

тельно следовало обучать на практике. Основной целью существования системы общественного контроля был не надзор за всеми сферами производства, а выработка программ по улучшению работы госаппарата через контроль за соблюдением законности и анализ деятельности организаций. Последующее создание в СССР органов государственного контроля во многом опирается на ленинские принципы и опыт их практической реализации.

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MULTI-CULTURAL CHALLENGES TO PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

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In the context of the 21st century, the patriotic education is facing unprecedented challenges. This article aims to explore some of the challenges facing the education of civic-patriotism in the 21st century and provide some reference for the direction of future improvement.

Material and methods. Based on related literature, we have analyzed how researchers view the issues the patriotic education has nowadays. Based on the existing research, it is clear that patriotic education not only belongs to the category of pedagogy, but also involves many disciplines such as sociology and psychology.

With the acceleration of globalization, various cultures are blending around the world, and people's lives have become more convenient and faster. In this context, the traditional national identity feels the impact of different cultures. In the era of globalization, there is still an imbalance in economic, political, and cultural development, and often “economic superiority derives cultural superiority, and economic power derives cultural power” [1, p. 12]. Although the cultures of different nations may differ between advanced and backward countries depending on the times and the stages of social development, there is absolutely haven't distinction between superior and inferior in terms of their value. The culture of every nation is equal, and the world should not be dominated by any one culture. So that, one of the challenges facing civic-patriotism education is how to cultivate students'

sense of national identity under the premise of respecting multiculturalism, so that they can find their own roles in the integration of multiculturalism.

Results and their discussion. From the perspective of pedagogy, patriotic education is an important part of cultivating students' patriotic feelings, national consciousness and sense of social responsibility. Patriotic education is conducive to cultivating students' correct national consciousness. The primary task of patriotic education is "the formation of citizenship, patriotism and national consciousness on the basis of state ideology" [2]. The formation of these qualities should be carried out in the consistency and uniformity of teaching requirements, and the continuity and consistency of education should be maintained. In the process, students are able to learn history, culture, and traditions of their own country. While inheriting traditional culture, it can also promote the national spirit.

From the perspective of sociological, patriotic education is conducive to promoting students' sense of social responsibility and moral values. It is the foundation of a country's social stability and development. Through the content and methods of patriotism education, students will be able to deeply learning that the development of the country is closely related to the destiny of the individual. It can cultivate more citizens with a sense of responsibility and social participation to serve society.

From the perspective of psychological, patriotic education helps to increase students' self-esteem and self-confidence. Correct patriotic education has a positive impact on students' mental health and social cognition. By learning about the history and achievements of the motherland, students can build a deep sense of national pride, a spirit of unity and cooperation. Then gain a sense of collective honor and belonging. All these are conducive to improving students' social adaptability. In addition, patriotism is conducive to guiding students to form positive emotional experiences. Love for the motherland and expectations for the country's development can stimulate positive emotions in students' hearts and help them establish more meaningful goals in life.

Therefore, citizen patriotism education is not only an educational task, but also a need for social harmony and national development.

The 21st century is an era of multicultural convergence. The development of globalization and information technology has made the exchange and integration of different cultures more frequent and deeper. In this context, multiculturalism takes on a variety of new expressions.

First of all, it is more convenient for different cultures to interact with each other. People can more directly understand and contact the cultures of other countries and regions through the Internet, social platforms, and international exchanges, which promote the interaction and integration between different cultures.

Second, the increase in migration and migration has led to the convergence of different cultures in the same geographical area. Many countries and cities have become representatives of multiculturalism, where different ethnicities, religions, languages and customs intertwine to form unique multicultural societies.

In addition, the development of the cultural industry also provides a platform for the expression of multiculturalism. Cultural works such as films, music, and literature have made people from all over the world accessible to the artistic expressions of different cultures through diversified communication channels, thus promoting the exchange between the development of cultures.

Multiculturalism poses a series of challenges to patriotic education:

1. Multiculturalism makes the content of education more complex and diverse. In traditional patriotic education, the focus is usually on the history, culture, and values of the country. However, in an information society, educators need to consider how to integrate

elements of different cultures into educational content in order to better meet the needs of different students.

2. Issues such as the gap between urban and rural areas and the gap between the rich and the poor have a direct impact on citizens' sense of national identity. Some vulnerable groups may have negative feelings towards the country because of social welfare and economic pressures. Civic patriotism education needs to face this challenge, strive to make every citizen feel the fruits of the country's development, and reduce the negative impact of social injustice on the sense of national identity.

3. The popularization of information technology has made it easier to disseminate information, and at the same time, it has also made it easier to disseminate extreme thoughts and irrational emotions. This poses a challenge to citizen patriotism education, the traditional patriotic education model is difficult to resist the impact from the Internet, citizen patriotism education needs to be more open and inclusive, so that students can treat information rationally and enhance their sense of national identity.

4. Multiculturalism also requires a change in educational methods. Traditional patriotic education is usually indoctrination, but in a multicultural environment, this method of education may no longer be applicable. Educators need to think about how to adopt more open and diverse teaching methods in order to better meet the needs of students.

Conclusion. In short, multiculturalism brings many challenges to patriotic education, but it also contains infinite possibilities. In the process of addressing these challenges, we need to pay more attention to multicultural tolerance, reduce social injustice, pay attention to the cultivation of information literacy, and strengthen international exchanges, so as to better adapt to the development needs of today's society. Only in this way can civic patriotism education play a greater role in the 21st century and cultivate more citizens with a sense of national responsibility.

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