paper aims to study individual psychology and personality, effectively build a multimodal rehabilitation space of vision, hearing, touch and smell, and conduct targeted research on individual psychological rehabilitation methods across disciplines.

**Subjects and Methods:** By observing the current development trend of design, we find that caring design has become an important trend. Design needs to be considered from the perspective of human needs to meet the original intention of people-oriented design. Using psychological research methods, this paper observes and analyzes the relationship between emotion and personality from the perspective of human sample subjects, and divides the population base through MBTI type indicators, so as to determine the multimodality of rehabilitation research and multi-directional construction, so as to form a more flexible and more matching customized rehabilitation space construction scheme. Multi-sensory experience integrates the characteristics of vision, hearing, touch and smell, so that participants can quickly enter the state of cardiac flow and achieve better and stronger rehabilitation functions. In order to test the effect of emotional behavior, this study adopts, we selected 120 students, including 48 males and 12 females. We used the anxiety scale designed by Kim as the measurement scale, and used Likert scoring method to evaluate the scale. Pearson correlation, standard deviation and statistical significance are combined to illustrate the correlation. T-test of independent samples was used to verify the difference between high anxiety group and low anxiety group. According to the statistical value of anxiety, participants were divided into three groups: low, medium and high anxiety groups. The questionnaire includes two kinds of anxiety, namely debilitating anxiety and promoting anxiety. Through t-test, univariate and multivariate analysis of variance and regression analysis, we investigated the relationship between anxiety and self-efficacy of students of different majors and genders.

**Results:** With the changes of the times, the application of media has reached a new height. From the perspective of art, there are many forms of interactive media: immersive interactive technology, virtual reality technology, augmented reality technology and so on. The support of these existing technologies provides a new breakthrough for the proposal of psychotherapy. This technology enhancement process is accompanied by the continuous exploration of the correlation between graphics, space and human psychology and emotion. Starting from the psychological personality classification of the healing audience, analyze and determine the effective healing space corresponding to different psychological dimensions, and build a multi-sensory atmosphere space complex. Cure the public's psychology through the methods of visual design and spatial element adjustment, classify and analyze the possibility of the project in combination with the existing spatial design cases, and put forward the specific design improvement direction at the same time.

**Conclusion:** Individual psychotherapy should be a multidisciplinary and all-round design. If we realize the integration of multi-mode innovation, we can obtain a more complete and comprehensive cognitive experience. The visual system constructed by the multimodal healing space is more significant than the simple visual language healing effect or the simple auditory healing effect, and has a better and more positive impact on the audience in terms of mitigation and adjustment.

In short, medical workers should be fully aware of the important position of patients' emotional elements in rehabilitation, actively improve the surrounding environment and the respective roles of both sides, pay special attention to their own virtual technology language and behavior, and change from single display to multi-dimensional management, coordinator and collaborator. In the process of rehabilitation, actively present personalized psychology to patients, flexibly organize rehabilitation activities, strive to build a relaxed and harmonious rehabilitation atmosphere, create a friendly and mutual aid emotional treatment relationship, encourage and guide patients, and truly focus on patients, so as to reduce patients' rehabilitation anxiety and psychological adjustment to the best state.

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**STUDY ON PATRIOTIC EDUCATION AND CHANGES OF PATRIOTIC EMOTION AND BEHAVIOR OF ETHNIC MINORITY COLLEGE STUDENTS**

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**Background:** the era of we media has brought new carriers for patriotic education and psychological training of ethnic minorities. On the one hand, it solves the disadvantages of the single training channels and methods of ethnic minorities in the past, and brings new opportunities for ethnic minorities to carry out patriotic education. However, due to its flexibility, universality and virtuality, it brings new difficulties to standardize management and correctly guide public opinion. Especially in the international comprehensive competition, dealing with the regional hot spots caused by ethnic issues has become more complex. Therefore, starting with the demonstration of the theoretical logic of patriotism education and psychology, and according to the characteristics of the we media era, this paper discusses the contemporary significance of patriotism education for ethnic minority students and the logical structure of patriotism psychology from multiple dimensions. In order to better promote the patriotic education of ethnic minorities, the use of scientific emotional behavior change is particularly important.

**Research Object and Methods:** This study aims to analyze the contemporary significance of patriotic education for ethnic minorities and the characteristics of the logical structure of patriotism psychology. Taking the minority groups of Hunan Judicial Police College as an example, this paper analyzes the differences between self media based patriotism education and ignoring patriotism education, demonstrates the contemporary significance of minority patriotism education, analyzes the differences in their patriotism psychological practice logic, and takes the Han group as the comparative object. This study adopts the perceived social support scale (PSSs) background and purpose social support is regarded as one of the important mediating factors determining the relationship between psychological stress and health. Social support specifically refers to the spiritual and material help and support given to individuals from all aspects of society, including families, relatives, friends, colleagues, partners, party groups, trade unions and other organizations. It reflects the closeness and quality of a person's relationship with society. However, various researchers have different understandings from their respective theories and research purposes, and their classification is also diverse. At present, it can be roughly divided into two categories. One is objective, practical or visible support, including material direct assistance and social networks. The other is subjective experience support,
which refers to the emotional experience and / or satisfaction of individuals who feel respected, supported and understood in society. Many authors emphasize that the effect of social support is consistent with the degree of perceived support. The perceived social support scale (PSSs) introduced by Blumenthal and compiled by zimet et al. Is a social support scale that emphasizes individual self-understanding and self-feeling. It measures the degree of support perceived by individuals from various social support sources such as family, friends and others, and reflects the total degree of social support felt by individuals with the total score.

Results: The analysis shows that patriotism education for ethnic minority students through self-media is a deep integration of historical development and the characteristics of the times, an important tool for the reunification of the motherland and national unity, and a powerful guarantee based on the nation and facing the world. It is imperative to carry out patriotism education. Secondly, the logic of minority students’ patriotism can be divided into three dimensions: cognition, emotion and action, which are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. The results showed that the promotion degree of patriotism education was positively correlated with ethnic areas, but there was no statistical significance (P > 0.05). Among the students’ psychological anxiety, debilitating anxiety dominated, and the results were statistically significant (P < 0.01). This means that weak anxiety can be used as an indicator of changes in patriotism.

Conclusion: according to the characteristics of the we media era and the characteristics of ethnic minorities, carrying out patriotism education is of great significance to the reunification and prosperity of the motherland, coping with national hot issues and realizing the “Chinese dream”. Combined with the patriotic psychological structural logic of “cognition emotion action”, this paper constructs a three-tier structure of “socialist core values - Network Security - Network Morality” from the content; Formally, we can establish a progressive model of “loving ourselves, the people, the country, the society and the country”; In terms of institutional mechanism, we can build a multi-level structure of “school school department class”. However, the current research results emphasize the logic of theory and practice, and reveal the law in combination with the characteristics of the we media era. The improvement of subjective well-being of ethnic minorities still has certain limitations, which can consolidate their patriotic mentality and long-term persistence. It plays a positive role in regulating the patriotism of the whole society.

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ANALYSIS AND INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF THE CHANGE OF PATRIOTIC EDUCATION EMOTION AND BEHAVIOR IN THE ERA OF SELF MEDIA

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Background: In modern society, the self-media era brought by the rapid development of the Internet provides a new way for the construction of the psychological environment of patriotism education, which is widely favored by psychological researchers. At the same time, due to its regularity, universality and flexibility, as well as the in-depth development of globalization, the psychological environment construction of patriotism education has become more complex, changeable and difficult to control, which is particularly obvious in the positions and views of specific cases based on the cultural differences between China and the West. The primary problem of constructing the psychological environment of patriotism education is to find out the differences between Chinese and Western patriotism education and further explore the feasible ways to construct the psychological environment of patriotism education. How to carry out patriotism education in the context of globalization will become useful from the perspective of emotional and behavioral changes.

Research Objects and Methods: Using the method of literature research and taking western patriotism education as the comparative object, this study makes a multi-dimensional and multi-dimensional comparative study on the characteristics of Chinese patriotism education, including the importance, main contents, development scope, cultural background, methods and approaches of patriotism education, as well as the main psychological concepts, and analyzes the similarities and differences between Chinese and Western patriotism education. This paper also uses Hill & Bale's mental health locus of control scale. MHLC measures people’s evaluation of the treatment effect from two poles. One pole reflects the patient’s view of being responsible for the curative effect, that is, internal control, and the other pole reflects the role of the healer, that is, external control. MHLC is a self-assessment scale with 22 items and 6 insertion questions (no score). The original version included 61 items, which were tested in college students and simplified into the current scale through statistical processing. The scale is scored on a 6-point scale. 6 points represent the most external control and 1 point represents extreme internal control. In this way, the score range of the scale is between 22 (extreme internal control) and 132 (extreme external control).

Results: the analysis shows that there are similarities between China and the West in patriotism education, which is mainly reflected in that both sides attach great importance to education and put education in the forefront of civic education. Civic education widely runs through the life of citizens. This difference is mainly reflected in the differences in the setting of mainstream values and basic contents caused by cultural background, which leads to great differences in the importance of civic thought and educational methods. Therefore, the psychological concepts of Chinese and Western patriotic education show great differences in practice, mainly in the conflict of three psychological concepts: collectivism and individualism, national unity and entering priority, explicit education and implicit education. The results also show that emotional coping plays a mediating role and psychological elasticity plays a regulatory role. The mediating effect of life events on anxiety through emotional coping is regulated by psychological elasticity. That is, the higher the psychological elasticity, adjust the impact of life events on anxiety through coping style, so as to reduce anxiety; On the contrary, the lower the level of psychological elasticity, adjust the impact of life events on anxiety through coping style, and increase its impact.

Conclusion: In the face of such complex differences and conflicts, according to the characteristics of the we media era, we must create a psychological environment for patriotism education according to the national history and culture and the current problems to be solved. Therefore, we must effectively deal with all kinds of new problems and challenges brought by the complex and changeable national network environment. Exploring this path from three aspects has important theoretical reference significance for constructing the psychological environment of patriotism education: paying attention to the construction of network patriotism platform, innovating the content and activities of patriotism education in the era of self media, and strengthening the guidance of public