

non-delinquent adolescents in Malaysia. Three categories of adolescents: juvenile offenders, at-risk students, and low-risk students, were involved in this study. The Sociomoral Reflection Measure-Short Form (SRM-SFO) was used to measure the moral maturity of the respondents. The results showed that the scores for moral judgment of juvenile offenders and at-risk students are not significantly different; however, there is a significant difference between the scores of low-risk students and those of the other two categories of students.

Parallel Session 2.2– Friday, 15:00-16:00

Room 103

**Paper Session**

### **Civic Education**

Chair: Chin-Chueh WANG

#### **Proposal ID: 128**

#### *Integrating National Values and Local Traditions through the Teaching and Learning of Civics in Yogyakarta's Schools*

SAMSURI & SUHARNO

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(Yogyakarta State University)

This paper looks at the development of a number of components of citizenship competence in Indonesia, where this involves both national values and local wisdom in Indonesia as a means of survival in the 21st century. In particular, the paper outlines the components of civic competence, which is closely related to our national values. This presentation therefore describes the challenges facing Civics Education teachers in our junior and senior high schools. We will first identify our national values—which form the basis of the common life of the Indonesian multicultural community—as well as a number of local “wisdom teachings” which possess multicultural features. The presentation will conclude that it is mainly our Civic Education courses and “school cultures” which promote the development of citizenship competence in our educational system. Thus character education is closely tied to citizenship education. Of course, educators working in this field face the challenge of integrating the wisdom of local values with the problem of Indonesia's national integration in an era of globalization. This issue is discussed in the final part of the presentation.

#### **Proposal ID: 067**

#### *An Investigation of Taiwan College Students' "Citizenship" in a Highly-Digitalized, Information-Technological Era*

CHIN-CHUEH WANG

National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan

The main purposes of the present study were to investigate the current status of the “citizenship” (civic knowledge, attitudes and participation) of college students in Taipei City, to explore the impact on this of their different personal backgrounds, and also to analyze the relations among these three dimensions of their citizenship. The subjects were students in daytime division of public and private colleges in Taipei City in the 2016 academic year. The study collected 465 valid questionnaires from the subjects, and analyzed the data using SPSS software, descriptive statistics, an Independent t test, One-way ANOVA, and Amos Confirmatory Factor Analysis. The findings were as follows: These subjects have a moderate degree of civic knowledge, and a positive attitude toward citizenship in a highly computerized, digitalized, information-technological era; they also tended to participate actively in civic affairs. According to the results of this study, the researcher has made some suggestions with regard to educational administration, teacher-education institutions, colleges, senior and junior high schools.

Parallel Session 2.3– Friday, 15:00-16:00

Room 101

**Paper Session**

### **Confucius & Modernity**

Chair: Xiao-lei WANG

#### **Proposal ID: 095**

#### ***Propriety and Character Education: A Comparison of the Socialization of Chinese- Educated and Working-Class Mothers'***

Xiao-lei WANG

Pace University, USA

Chinese parents are well-known for their emphasis on children's academic achievement. Little is known, however, on whether or not Chinese parents also pay attention to propriety (li) education in the family environment. Confucian moral thought indicates that ren is expressed through propriety (the etiquette that includes rules of behaviour and ceremonies), and that a person with high moral standards (a Junzi) knows and behaves according to the rules of etiquette. This study examines how Chinese educated parents and working-class parents socialize their young children, with regard to propriety in the everyday context, through mixed methods (the narrative approach and observation). Forty mother-child dyads participated in the study (20 educated mother-child dyads and 20 working-class mother-child dyads). The results suggest that, overall,