teaching If it is a teaching problem, the teaching methods and plans should be adjusted; if it is something else, they can talk to the