

EDUCATIONAL DIVERSITY AND NATIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE PROCESS OF GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract: The inheritance of national culture is an important subject in the field of educational anthropology. Education, as the main channel for the dissemination of national culture, has had a strong influence on this inheritance. Today, however, the speed of globalization is rapidly increasing. Whether domestic education or foreign education, basic education or higher education, more and more educational challenges are triggering profound changes. One of the most important developments in education today is fostering diversity. Greater diversity in education will have a profound impact on the inheritance of national culture. In view of the current era and current social changes, in the process of globalization, the importance of national cultural heritage is increasing day by day. The current work is to analyse the relationship between education and national cultural heritage by using the characteristics of education towards pluralism, and to propose the necessary educational changes to promote this heritage.

Keywords: Educational diversity · Ethnic cultures · Inheritance

Introduction

The definition of the simple term "culture" is quite complex. Generally speaking, "culture" can be seen as the collection of all the factors that give a society its unique nature. Cultural anthropologists believe that culture is a complex of spiritual, material, intellectual, and emotional qualities that embody the dynamics of social groups. Each culture will be uniquely characteristic of a particular human community and its way of thinking and way of life. The World Conference on Cultural Policy held in Mexico in 1982 pointed out that culture includes not only art and literature, but also ways of life, fundamental human rights, value systems, traditions and beliefs. The development of

culture has always been accompanied by the development of human history; people are created and shaped by culture.

Numerous nations make up the human world. Each nation has created a rich and unique national culture in the process of its own development, thus contributing to the multiculturalism of all countries in the world. If the world is compared to colorful brocades, then each national culture is a colorful silk embroidery element, which is part of the overall pattern and still retains its own unique characteristics. With the passage of time, cultural differences are more and more respected, and people gradually realize that each nation has the right and obligation to develop its own culture. This cultural diversity enriches human life and supports human development. American cultural anthropologist Ralph Linton believes that you can't really understand your own culture if you don't know anything about other cultures. Therefore, it is equally important for any country to understand its own culture as it is other cultures (Linton 2007). With the changes brought about by the increasing globalization, cultural exchanges between countries have gradually increased. This intercultural dialogue is positive because it recognizes the value of each culture's existence and is based on mutual appreciation, respect and mutual promotion of each culture. In the context of globalization, different types of cultural dialogues contribute to the dissemination and innovation of new intercultural knowledge, promote understanding between different national cultures, and develop friendly relations between countries. However, there are concerns that the rich and diverse cultures of each nation will be diluted in the global flood of information. This concern is not without reason, as this dilution is already starting to manifest in real life. In a world where information flows freely, any culture can change rapidly, leading to abundance or crisis. Indeed, cultures of dynamic but fragile entities will clearly face diversity challenges when they become global citizens. On the contrary, a relatively closed living environment without obvious external influences protects and develops the traditional culture of a specific nation. This fact has been well proven true.

The process of globalization is rapidly changing different regions, different nations, and different countries, and has had a strong impact on traditional culture. Currently, many countries are faced with the dilemma of opening up to foreign cultures or closing themselves off to live and solve problems more traditionally. In the context of globalization, many countries are worried that their own culture may die out or die, and therefore take a conservative stance, trying to resist and eliminate the strongest influence of the localization movement. Under this situation, the preservation and inheritance of traditional national culture has become an important task for all ethnic groups and countries. Since the modernization process involves the conflict, fusion and evolution of tradition and modernity, some core values of traditional culture will not only become important resources for social integration, cultural reconstruction, civilization cultivation, and moral education, but also as the East and the West grow together, whether it is also possible become common global values. Therefore, it is particularly important to properly treat national cultural heritage in the context of globalization.

In fact, cultural choices and cultural heritage lead to an extremely complex process. Rational understanding and criticism of a nation's traditional culture is the starting point for dealing with traditional culture. Cultural anthropologists say that national traditional culture is formed at different levels such as institutional culture, conceptual culture, artifact culture, and folk culture. The important role of traditional national culture in a modern country includes guiding ethics, forming a cultural community, and enhancing national cohesion and identity. Traditional national culture retains the cultural and ethical identity, etiquette and moral conscience of social groups, and at the same time affects the direction of social development and the understanding of the meaning of life (Vago 2007). Each nation has its own customs, including traditional festivals, life etiquette and art. The inheritance of traditional culture can make up for the alienation, spiritual and emotional loss, and psychological instability that inevitably appear in people's cultural identity in the process of modernization. Such traditional culture spreads the history of civilization of a nation, but some national cultures have elements that do not adapt to the trend of human progress, and may even hinder human progress. The inheritance of traditional culture is an important task of a nation. Social changes can affect the traditional culture of a particular nation, but in turn, these changes give us a deeper understanding of the important role that traditional national culture plays in human life.

Theoretical framework and research methods

With the transformation and development of modern times, the openness and democracy of society have been continuously improved, and the ties between different cultures have become closer and closer. In the era of globalization, modern society increasingly reflects diversity. This diversity is mainly manifested in the diversity of ethnicity, race, culture and way of life. A prime example in terms of racial or ethnic diversity is the United States, which is acquiring a unique culture that is home to many cultures and ethnicities and is a major immigration destination. Current estimates suggest that by 2030, 40 percent of the U.S. population will be a minority. The United States is rapidly increasing the diversity of its social identity (Chen Zhiyuan, 2003). China itself is a multi-ethnic country with a vast cultural area. In addition, with the advancement of reform and opening up, the exchanges of Han culture with local minority and foreign cultures have become more frequent, and people have come into contact with more and more models in their lives. The road of life is getting richer and richer. In today's diverse society, various groups have different attitudes and requirements.

Development of educational diversity in the midst of social changes

Human development tends towards diversity. On the one hand, diversity enriches human life, respecting difference by balancing "harmony without difference". On the other hand, the pursuit of diversity brings many challenges, and this pursuit can also become a threat to national unity. A diverse society will seek to build and strengthen a common foundation of its civic values as a result of threats to identity and loyalty, as well as the full unification of state power and territory. Multicultural scholars claim that respecting pluralism in unity and establishing unity in pluralism must be the basic principles for the development of pluralistic societies (Kymlicka 2005). We must

create a balanced and diverse society. It is difficult to create and maintain social diversity if you always find self-definition in boundaries with others, without seeing things from the perspective of others. In a pluralistic society, different cultures and nationalities are understood and respected, and everyone has the opportunity to shape their own development path, as long as the basic principles of the development of a pluralistic society are not violated.

Changes in social life inevitably merge with education. Education itself is influenced by the diversity that exists in society, and must adapt as this diversity changes. At the same time, changes in education will encourage a more diverse society. Education and diversity are intertwined and constantly influence each other. In the era of globalization, economic and social exchanges are becoming more and more frequent and networked, the characteristics of social diversity are becoming more and more prominent, and the characteristics of diversified education are becoming more and more obvious.

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Compared with traditional education, the environment in which modern education takes place is more and more diverse. Education is facing increasing challenges and pressures from a diverse society. In fact, education itself no longer operates in the relatively simple environment it once did, and its inherent factors are becoming more and more complex. As a result, the modern educational environment is diversifying inside and out. Education has come under increasing criticism as educational needs change, forcing education itself to respond positively. For the education of ethnic minorities in China, the system must not only deal with its own internal pressure, but also face the challenges and pressures of other higher education institutions in China, as well as the development of inter-ethnic higher education. Successful educational development requires collaboration to improve diversity in the educational environment, promote healthy relationships between schools and their surrounding communities, take community responsibility for diversity, break down barriers to diversity within schools, and encourage schools to ensure policy coherence has Clear diversity goals and promote connections and communication within and between schools. Modern schools must serve a diverse society, culturally, economically and racially. Given the current pressures on self-meaning, education must be actively reformed to meet the challenges of increased societal demands and limited resources.

With today's diversity, traditional teaching and educational methods have also changed. In the Faculty of Education, future teachers are trained in increasingly diverse ways, and the diversity of student learning is recognized. Chinese education is traditionally based on teachers, who have absolute authority. Students are passively indoctrinated and rarely challenge teachers or textbooks. Currently, this focus on teachers is shifting to focus on students. Appreciate the subjective state of the students, understand the personality of the students, and determine the learning needs of the students. Gradually, interactive heuristic teaching methods dominate the curriculum. With the development of science and technology, modern educational methods have greatly enriched teaching techniques. With these new technologies, teaching becomes more dynamic and flexible. Students are not limited to acquiring knowledge in the classroom, but have greatly expanded the space for self-directed learning through online courses. Students and teachers can now communicate directly face-to-face or more flexibly over the Internet. Online courses allow more people to learn simultaneously from limited classroom resources. Educational approaches are also changing as the traditional teacher-centered, centralized teaching model transforms into a decentralized, student-centered open learning model. Students are no longer limited to textbook knowledge, but increasingly rely on participatory and hands-on teaching methods. The fieldwork method advocated by educational anthropology has important value in national cultural education.

The era of globalization is an era of rapid changes in information dissemination and knowledge. The rapid development of science and technology has greatly promoted the transmission of information. The modern man is faced with a huge amount of information and knowledge every day, which he can obtain through various channels. The knowledge required for modern education has become more diverse. The naming of school subjects is becoming more refined, and the curriculum is constantly expanding and diversifying. The breadth and depth of knowledge acquired by today's students is unmatched by any previous education. However, the knowledge acquired in modern education is not enough to meet the needs of the modern information dissemination age. In the process, lifelong education has become an inevitable choice. The mission of schooling has been transformed to help people understand the basic things now, help people master some learning methods, and help people build a basic knowledge base. In a modern and diverse society where people are increasingly connected, the school focuses on the intercultural education of students to understand their own experiences and cultures as well as those of other races.

Education helps to create, preserve, disseminate and apply knowledge. In the era of cultural diversity, education must take seriously the selection and imparting of key knowledge necessary for human life, the requirements of education for intellectual diversity, the law of development and orientation of education itself, and the effective promotion of social progress.

The impact of educational diversity on the inheritance of ethnic culture

In particular, this article focuses on the ways in which diversity is reflected in specific educational institutions. For universities, the main concerns relate to developing policies and institutions that develop diversity, embody an equitable educational philosophy, identify necessary and appropriate teaching content, conduct effective teaching activities and priorities, and reflect the diversity of campus cultures. An important aspect of these issues are the methods schools can use to provide equal educational opportunities to disadvantaged groups and to promote students' understanding of national cultures. In the diversified development of education, national cultural heritage should be regarded as an important part.

As an important carrier of cultural heritage, the impact of the development of educational diversity on the inheritance of national culture is manifested in two distinct but interrelated aspects.

The development of educational diversity is driven by people's diverse needs, while also increasing people's choices. Real-life pressures affect the values people hold. In pursuit of a better quality of life, one can consider ways of acquiring practical or practical knowledge. Under the market economy, education lost in the whirlpool of the market scrambles to provide practical knowledge and relieve market pressure. Under the pressure of life and survival, human beings naturally choose "useful" knowledge. Education must respond in the same way, based on a focus on being educated in a market-oriented context. Practical knowledge has been around for a while. Thus, the humanities and ethnic or traditional knowledge are at risk of being marginalized. Whether in classroom content or activities, national cultural heritage is either not valued, simply seen as

embellishment, or ignored. In the mainstream educational context in China, the teaching content of ethnic culture is either very superficial, narrow in scope or non-existent. Developing students' intercultural understanding and communication skills remains an important educational goal.

Of course, the danger of exclusion of national cultures lies not only in formal education, but also in family and social education. The marginalization of national culture will lead to general ignorance of a national traditional culture, and national culture will eventually disappear due to indifference. Modern people's ignorance of national culture will eventually lead to the emptiness of identity and spirit, and modern people will lose themselves in this life. At the same time, due to this ignorance of the national culture, people face one difficulty after another, such as: B. Communication barriers and misunderstandings, discrimination, arrogance and conflict.

The development of educational pluralism, especially the pluralistic educational environment, also makes people rethink the importance of national culture. Anthropology of education considers the ethnic and cultural context of educational institutions and the individual developmental factors of the educational process. The relationship between educational success and cultural background, personality and educational environment has attracted attention.

Conclusion

In the era of globalization, educational pluralism appears to be a double-edged sword in the inheritance of national culture. Education cannot simply be integrated into the market. Education serves society by providing practical knowledge and developing people, while guiding and directing society according to its values and worldview. With the inheritance of national culture, education must have and adhere to its own mantra: inherit traditions, adapt to changes, and lead the times.

The trend of educational diversification is having a profound impact on the inheritance of traditional national culture. Under the influence of modern technology, the teaching mode, method, means and content have all changed significantly. National cultural traditions can be passed on faster, shared more widely, and communicated more abundantly. Although social diversity and educational diversity have affected the inheritance of traditional national culture, they have also brought more opportunities. How to seize these opportunities and use them effectively for the inheritance of national traditional culture is a choice faced by people. Various educational institutions, members, models and methods should bring positive changes to the promotion of national cultural heritage.

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