In order to better understand the influence of female leadership in the field of family morality, the questionnaire is divided into 5 dimensions: family structure, the concept of marriage, the parent-child relationship, family relationship, the relationship of neighborhoods, communities and public relations.

I. The characteristics of female leadership

Female are the biggest beneficiaries of family harmony as well as important contributors to domestic peace. Family moral construction needs the active involvement of female, with their cohesion, charisma and persuasive to shape good family trait, promote social morality, leading therefore to the civilization of human society. In order to better understand the influence of female leadership in the field of family moral, the questionnaire is divided into 5 dimensions: family structure, the concept of marriage, the parent-child relationship, family relationship, the relationship of neighborhoods, communities and public. And these are expressed in a specific ways:

At first, respecting the old and treat parents with honor. Knowing gratitude, being respectful to their parents or considerate to others are the natural emotions of human nature and the basic moral principles. With the improvement in living standards, in addition to the material support, filial piety also means taking care of daily life, mental caring, which female posse natural advantage. At second, educating children in scientific and reasonable ways. Family education plays a basic role in one's life, mother is particularly important to the children. In current, family education should follow the principle of comprehensive education, equal communication, emphasize both morality and wisdom, strengthen spirit of hard working, awareness of volunteer or social responsibility. At third, having real influence over the husband by females' morality in new era. At fourth, developing friendly relations and cooperation with neighbors. Female are more amiable and likely to communicate, mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, helping each other are important in constructing the harmonious neighborhood.

II. The barriers to promotion of female leadership in the field of family morality

(i) Facing double pressure of family and work.

(ii) Intangible housework is hard to be approved.

(iii) Being passive and weak roles in large spending decisions on family matters, in part due to limitations in their own values, achievement motivation, aesthetic temperament and interest.

(iv) The accumulation of "historical disadvantage" affect the ascension of leadership. The
stereotype of a strong man with a weak woman still dominates many people's minds, which make female tend to use the traditional women's standards to look at themselves.

III. Suggestions on the promotion of female leadership in the family morality.

First of all, to promote women leaders' willingness to learn and enhance their confidence actively.

The second, to complete the learning mechanism of women leaders. According to the survey, 44.66% of quarrels between couple are due to family matters. For the sake of the harmonious family relationship, it is important for female to improve capability of self-adaptation, as well as family relationship adjustment knowledge and skills, such as the skills of family care, the skills to deal with family pressure, crisis and the knowledge of family resources management. These knowledge and skills are not natural abilities, which need pruning by study. Specific suggestions as follows: Firstly, to expand school education system to encompass premarital education. Secondly, to implement the lifelong education for adult in family life education. Thirdly, to perfect and normalize the system of marriage counseling and psychological counseling.

The third, to balance work-family conflict, such as to confirm housework occupational and its value in law.

The last is to enhance the legislation to family ethics with the guidance of family protection:

(i) Confirming the marriage oath and announcement legally.

(ii) Prolonging divorce consideration period, reviewing divorce cases prudently.

(iii) Carrying out the damage compensation in marital tort to protect the unprivileged.