

# Youth and Social Justice: The Role of Moral Values in Activism and Civic Engagement

Dr. Sophia Martinez<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Kevin A. Turner<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, USA

<sup>2</sup> School of Social Work, University of Melbourne, Australia

\*Corresponding author: k.turner@unimelb.edu.au

**Abstract:** In order to explore the impact of moral values on social governance, it is necessary to analyze the relationship between youth and social justice in order to clarify the role of moral values on action and social governance. At the same time, the following hypothetical analysis is proposed. The role of moral values in promoting the improvement of the level of social governance and the improvement of laws and regulations, whether moral values have an impact on government policies and citizen participation, whether there is an inevitable relationship between activism, citizen participation and the environment of social governance, and whether youth and moral values are the objective conditions of social governance. The results show that the establishment of moral values has an impact on social governance, and activism can create a reasonable governance environment, and moral values and citizen participation in administration can promote the introduction of government policies and the improvement of laws, so as to create a good social governance environment.

**Keywords:** youth, social justice, moral values, activism, civic engagement

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Background

As an important force in society, the moral values of young people have become particularly important and prominent in activism and civic engagement. How to translate young people's moral values into positive actions and cultivate young people's sense of civic engagement. Although there is a large body of research showing that moral values can promote activism and civic engagement, there is still a lack of in-depth research and empirical analysis on how youth moral values can be combined with social justice, and the extent to which activism and civic engagement play a role in moral values. This paper aims to delve into the relationship between youth and social justice and to analyze the role of moral values in activism and civic engagement (Acebes-Sánchez et al., 2022). Through empirical research, this paper analyzes whether moral values affect activism and civic participation, discusses the specific role of moral values in activism and civic participation, proposes to guide young people to transform moral values into practical actions, improve the awareness of civic participation, solve the problem that there may be a disconnect between young people's moral values and practical actions, and provide theoretical support and practical guidance for adolescents to establish correct moral values (Bartling et al., 2023) .

## 1.2 Purpose of the study

Through in-depth discussion of the role of moral values in social governance and the impact of administrativeism and citizen participation on the improvement of social laws and regulations, it is necessary to find out the actual history of moral strategy, and at the same time, it is necessary to analyze the establishment of moral values from the perspective of social governance, put forward corresponding theories and strategies, improve and make up for the shortcomings of existing laws, and deeply analyze the role of moral values in missionism and citizen participation, the impact of meaning on the creation of social environment, and the promotion effect of social governance. Through practical cases, the degree of influence of moral values and the relationship between values, activism and social governance are found, with the aim of improving social governance and providing support for the introduction of relevant government policies, strategies and regulations.

## 1.3 Implications of the study

From the perspective of youth and social justice, this paper conducts an in-depth analysis at the level of social governance, finds out the relationship between moral values, administrative deliberation and citizen participation, and provides theoretical support for related research, which is of great theoretical guiding significance. In recent years, the issue of social justice has attracted widespread attention around the world, and countries have become increasingly aware of the very important role that social justice plays in achieving social progress, especially in society as a youth group of new hope for the nation (Bornstein et al., 2022). Young people are the backbone of society, the hope and main force of the future of society, they have the vitality and innovative spirit, lead the development of society, promote social progress, and shoulder heavy responsibilities. At the same time, young people are a critical stage in the development of life, and their moral values will influence the future direction of their lives and society (Colang, 2022). In this process, ethical values play a key role in youth activism and civic engagement. This paper aims to examine the existing literature on the role of activism and civic engagement in the general direction of youth and social justice from the perspective of moral values in order to better delve into this topic (Del Real et al., 2023). Moral values are the core values of social governance, which play an important role in promoting the direction of social governance, the leadership of policies and regulations, and the leadership of government behavior, but the role of youth and social justice in the establishment of moral values and the influence of activism and citizen participation still lack case qualifications.

## 2. Literature review

For the research on moral values and youth justice, it should be improved from the perspective of social governance and citizen participation, and the problems of imperfection in social governance should be corrected, the direction of social governance and the content of policy introduction and guidance should be found, and a good social governance environment should be created

### 2.1 The impact of moral values on social governance

In the study of adolescent moral concepts, the moral cognition, moral emotions and social responsibilities of adolescents are discussed, and adolescents' moral concepts are an important part of social governance (Hurst et al., 2022). Adolescents' moral cognition is closely related to the level of social governance, and adolescents with higher moral cognition are able to actively participate in social welfare activities, pay more attention to the expression of social problems, and promote the creation of a social environment (Kalla et al., 2022). Through the study of adolescents' moral concepts, it is found that adolescents with strong moral concepts have firmer views on social justice issues, cultivate adolescents' moral values, enhance their attention and participation in social justice, and create a reasonable social environment (Kil et al., 2023). Analyzing the motivation, influencing factors and effects of youth participation in social activities from the perspective of social governance is helpful to discover the problems of relevant policies and regulations. Youth activism is the source of improving the effectiveness of social governance, and youth participation in social activities is mainly due to suspicion and dissatisfaction with certain things in society (Lokhvytska et al., 2022), so the effect of youth participation in social activities seems to play a certain positive role in maintaining the conditions of social governance. The results of the research show that youth participation in social activities is not only the spontaneous influence of individuals, but also the impact of social governance and policy effects, and a more inclusive (McConnell et al., 2023) and open and democratic social environment should be established in order to better play the role of youth activism in justice. In the research on youth citizen participation, attention is paid to the political participation, community participation and social responsibility fulfillment of young people, so that everyone is the protagonist of social governance. Civic engagement is one of the key ways to achieve social justice (Niv et al., 2023), and those young people who are actively involved in politics and community affairs are more concerned about social justice issues and can work for social justice. Youth civic participation is closely linked to the fulfillment of social responsibility, and by cultivating youth awareness of social responsibility, it can promote the active participation of youth in civic affairs, thereby promoting social justice and equality.

## 2.2 Activism and citizen participation can guide the direction of social governance

On the one hand, in social governance, the study of young people's moral concepts is equally important, involving the shaping of young people's values and moral education, as well as the introduction of policies and regulations. The accurate formation of young people's moral concept has an important impact on social justice, and positive values and moral education can enhance young people's moral cognition, enable them to have a better sense of social responsibility and citizenship, and establish a correct concept of social governance. At the same time, it is also pointed out that it is necessary to pay attention to the joint participation of government policies, restraint laws and regulations, laws, and other aspects, form a joint force for comprehensively cultivating young people's moral concepts, create a good social environment, and correct erroneous social awareness. In the study of adolescent moral values, the response to social justice issues has a decisive impact, and through education and guidance, young people can be stimulated to have positive emotions towards social justice issues, so that they can participate more actively in activities to promote social justice. On the other hand, there is a growing body of research on youth activism and civic engagement in China, focusing on youth political participation, community governance, and philanthropic activities. The degree of youth

participation in politics is positively correlated with their attention to social justice, and the attention and participation of young people in social justice issues can be increased by broadening the channels and methods of youth participation in politics. Youth participation in community governance can directly affect the effect of social governance, build a more inclusive and open community environment, encourage and support youth to actively participate in community governance, and promote the formation of a good social atmosphere. On the other hand, domestic scholars have conducted in-depth studies on the role and role of specific groups such as rural youth and urban youth in social development (Obiagu, 2023). Rural youth play an important role in the process of social development, and attention should be paid to the protection and development of the rights and interests of rural youth, to the promotion of justice and equality in rural society, and to expand the scope of urban social governance. Urban youth also play an important role in social development, and attention should be paid to the education and career development of urban youth to stimulate their innovation and creativity, and promote justice and equality in urban society (Pratiwi et al., 2023). In summary, the role of youth moral values in activism and citizen participation has been achieved from the perspective of social governance, legal improvement, and regulations, but there are still some problems and deficiencies, such as insufficient research on youth in different regions and regions, and there is a certain one-sidedness (Silva et al., 2023). There is not enough research on the intrinsic links between youth morality, activism and civic engagement and their influencing factors, and there are relatively few empirical studies. In order to solve these problems, future research needs to further expand the breadth and depth of research, pay attention to the differences and characteristics of young people, strengthen empirical research, and provide more accurate and effective conclusions and recommendations for social governance (Tuncay-Yüksel et al., 2023). In summary, the following hypotheses are proposed, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 The relationship between social governance, moral values and activism

hypothesis	content
Hypothesis 1	Moral values can promote the improvement of social governance
Hypothesis 2	Social justice, activism, and civic engagement help governments intervene in the development of policies and laws
Hypothesis 3	Youth and social justice are the objective conditions for the positive development of social governance

Based on the assumptions in Table 1, the regression analysis equation is established, as shown in equation (1).

$$Y_{it} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 A_{it} + \alpha_2 CP_{it} + \alpha_3 \sum \text{Controls}_{it} + \mu_t + \lambda_i + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (1)$$

Among them, the explanatory variables were the moral values of youth in Liaoning Province, Guangdong Province and Hubei Province in year t, and  $Y_{it}$  the core explanatory variables were activism and civic participation  $A_{it}$  in year t in Liaoning Province, Guangdong Province and Hubei Province  $CP_{it}$ . In order to verify whether there is an influence and the affected relationship

between the core explanatory variable and the explanatory variable, the control variables were added  $Controls_{it}$ , which were socioeconomic status (SES), gender (GEN), ethnicity (ETH), and education level (EDU),  $\alpha_0$  which were constant terms, time-fixed effects, individual fixed effects, and random error terms.

### 3. Research Methodology

#### 3.1 Research Subjects

In this paper, we will refine hypotheses 1~3, extract the corresponding indicators, and refine the indicators from the perspectives of social justice, governance environment, values, activism, citizen participation, and youth development, and the results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Refinement of survey indicators

hypothesis	index	symbol	Description of the variable
Hypothesis 1	Social justice	MV	Society's perception of right and wrong, and the importance of social justice and ethical behavior.
	Youth values	A	The extent to which personal values influence social activities
Hypothesis 2	activism	CP	The degree of attention paid to public affairs, as well as the degree of participation in civic activities such as voting and expressing political opinions.
	Civic engagement	HIS	Government policies, social governance levels, etc., may affect young people's moral values, activist tendencies, and civic participation.
Hypothesis 3	The law is perfect	GEN	The law has an impact on young people's moral values, motivational tendencies and civic engagement.
	Regulations are introduced	ETH	Regulations influence how they think and act on social justice.
	Social governance environment	EDU	The social governance environment influences their moral values, activist tendencies, and civic engagement.

The moral values of 320 young people were selected as the research object, and the role of youth moral values in activism and civic participation in the region was collected through in-depth analysis of the existing literature, through field research, survey, interviews and other methods, focusing on the role of youth moral values in activism and civic participation, so as to ensure that

the measurement indicators were scientific and reasonable. The design of the measurement index fully considers the actual situation of adolescents' moral values in Liaoning Province, Guangdong Province and Hubei Province, and the SPSS17.0 software is used for empirical analysis. The validity and reliability of the questionnaire were greater than 0.7, and the questionnaire was corrected by more than 3 experts, which met the actual survey requirements. At the same time, in order to confirm the reliability and validity of the variables, this study assumes that the measurement indicators of the relevant variables are carried out on the basis of the existing relevant literature and data, and the construction and operation of the relevant studies in this paper have reference value, and the survey results are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Descriptive statistics

variable	Observations	average value	standard deviation	minimum	median	maximum
MV	320	26.42	12.43	11.85	55.735	99.62
A	320	22.55	11.85	8.43	45.87	83.31
CP	320	23.33	13.47	9.32	50.77	92.22
HIS	320	24.46	14.53	10.55	52.905	95.26
GEN	320	4.42	3.64	3.656	5.946	8.236
ETH	320	6.72	5.46	3.523	5.383	7.243
EDU	320	6.68	5.85	3.885	5.404	6.923

Note: T values are in parentheses; \*, \*\*, and indicate significant at 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively.

From the contents of Table 2, it can be seen that the integrity of the survey results is good, the mean, minimum and maximum values meet the requirements, and the normality of the data is reasonable, which can be investigated and analyzed in the later stage, as shown in Figure 1.

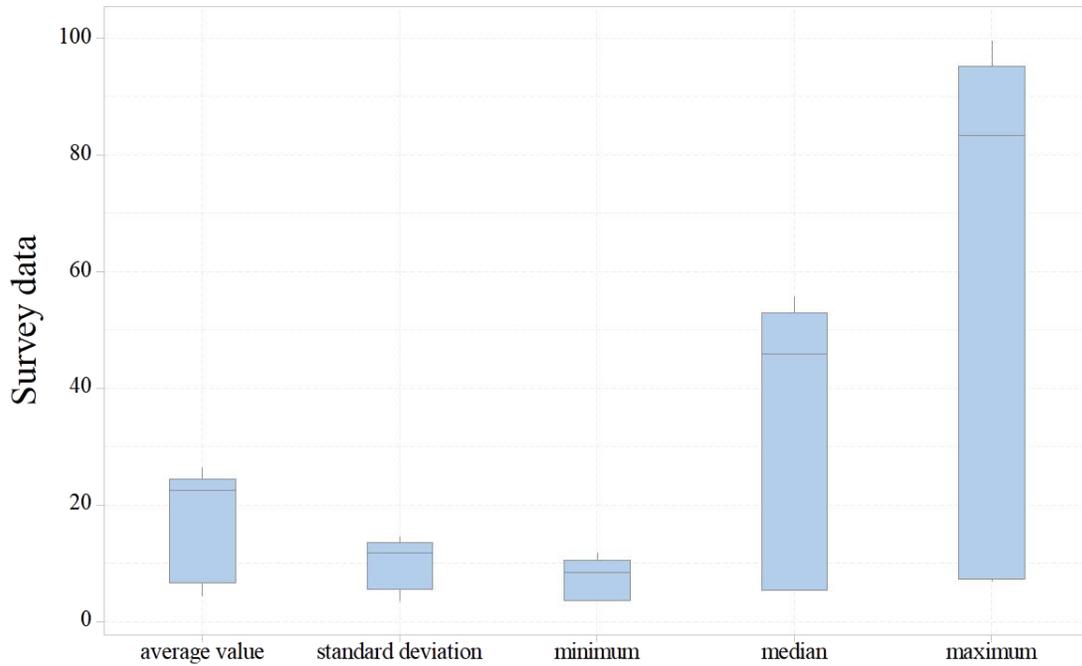


Figure 1 Distribution of survey results

#### 4.2 Correlation analysis

In order to avoid the problem of multicollinearity between variables and improve the reliability of the test results, the Pearson correlation coefficient test was performed on the main variables. The Pearson correlation test was used to test the actual validity of the sample data and to test the correlation between the dependent variables present in the model and its different independent variables, as shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Correlation analysis

	MV	A	CP	HIS	GEN	ETH	EDU
MV	1						
A	0.96	1					
CP	0.97	0.94	1				
HIS	0.64	0.95	0.94	1			
GEN	0.73	0.89	0.84	0.54	1		
ETH	0.56	0.92	0.56	0.54	0.52	1	
EDU	0.89	0.46	0.55	-0.45	0.54	0.73	1



	MV				CP				HIS				GEN				EDU			
	$\beta$	HE RSE LF	t-value	p-value	$\beta$	HE RSE LF	t-value	p-value	$\beta$	HE RSE LF	t-value	p-value	$\beta$	HE RSE LF	t-value	p-value	$\beta$	HE RSE LF	t-value	p-value
H	0.0	8	0.8	0.93																
CP	0.046	0.054	0.843	0.400																
HIS	0.115	0.053	2.148	0.032*																
GEN	0.001	0.055	0.026	0.980																
EDU	0.061	0.052	1.175	0.241																
Sample size	350				350				350				350				350			
R <sup>2</sup>	0.026				0.001				0.000				0.000				0.000			
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.004				-0.005				-0.005				-0.005				-0.006			
F-value	C (7,342)=1.326, p=0.237				C (1,348)=0.407, p=0.524				C (1,348)=0.130, p=0.718				C (1,348)=0.101, p=0.751				F (1,348)=0.009, p=0.925			

MV				CP				HIS				GEN				EDU			
$\beta$	HE RSE LF	t-value	p-value	$\beta$	HE RSE LF	t-value	p-value	$\beta$	HE RSE LF	t-value	p-value	$\beta$	HE RSE LF	t-value	p-value	$\beta$	HE RSE LF	t-value	p-value
* p<0.05 ** p<0.01																			

the influence between activism and youth moral values was significant (0.097\*\*\*), and the t-statistic was 4.62, indicating that there was a positive relationship between activism and youth moral values. the relationship between citizen participation and youth moral values was significant (0.085\*\*\*), and the t-statistic was 3.06, indicating that there was a positive relationship between citizen participation and youth moral values. At the same time, the control variables of socioeconomic status (SES), gender (GEN), ethnicity (ETH), and education level (EDU) had significant effects on activism and civic participation, and the t-statistic was significant.

#### 4.5 Robustness analysis

Direct effects can identify the key elements in the analysis process and identify the key points in the analysis. The robustness of the relevant indicators is shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Regression analysis

level	Horizontal values	Effect	HERSELF	t-value	p-value	LLCI	ULCI
Low level (-1SD)	1.050	-0.041	0.076	-0.544	0.587	-0.191	0.108
average value	2.488	-0.041	0.054	-0.755	0.451	-0.147	0.065
High level (+1SD)	3.925	-0.041	0.079	-0.514	0.607	-0.195	0.114
Note: LLCI refers to the lower end of the 95% range of the estimate, and ULCI refers to the upper end of the 95% range of the estimate							

Note: \*\*\* indicates a significant correlation at the 0.01 level (bilateral), \*\* indicates a significant correlation at 0.05 (bilateral), and \* indicates a significant correlation at 0.1 (bilateral).

This paper uses the Heckman two-stage test to solve the problem. On the basis of the existing control variables, all the data were re-regressed. The regression results of Heckman's test in Table 3-5 show that the regression coefficients are all significant, indicating that there is no sample selection bias for the regression of Hypothesis 1 and Hypothesis 2. After the regression for hypothesis 2 corrects the sample selection bias, the significance and sign direction of the regression results are still consistent with the previous paper, proving the results' robustness. Comparatively speaking, the indirect effect can verify the rationality of the results, and the indirect results are shown in Table 7.

Table 7 Analysis results of indirect effects

项	Effect	BootSE	BootLLCI	BootULCI
Total	0.004	0.010	-0.017	0.025
CP	0.002	0.004	-0.006	0.012
HIS	0.002	0.007	-0.012	0.019
GEN	0.000	0.003	-0.007	0.006
EDU	-0.000	0.004	-0.009	0.009
Remark:BootLLCI Boot strapLower limit of the 95% interval for sampling,BootULCI BootstrapUpper limit of 95% interval for sampling,bootstrapType: Percentilebootstrap method				

From the contents of Table 7, it can be seen that the indirect effect of the test variables is better, indicating that the indicators proposed in this paper have direct and indirect effects on social governance. Among them, the influence of CP and HIS is large, and the role of EDU is negative, which further indicates that the effect of moral values on social governance is poor, and the corresponding analysis needs to be strengthened.

#### 4.6 Regression Results

The regression results in hypothesis 1~4 are summarized and the results are shown in Table 8.

Table 8 Summary of the regression impact of each indicator

	MV	CP	HIS	GEN	EDU
constant	2.224**(5.223)	2.469**(15.217)	2.562**(15.623)	2.386**(15.046)	2.417**(14.356)
A	-0.042(-0.385)	0.035(0.638)	0.020(0.361)	0.017(0.318)	-0.005(-0.094)
ETH	-0.065(-0.566)				
A*ETH	0.000(0.008)				
CP	0.046(0.843)				
HIS	0.115*(2.148)				
GEN	0.001(0.026)				
EDU	0.061(1.175)				
Sample size	350	350	350	350	350

	MV	CP	HIS	GEN	EDU
R 2	0.026	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000
Adjust R 2	0.004	-0.005	-0.005	-0.005	-0.006
F-value	C (7,342)=1.326, p=0.237	C (1,348)=0.407, p=0.524	C (1,348)=0.130, p=0.718	C (1,348)=0.101, p=0.751	F (1,348)=0.009, p=0.925
* p<0.05 ** p<0.01 The t-value is inside the parentheses					

From the analysis in Table 8, it can be seen that A and ETH have a negative regression, and the regression of EDU has a greater impact, followed by ETH, indicating that hypotheses 1 and 3 are the focus of perfection and the main aspects affecting social governance. Moreover, assumptions 1 and 3 have a greater degree of influence. For this reason, this paper assumes that the results of the study are shown in Table 9.

Table 9 Summary of assumptions

hypothesis	content	Findings:
Hypothesis 1	Moral values can promote the improvement of social governance	establish
Hypothesis 2	Social justice, activism, and civic engagement help governments intervene in the development of policies and laws	establish
Hypothesis 3	Youth and social justice are the objective conditions for the positive development of social governance	establish

As can be seen from the results in Table 9, although there is a negative difference in the indicators in hypothesis 1~3, the overall results are valid. Moreover, the regression in hypothesis 1 and 3 is negative, which is the focus of the improvement of government, laws and regulations, so it is necessary to strengthen the guidance and intervention of government policies, improve the content of laws and regulations, promote adolescents to establish moral values, and guide adolescents to take righteous actions, as shown in Figure 2.

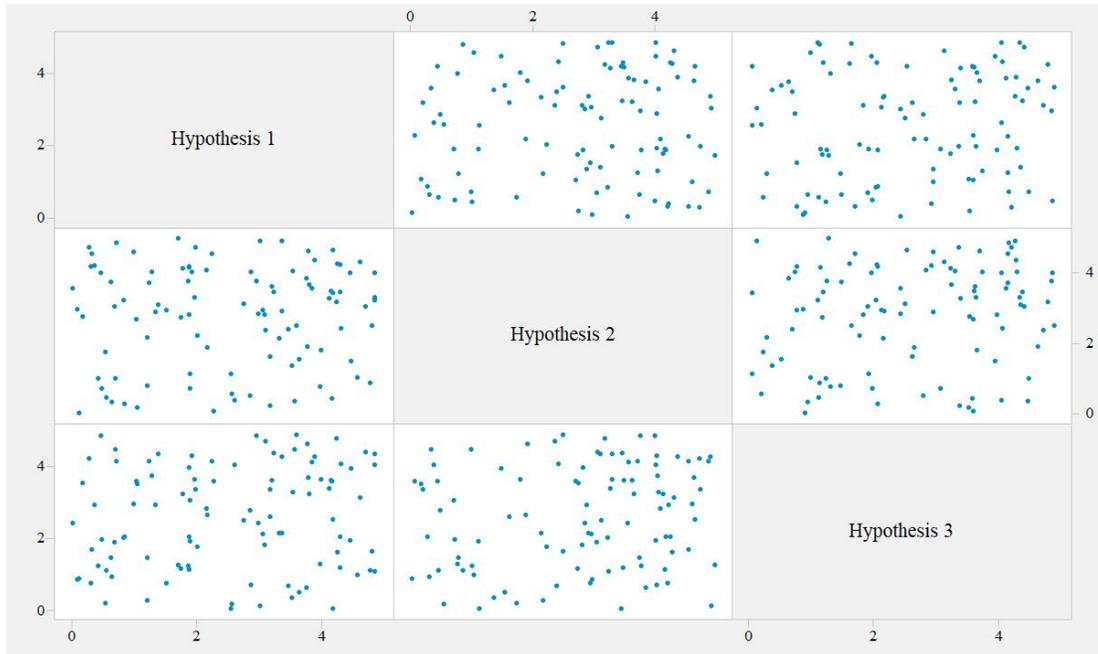


Fig. 2 Detailed data of regression analysis for different hypotheses

As can be seen from Figure 2, the concentration of hypothesis 1 and 3 is higher in the sample regression data, and the sample distribution of hypothesis 1~3 is relatively scattered, which verifies the results of this paper.

## 5. Discussion

From the above analysis, it can be seen that the moral values of youth play a guiding role in activism, which can promote the establishment of activism and improve civic participation, but this influence is not active, but needs to be combined with youth activism and civic participation, so the following suggestions are put forward:

### 5.1 The establishment of moral values can create a good social environment

First of all, cultivating young people's sense of social responsibility and citizenship has positive significance and value for their own development. In the process of participating in social activities, young people can gradually enhance their sense of responsibility and mission to the society, build their own organizational and social skills, better meet the needs of the society and give full play to their own energy, fully reflect their own abilities, and make the society full of positive energy. The second is to cultivate young people's sense of social responsibility, and positive citizenship has a positive impact on society. Although many social problems have emerged in the course of social progress and development, the solution of these problems also requires the joint efforts and cooperation of all sectors of society. Among them, it is particularly important to cultivate young people's sense of social responsibility and civic awareness, which can promote the young generation to actively participate in social and public affairs, improve the public's attention and awareness of social problems, so as to better reduce the occurrence of adverse social problems and effectively promote the benign development of society. Third, to

correctly respond to social problems, the state needs to create a good social atmosphere and give play to the positive guiding role of moral values. The government has introduced policies to encourage citizens to actively participate in social and public affairs, and has strengthened the supervision and management of the rights defense movement. At the same time, the media and all sectors of society should establish a good public opinion environment and encourage young people to treat and actively participate in social and public affairs. The first is to strengthen environmental support. The media and all sectors of society should strengthen publicity and reporting on young people's participation in volunteer service and other social practice activities, increase the public's understanding of the activities, and make the social environment more stable and reliable. It is necessary to attach great importance to the education and training of young people, improve their quality and ability, and provide a more effective guarantee for enhancing their ability to participate in society. The second is to strengthen the integration of resources. Fully tap and make use of various resources to promote the integration and innovation of young people's participation in social practice activities. Governments, enterprises, social organizations, and so forth should jointly organize social activities to jointly promote the sound development of young people's values. The third is to strengthen innovation leadership. Use innovative thinking to promote the upgrading and development of young people's participation in social practice activities. Through the introduction of new ideas and new technologies, social activities with local characteristics will be carried out, the efficiency and quality of social practice activities will be improved, and the attractiveness and influence of youth participation activities will be enhanced. Fifth, it is necessary to strengthen practical exploration, carry out pilot project exploration activities according to the personality characteristics of the younger generation, summarize and test the achievements and experiences of young people in participating in social practice activities, and promote the comprehensive development and improvement of positive social activities.

## 5.2 Activism can promote the introduction of laws and policies

The first is to educate young people not to be bothered by excessive self-sacrifice and excessive sense of social responsibility. In real life, some young people ignore the interests of others because they attach too much importance to their personal interests, or ignore their own interests and needs because they are overly socially responsible. It is particularly important to educate young people to establish a correct concept of interests, pay attention to their own needs, respect the rights of others, and maintain a balanced orientation toward justice. The second is to cultivate young people's critical thinking and independent thinking skills. In the face of moral values, young people should learn to analyze and think rationally, rather than blindly following the opinions and opinions of others (Türkmen et al., 2023). The younger generation should have the courage to express their own views and opinions, give full play to their unique creativity and imagination, and contribute to the progress and development of society. The third is to strengthen psychological counseling and emotional care for young people. In the face of moral values, some young people will have psychological problems and emotional distress due to confusion, confusion or social pressure, and the society should strengthen the psychological guidance of adolescents and pay attention to personal emotional care (Woollard, 2022). Enhance the positive attitude of young people towards social problems, and enhance their self-confidence and adaptability to enter the society. Strengthening the government's guidance and supervision of

activism and citizen participation has become an important issue that needs to be paid attention to and discussed in today's society. It is assumed that the government cannot effectively strengthen the supervision and supervision of these social activities. In such a situation, it is easy to face serious risks that cannot be overcome, and if there are some bad behaviors in society, it will inevitably cause confusion and negative effects. Governments must do a better job of guiding and monitoring the activism and civic engagement of the younger generation. Throughout history, government guidance and norms for activism and citizen engagement have been adapted to respond to societal needs and changes in the times. In modern societies where the democratization process is more mature, governments place greater emphasis on encouraging and supporting activism and civic participation, as well as on monitoring undesirable behavior. Correspondingly, in some periods of social change (Yusoff et al., 2022), the government needs to strengthen the deep intervention and regulation of activism and citizen participation to avoid social unrest and chaos. It can be seen that the government's support and supervision of the younger generation's activism and citizen participation is necessary and complex, and the government needs to use appropriate ways and means to strengthen social leadership, establish and improve the legal system and institutional mechanisms, and enhance the sense of identity and dedication of young people to society. Strengthen the crackdown on negative social behavior, create a social atmosphere of honesty and integrity, and increase the legitimacy, fairness, and transparency of young people's participation in social justice and action.

#### 5.5 Citizen participation can enable governments to play a leading role

In a good public opinion environment, the media and all walks of life are an important part of the public opinion environment in modern society, and they have given full play to their important role in promoting the public opinion environment. A good public opinion environment can motivate young people to actively participate in social and public affairs, improve the degree of integration of young people into society, reflect a good sense of ownership, help enhance social trust and sense of cooperation, and promote social harmony and stability. On the one hand, objective and fair media reports can help young people understand the social situation more correctly and objectively, and the media should strengthen public opinion attention and reporting on social justice, and improve young people's understanding of social justice events. On the other hand, all sectors of society should establish a good public opinion orientation for the younger generation. Government organs and public institutions should strengthen information disclosure and the positive nature of public opinion, so that young people have a correct understanding of public affairs, and provide young people with more positive information and views through various effective channels, so as to help young people accurately view and participate in social and public affairs. It can be seen that the media and all sectors of society should strengthen supervision at the information level to ensure that public opinion plays a positive and uplifting role. Moral values can motivate oneself to actively participate in social activities and promote social justice and fairness. Young people are morally driven to achieve the goal of contributing to society through positive action and participation, and this catalytic effect is reflected in activism and civic engagement. Young people contribute to social progress and development through their participation in political, social and cultural activities, through the expression of their moral will and the fulfilment of their civic duties. Social justice issues should be given attention at a young age, which has a direct impact on the future development of the individual and the future of the

nation. They are the hope of the future, the sensitive issues and the focus of social attention. Studying the thoughts, behaviors, and social relationships of adolescents can better understand their actions and participation in social justice, which is the key group of social practitioners and the key to promoting the development of social justice. Activism and civic engagement are interrelated and interactive, but not identical, and are relatively separate concepts, each with its own concepts and characteristics. At the same time, the moral values of youth have a positive impact on both activism and civic engagement. Efforts should be made to foster the moral values of young people, promote the civic awareness and participation of the younger generation, and enable young people to become active promoters of social justice. Young people's moral values have a positive impact and play an important role in both activism and civic engagement. The moral values of young people can stimulate their sense of social responsibility and justice, and guide the younger generation to actively participate in social activities, which is not only reflected in individual behavior, but also in collective behavior. It can be seen that cultivating the moral values of young people can improve their awareness of action and participation in social justice, and promote the younger generation to become active defenders of social justice.

## 6. Conclusions and prospects

### 6.1 Conclusion

From the perspective of social governance, this paper analyzes the influence of moral values, administrativeism and public welfare participation, and studies the impact of moral values on social governance, and puts forward three hypotheses, and the results show that the three hypotheses are newly established, in which the impact of hypothesis 1 is negative, and the impact of hypothesis 3 is negatively correlated, so hypothesis 1 and hypothesis 3 are the focus of research. Among them, social governance is affected by moral values, administrativeism and citizen participation can promote the introduction of political policies, and can provide support for the research and analysis of government policies, so the establishment of moral values is an important direction and content of social governance, and activism and citizen participation are also the main factors for the introduction of government policies and the improvement of laws and regulations, value creation and activism can guide the government's behavior, so that the government can play its duties and roles, promote young people to establish a correct moral outlook, and guide young people's political behavior, and lay a good foundation for social governance, but the establishment of moral values belongs to the long-term influence role, and the government should introduce necessary laws and regulations. In this way, it ensures that values are formed and that in the process of citizen participation, government actions can be monitored and laws and regulations can be pushed in the right direction. Therefore, strengthening the construction of moral values plays an important role in social governance, and the government should pay attention to the improvement of laws and the introduction of laws and regulations, so as to achieve the development of social justice and improve the overall level of social governance.

### 6.2 Outlook

There are some deficiencies in the research of this paper, mainly reflected in the analysis of data and the acquisition of samples, how to carry out data analysis of moral values, improve the

content of samples, and improve the level of social participation is an urgent problem to be solved.

## References

Acebes-Sánchez, J. & Bernal, I.R. (2022) Gamification with social and moral values: A motivate cross sectional proposition in physical education. *Retos-Nuevas Tendencias En Educacion Fisica Deporte Y Recreacion*43),pp. 136-141.

Bartling, B., Fehr, E. & Özdemir, Y. (2023) DOES MARKET INTERACTION ERODE MORAL VALUES? *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 105(1),pp. 226-235.

Bornstein, M.H., Yu, J. & Putnick, D.L. (2022) Prospective associations between mothers' and fathers' parenting styles and adolescents' moral values: Stability and specificity by parent style and adolescent gender. *New Directions for Child and Adolescent Development*, 2022(185-186),pp. 9-25.

Colang, G.C. (2022) Is Marketing Moral? *Meta-Research in Hermeneutics Phenomenology and Practical Philosophy*, 14(1),pp. 240-249.

Del Real, P.A. & Araque, O. (2023) Contextualization of a Radical Language Detection System Through Moral Values and Emotions. *Ieee Access*, 11(pp. 119634-119646.

Hurst, P., Ring, C. & Kavussanu, M. (2022) Moral values and moral identity moderate the indirect relationship between sport supplement use and doping use via sport supplement beliefs. *Journal of Sports Sciences*, 40(10),pp. 1160-1167.

Itani, O.S., Chonko, L. & Agnihotri, R. (2022) Salesperson moral identity and value co-creation. *European Journal of Marketing*, 56(2),pp. 500-531.

Kalla, J.L., Levine, A.S. & Broockman, D.E. (2022) Personalizing Moral Reframing in Interpersonal Conversation: A Field Experiment. *Journal of Politics*, 84(2),pp. 1239-1243.

Kil, H., Gath, M. & Grusec, J.E. (2023) Dual process in parent-adolescent moral socialization: The moderating role of maternal warmth and involvement. *Journal of Adolescence*, 95(4),pp. 824-833.

Lokhvytska, L., Rozsokha, A. & Azman, C. (2022) Can Moral Values be Formed without Influencing the Development of an Individual's Worldview? *Philosophy and Cosmology-Filosofiya I Kosmologiya*, 28(pp. 73-92.

McConnell, D. & Savulescu, J. (2023) The Balanced View of the Value of Conscience. *Journal of Applied Philosophy*, 40(5),pp. 884-899.

Niv, Y. & Sulitzeanu-Kenan, R. (2023) Liberal-democratic values and philosophers' beliefs about moral expertise. *Bioethics*, 37(6),pp. 551-563.

Obiagu, A.N. (2023) Toward a Decolonized Moral Education for Social Justice in Africa. *Journal of Black Studies*, 54(3),pp. 236-263.

Pratiwi, Y., Andajani, K., Suyitno, I., Ismail, A. & Prastio, B. (2023) Representing and Implementing Moral Values to Foreign Students in Indonesian Textbooks for Learners Other Than Indonesians. *Ijole-International Journal of Language Education*, 7(1),pp. 58-76.

Silva, M.A.M. & Araújo, U. (2023) The Theory of Organizing Models of Thinking as a Tool for the Qualitative and Microanalytical Study of Moral Identity. *Identity-an International Journal of Theory and Research*, 23(3),pp. 224-241.

Tuncay-Yüksel, B., Yılmaz-Tüzün, O. & Zeidler, D.L. (2023) Epistemological beliefs and values as predictors of preservice science teachers' environmental moral reasoning. *Journal of Research in Science Teaching*, 60(9),pp. 2111-2144.

Türkmen, E., Vaizoglu, D., Yesilyurt, T. & Uysal, N. (2023) Effect of moral sensitivity on professional values of undergraduate nursing students: Mediating effect of empathic tendency. *Journal of Professional Nursing*, 49(pp. 44-51.

Woollard, F. (2022) Your Mother Should Know: Pregnancy, the Ethics of Abortion and Knowledge through Acquaintance of Moral Value. *Pacific Philosophical Quarterly*, 103(3),pp. 471-492.

Yusoff, M.Z.M., Safrilsyah, S., Othman, M.K.H., Fajri, I., Yusuf, S.M., Ibrahim, I. & Zain, W. (2022) The effect of moral reasoning and values as the mediator towards student's prosocial behaviour. *International Journal of Adolescence and Youth*, 27(1),pp. 32-44.