

Exploring the Moral Education Function and Practical Path of Study Tour from the Perspective of Multicultural Education

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Abstract: The multicultural education trend that emerged widely in Western countries in the 1960s advocated for equal treatment of multiple cultures in education and emphasized opposition to cultural hegemony. The trend of multicultural education has had an extremely important impact on contemporary China. Study tour is a traditional yet modern form of education and an important way to carry out moral education in contemporary times. In the context of multicultural education, the use of study tours to carry out moral education has its inevitability and profound implications. The emergence of the moral education function of study tours from the perspective of multicultural education; The Role of Study Tour in Moral Education from the Perspective of Multicultural Education; The practical path of realizing the moral education function of study tours from the perspective of multicultural education is analyzed from three aspects: exploring the moral education function and practical path of study tours from the perspective of multicultural education.

Keywords: multicultural education, study tours, moral education, moral education function

Introduction

Culture is a historical phenomenon that belongs exclusively to human society and is the crystallization of human social practice activities. The so-called multiculturalism refers to the simultaneous existence of multiple cultures in a specific field, which are interconnected and coexist, but each has its own independent characteristics. Multicultural education belongs to the field of psychology, which advocates that regardless of the educational target or the group they belong to, they should enjoy equal education. Meanwhile, multicultural education also advocates for respect for multiple cultures. At present, multiculturalism has become a global trend in cultural development. Therefore, contemporary moral education should innovate its models and paths with the development of the times. Study tours enable educators, learners, and educational intermediaries to adhere to specific educational directions and exert multicultural educational influence through organic interaction.

1. The emergence of the moral education function of study tours from the perspective of multicultural education

Since the beginning of the 21st century, competition among countries has essentially been about talent. Due to different social systems, various countries have adopted corresponding talent cultivation strategies, and moral education, as an essential part of talent cultivation, has received attention from talent cultivation departments and educators. The content and value orientation of moral education reflect the value pursuit of a society. The ultimate goal of talent cultivation in

socialist countries is to cultivate socialist successors with all-round development in morality, intelligence, physical fitness, aesthetics, and labor. The Marxist worldview and methodology are the fundamental value orientation for moral education in contemporary China. With the development of economic globalization and China's increasingly central role on the world stage, moral education plays an extremely important role in this process. In this process, whether it is economic development, political development, or cultural development, talent is the most fundamental. And cultivating people is not just about cultivating a person like a machine, but should be about cultivating people who can play an important role in all aspects. It is precisely because of the development of globalization and intelligence that various multiculturalism has entered contemporary China. How to maintain cultural subjectivity, adhere to Marxism in the process of ideological dominance, and absorb the nutrients of multiculturalism requires us to innovate in moral education methods and paths.

In 2016, the China National Tourism Administration and 11 departments jointly issued the *Opinions on Promoting Study tours for Primary and Secondary School Students*, which defined study tours as an important way to practice and educate students. It points out that study tours are a type of learning or play aimed at learning. The purpose of study tours is to allow students to go outside of school, broaden their horizons, expand their thinking, enrich their knowledge, experience nature and social life firsthand, enhance their cultural literacy, collectivism, and moral will.^[1] The most significant feature of study tours is that they allow learners to immerse themselves in the real world, experiencing the corresponding culture through multiple levels of senses such as eyes, ears, nose, body, and mind, and receiving corresponding moral education. In this process, it is not a single indoctrination style education for the educated, but a moral education process that can achieve the organic unity of the educator, the educated, and the educational intermediary. Through study tours, the carrier of moral education is not limited to books, the content of moral education is not limited to what is taught in the classroom, and the methods of moral education are not limited to a single indoctrination. Through study tours, diverse cultures such as regional culture with solitary characteristics and folk culture that reflects local customs and human feelings can be integrated into the process of moral education. Study tours can play a unique role in the process of moral education from a multicultural perspective.

2. The manifestation of the moral education function of study tours from the perspective of multicultural education

Moral education literally means moral education. The character 'De' is a unique Chinese cultural character, usually used in conjunction with the character 'Dao'. The characters 'Dao' have left a deep imprint on Chinese culture. Laozi's *Tao Te Ching*, which is only 5000 words long, has become the original classic of Chinese culture. Dao is the body, virtue is the use. The word 'morality' is used to express the concept of embodiment and application in Chinese philosophy. Tao is the root of the creation of the universe, and the questioning of Tao reflects the Chinese people's reflection on the ultimate principle of the universe. As stated in *The Book of Changes*, 'Take all things far away, and all bodies near.' The Dao is not outside, the Dao is not far from itself. Although the Dao is right beside us, we cannot touch it. As Laozi said, the Dao can be Dao, it is very Dao. The Dao needs an intermediary to function, and this intermediary is virtue, which serves the Dao. Moral education should be carried out through the use of morality, in order to transform people into virtuous individuals and educate them. The Tao that contemporary Chinese moral education should adhere to is the Marxist worldview and methodology, as well as the thinking methods reflected in China's excellent traditional culture. In the context of multiculturalism, study tours have three functional dimensions: cultivating learners' awareness of seeking truth, cultivating their awareness of seeking goodness, and cultivating their awareness of seeking beauty. The issue of moral education function is not only a theoretical problem, but also a practical problem. And the issue of the function of moral education is one of the important contents of moral education. Wang Shimin pointed out that "the function of moral education is the result of the interaction between various elements within the moral education system and between the system and the environment."^[2] Therefore, the study tour can play an important role in unifying the interactions within the three major moral education systems of educators, learners, and educational intermediaries, making it play a significant role in moral education from a multicultural perspective.

2.1 The cultivation of truth-seeking consciousness through study tours

Since birth, humans have had a desire to explore truth. Lukacs pointed out that "people themselves live in such a world, and he is committed to getting rid of the eyes of all kinds of people and understanding the world as correctly as possible according to its original appearance."^[3] Red spiritual culture is an important category of red culture, including the spirit of building the Party, Jinggangshan spirit, the Long March spirit, the spirit of two bombs and one star, and other red spirits. These spirits contain the value pursuit of the CPC people and the people who dare to break the conventional thinking, break the shackles of dogmatism, and pursue truth. In numerous red poems, such as Mao Zedong's *Seven Rhymes: The People's Liberation Army's Occupation of Nanjing*, he wrote, "Heaven is as old as love, and the righteous path in the world is full of vicissitudes." This also reflects the exploration of laws and the pursuit of truth. The excellent traditional Chinese culture contains a rich spirit of exploration and pursuit of truth. In the Book of Changes, the Qian and Kun hexagrams question the fundamental principles of heaven and earth, and explore the natural basis of the universe. The Book of Rites says: "Great is the Qianyuan, the origin of all things, which is the unity of heaven. Clouds and rain flow, objects are popular, and the Ming Dynasty is the beginning." Whether it is red culture or excellent traditional Chinese culture, they all demonstrate the pursuit of truth. In the process of study tours, learners participate in corresponding study courses, and the setting of study courses usually uses multiple modes, among which the most common and significant difference from classroom moral education is the use of a considerable number of inquiry based learning activities. And individual inquiry and team inquiry are often used interchangeably. During this process, the educated person transforms from a passive recipient of moral education to an active participant in moral education. The moral education received has undergone a transformation from a single indoctrination style to a self exploration and cultivation style.

2.2 Study tour cultivates the awareness of seeking goodness

The Confucian pursuit of "benevolence, righteousness, propriety, wisdom, and trustworthiness" and "the way of learning lies in clear morality, approachability, and the pursuit of ultimate goodness"; The Taoist philosophy pursues the principles of "following the natural way, governing by inaction, treating goodness as if it were water, sharing the same world with light, always being good at saving people, and the unity of heaven and man"; The values pursued by the Shi family, such as compassion, sympathy, equality among all sentient beings, and avoiding evil deeds, all emphasize the character of goodness and jointly lay the foundation of Chinese culture's goodness. The ultimate pursuit of a good life for ancient Chinese intellectuals is to establish a heart for heaven and earth, establish a destiny for the people, inherit the ultimate knowledge for the future, and open up peace for all eternity. The "Great Harmony Society" is the Chinese nation's pursuit of a good society, and the "Good Neighborliness, Friendship, and Community with a Shared Future for Mankind" is the Chinese nation's pursuit of good relations between countries. The doctrine of the mean, harmony in diversity, and refinement are the pursuits of the Chinese nation for cultivating a good personality. The pursuit of the good relationship between humans and nature by the Chinese nation is based on the virtues of life, harmonious coexistence, and harmony between man and nature. Red culture was born in the historical process of the CPC leading the Chinese people to seek liberation for the nation and prosperity and strength for the country. It fully demonstrates the history of the CPC and the Chinese people to fight against imperialism and feudalism, strive for national independence and prosperity and strength, and strive for the communist ideal. This historical process itself is the pursuit of goodness. The Chinese Revolution is a part of the international communist movement, and its victory has set an example for other oppressed nations in the world to pursue liberation, inspiring them to pursue national liberation and prosperity. This has given profound international significance to the revolutionary spirit carried by red culture. "The socialist red system with Chinese characteristics, formulated by the leadership of the CPC, is an important part of red culture and the institutionalization of mainstream socialist values." These red systems are an important guarantee for the realization of the CPC's ideology. Freedom, equality, justice, and the rule of law are inevitable requirements of a good society. The numerous laws and regulations promulgated by the Party during the revolutionary period laid the foundation for the fair and rule of law in New China. The series of democratic regulations established by the Party during the revolutionary period laid the foundation for democratic politics

in New China. These red institutional cultures highlight the goodness oriented value dimension of red culture. Whether it is red culture or excellent traditional Chinese culture, the cultivation of good consciousness through study tours integrates these values into the curriculum, allowing learners to be influenced by goodness unconsciously.

2.3 The cultivation of aesthetic consciousness through study tours

The pursuit of beauty in Chinese culture contains a rich spirit of freedom, emphasizing the naturalness of traveling and the intoxication of beauty, and pursuing a joyful heart.^[4] The Confucian pursuit of "aspiring to the Tao, based on virtue, based on benevolence, and traveling in art. This is a humble abode, but my virtue is fragrant; The pursuit of Taoism is to follow the natural way, achieve the ultimate emptiness, maintain tranquility, and achieve ultimate freedom; The qualities pursued by the Shi family, such as "purity, emptiness, and enlightenment," all emphasize the cultivation of one's mind and nature in order to achieve the ultimate beauty, laying the foundation for the pursuit of beauty in Chinese culture. And red art culture is an important part of red culture in red culture, which "comprehensively combs and builds the glorious tradition of Chinese proletarian revolution with idealistic artistic thinking and romantic expression, and infects and condenses the value recognition of the new generation of Chinese people for the concept of modern political revolution with epic huge vision".^[5] Mao Zedong's poem *The Long March* fully expresses the revolutionary optimism and the emphasis on the strong nature and willpower of human beings. Red song and dance dramas such as *The White Haired Girl* and *The Red Detachment of Women*, as well as red songs such as *The Yellow River Cantata* and *Singing to the Motherland*, and red literary works such as *Red Rock* all express the longing for freedom and the firm belief in ideals. Whether it is red culture or excellent traditional Chinese culture, the cultivation of aesthetic awareness through study tours integrates these values into the curriculum, allowing learners to be influenced by beauty unconsciously.

3. The practical path of realizing the moral education function of study tours from the perspective of multicultural education

Carrying out moral education in a multicultural context has become complex due to multiculturalism. How to use study tours to carry out moral education in a multicultural context is a key focus of academic research. As Xiong Bingqi believes, "The conduct of study tours relies on institutional guarantees, and educational administrative departments should play a corresponding role." Jia Ying believes that "the moral education function of study tours needs to focus on the importance of experiential education, role model education, and moral education environment."^[6] Therefore, path research should be conducted at four levels: accurately grasping value orientation, deeply developing practical carriers, vigorously cultivating driving talents, and increasing policy support.

3.1 Accurately grasping the value orientation of realizing the moral education function of study tours

In the context of multiculturalism, the use of study tours for moral education should adhere to the correct value orientation, including the guiding position of Marxism in the ideological field and the values of Marxism and excellent traditional Chinese culture. In the curriculum design of study tours, positive guidance should be adhered to, and healthy and positive values should also be established during the course implementation. We should consciously resist erroneous ideas and concepts such as historical nihilism and universal values. The key to moral education lies in its value guiding role, and the correct value orientation must be accurately grasped when using study tours to carry out moral education.

3.2 Developing a practical carrier for realizing the moral education function of study tours in depth

The uniqueness, importance, and usefulness of using study tours for moral education in the context of multicultural education lies in the richness of its practical carriers for moral education. During the study tour, learners are no longer limited to a single textbook as a carrier. The design of study tour courses enriches its practical implementation through the development of study courses, the production of study manuals, on-site study, and the creation of VR new media.

3.3 Vigorously cultivating the driving talents for realizing the moral education function of

study tours

In the context of multicultural education, using study tours for moral education is extremely important for talent. Study tour is an emerging industry, and its application in the process of moral education is still in the exploratory stage. Therefore, the demand and cultivation of relevant professionals in this area are still quite lagging behind. The use of study tours for moral education has put forward new requirements for study guides. Study guides should be versatile talents who not only master relevant tourism knowledge but also moral education knowledge, and have high comprehensive qualities. To fully utilize the important role of study tours in moral education, it is necessary to vigorously cultivate driving talents that promote their high-quality development.

3.4 Policy support for enhancing the moral education function of study tours

In the context of multicultural education, the use of study tours for moral education is supported by relevant policies, which are important for the study tours to fulfill their moral education functions. As an emerging industry, the development of study tours is incomplete and inadequate, with numerous problems in top-level design and practical operation. The government should introduce targeted policies to guide and shape its development. To ensure its healthy development and make study tours play an increasingly important role in the process of moral education.

4. Conclusion

As an emerging form of travel, study tours have multiple functions such as developing the economy, conducting educational activities, and inheriting culture. The significance of using study tours to carry out moral education activities in the context of multicultural education is profound. The article explores this topic from both theoretical and practical perspectives, but further research is needed on this topic.

Conflicts of interest

The author declares no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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