

Research on Patriotism Education of Young Students in Macao

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Abstract: The educational legislation and planning have developed very successfully and have strong reference and value of research in Macao. This paper studies and thinks about the success of patriotic education in Macao, explores how to enhance the national pride and sense of ownership of young people, provides reference and guidance for the teenagers in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan who should set up lofty aspirations to contribute to the great cause of Chinese national rejuvenation and promote the construction of Community of Shared Future for Mankind, and contributes more wisdom and strength to the development of our country and the progress of human development.

Keywords: Young Students; Patriotic Education; Enhancing the National Pride Reference of Teenagers' Development in Hong Kong; Macao and Taiwan

Introduction

Education is not only an important pillar of the country's development but also the base of the coming century. Education is the foundation of a country and the symbol of national prosperity. It is the education that is important for whether a country has development potential, and whether a country is rich or not. Jinping Xi once said, "Education is a decisive cause for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation." Macao occupies an extremely important position in China's development. On the one hand, Macao can play an active role in the formation and development of the economic triangle between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao; on the other hand, Macao should make full use of all the great opportunities brought by the cooperation among the three places. Macao is located at the growth pole of economic development in the Asia-Pacific region, and has the geographical advantage of communicating the economic ties between Europe, Asia and Southeast Asia. In such an extremely important region, the education of teenagers is the most important. Now, China is in the background of building a socialist innovation-oriented country. Therefore, only when our teenagers deeply realize the important role of their own progress and development in promoting economic development and the significance of the overall national strength of the whole country can they shoulder the mission of the times and make the motherland develop better.

For the development of China, education has undoubtedly promoted the economic growth and accelerated the technological change. Technological change is an important driving force of social development, and the key factor of technological change lies in the cultivation of talents, which directly depends on the education of teenagers, so the importance of education is obviously highlighted. It is not only the process of imparting rich scientific knowledge, but also the lead of creating new knowledge.

1. The general development of patriotism education in Macao

1.1 In Macao's current education system, it can be roughly divided into three types-formal education, non-academic education and special education.

1.1.1 Formal education

Formal education is a systematic education in Macao, and it is the most important component of the whole education system in Macao, including preschool education, primary and secondary education and higher education. Macao's children receive pre-school education from kindergarten at the age of 3, primary education at the age of 6, and secondary school at the

age of 12, which lasts for 5 to 6 years in junior and senior middle schools.

For a long time, Macao's higher education was conducted in other places. After the closure of St. Paul's University, Macao didn't set up a university for a long time. There was no university in Macau until 1981, when some Hong Kong businessmen founded the East Asia University in Macau, which is the predecessor of Macau University. After the establishment of East Asia University, the then Australian and Portuguese governments also successively opened the Macao Institute of Technology, the Macao Security Forces Higher School and the Macao Tourism Training Institute. Since then, the local higher education system in Macao has been basically determined, so that the local talents needed in Macao can be trained locally, and there is no need to introduce talents from other regions. This historical process has formed the current formal education in Macao.¹

1.1.2 Special education

As an important part of Macao's education system, special education has been continuously improved and developed rapidly with the development of China's education level. In 1995, nine schools providing special education in Macao had been established. Among these nine schools, six special education schools were supervised by the Macao government, and two of the other three schools belonged to charitable organizations and one belonged to Macao parish. Macao's special education also includes pre-school, primary school and secondary school, with a small number of students.

1.2 Characteristics of Macao's educational system

1.2.1 There are many private schools with diversified school-running subjects.

Because the Australian and Portuguese governments have not attached importance to the establishment of education for a long time, running schools has become a matter for non-governmental organizations. Churches, trade unions, chambers of commerce, neighborhood associations, women's federations, fellow villagers' associations and other organizations have become the main bodies of running schools in Macao. From 1993 to 1994, there were 188 formal education schools in Macao, among which there were only 25 government schools and 163 private schools, which were more than six times that of government schools. From 1995 to 1996, there were 196 non-higher education institutions, of which 171 were private schools, accounting for 90% of the total number of students in Macao. Private schools have become the main body of Macao education, which is a major feature of Macao education.²

1.2.2 The academic system is diversified, with Chinese academic system, Portuguese literature system and English academic system coexisting.

Linguistically, there are Chinese academic system, Portuguese literature system and English academic system. According to the length of academic year and curriculum arrangement, there are four types of academic systems: Mainland academic system, Taiwan Province academic system, Portuguese academic system and British academic system.

First of all, the academic system in the Mainland is the same as that in Taiwan Province, with six years in primary school, three years in junior high school and three years in senior high school. Portugal's academic system is six years in primary school and six years in secondary school, but three years in junior high school, only two years in senior high school, and another year is a college preparatory course; The total number of primary and secondary schools in the UK is 13 years, including 6 years in primary school, 3 years in junior high school, 2 years in senior high school and 2 years in university foundation. The number of schools and students that implement academic system and Chinese teaching in mainland China is the majority. According to the statistics of 1993-1994, among the 188 schools, 135 schools with academic system and Chinese teaching in mainland China. Although Portugal occupied Macao for a long time, the Chinese culture in Macao has never changed, which is one of the reasons for the better development of education in Macao.

2. Reasons for the smooth progress of patriotism education in Macao

2.1 Historical factors

Comparing Macao with Hong Kong, it is not difficult to find that, as a colony, Britain was more of a "management attitude" towards Hong Kong, because at that time, Britain adopted a superb ideological management towards Hong Kong, which not only made Hong Kong's legal system still attached to western forces, but also led to the stronger local consciousness of Hong Kong residents than the national consciousness and national consciousness. However, Portugal only gains economic benefits from Macao, which leads to the fact that Macao residents' lives are influenced by the parents of the Macao and Portuguese governments, so the actual control of Macao is controlled by patriotic forces.

2.2 Legal factors

Three laws, namely Higher Education System, Outline Law of Non-Higher Education and Institutional Framework of Teaching Staff in Non-Higher Education Private Schools, set the basic framework for the development of Macao's education, while the Ten-Year Plan for the Development of Non-Higher Education provides development goals for Macao's primary and secondary education, vocational education and other fields. In the future, the development of higher education in Macao should give full consideration to the prospect of moderate diversification of Macao's economy and integration into Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, try to take education as a breakthrough of moderate diversification, and constantly broaden the specialty setting of higher education; Non-higher education should take Macao as the world tourism and leisure center as the starting point, and strive to establish a high-quality basic education system for young, middle and primary schools, develop an effective continuing education system, and establish an international management mechanism. By increasing investment in education, Macao will be promoted to embark on a moderately diversified road of healthy development.

In 2009, the Macao SAR successfully completed the legislation on safeguarding national security stipulated in Article 23 of the Macao Basic Law, and in 2018, the Macao SAR Committee on Safeguarding National Security, chaired by the Chief Executive, was established. At the same time, relevant supporting laws were revised and improved, law enforcement was strengthened, and national security education was actively promoted in the society. Facts have proved that the implementation of Macao's national security law has effectively guaranteed the prosperity and stability of Macao SAR and the legitimate rights and interests of its residents. The good social atmosphere has attracted more and more overseas visitors, and the contacts between Macao SAR and other countries and regions have become closer.³

2.3 Economic factors

Macao's economic development is relatively successful, and its welfare benefits are second to none. Not only has 15 years of free education been set up in education, but prices and house prices are more reasonable and stable than those in the mainland. Compared with Hong Kong's economic system, Macao's economic situation has been greatly improved after its return. All along, the overall economic structure of Hong Kong has been characterized by a wide gap between the rich and the poor, and a serious imbalance between income and expenditure. With an average price of 156,000 USD/m² and a total price of 1.2 million USD/set, Hong Kong's house price ranks first in the world.

2.4 Cultural factors

In Macao, except missionary schools and international schools, most ordinary schools will use PEP textbooks, and Chinese schools are the main ones. Many Macao students learn Chinese from the beginning of literacy, which can basically be seamlessly linked with mainland education; However, the textbooks used in Hong Kong's education have evaded some humiliating history. Therefore, compared with Hong Kong's teenagers, Macao's teenagers have more sense of national identity, national belonging and history.

Tag

"Patriotism education is a ritual and a bond, and it casts the root and soul of the Chinese nation among Macao teenagers." All schools in Macao raise the national flag and sing the national anthem, and local universities are required to

study the national constitution and the Macao Basic Law. Most schools run by pro-China groups and a small number of Catholic schools use historical and political textbooks compiled by mainland publishing houses, and the education of history is closer to the mainland ... We can see from the various measures of patriotism education in Macao that Macao attaches great importance to national education. Macao, among the three special administrative regions of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, is the most successful region in carrying out patriotic education. The success of patriotism education in Macao is the result of the joint efforts of the government, schools and all sectors of society. It not only provides a learning model and many lessons for Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan to further promote patriotism education, but also is an important step for the harmonious development of the Chinese nation.

References

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