

УДК 316.35

Y. V. ZOSKA, S. L. KATAEV

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION OF SCHOOLCHILDREN M. ZAPORIZHIA: ASSESSMENT OF SOCIOLOGICAL AND PERCEPTION

In the article is the results of a study of patriotic education in school. It is noted that patriotism is actualized in situations where the country is threatened foreign aggression. The necessity of intensification of patriotic education and simultaneously avoid formalism in the process. Analyzes is the perceptions of students of different forms and methods of patriotic education.

The article presents the results of sociological research students' ideas about events and patriotism. Based on the results of the study are indicated that slightly more than half of the respondents demonstrate their willingness sociological meet the expectations of society regarding their patriotism. Emphasized that a third of students in a state of uncertainty, weak awareness of society to request their civil sense. Indicated that citizenship of these students have not yet actualization. Determined that every sixth-seventh in a state of denial Nonconformist, outright reluctance to meet the expectations of adults in relation to "be" or "considered a" patriot.

Established a direct link between the assessment of the youth patriotism and assessment of the current period, which is inherent in the growing importance of patriotism. Emphasized that are among those who do not believe that the meaning of patriotism grows significantly lower scores of patriotic young people. Indicated that are people who question the patriotic young people themselves show signs of deficiency of patriotism. It is noted that among those who believe that young people had the Patriots much more those who believe that patriotic education does not need updating.

Emphasized that patriotic education should avoid the appearance of "saturation effect" to patriotic activities were not too intrusive and does not lead to mimicry, ritual, formal patriotism. The attention that the most effective means of formation of patriotism is indirect, unobtrusive measures involving volunteer activities, active modern methods of joint actions such as flash mobs. Indicated that students evaluate low direct influence form propaganda (information patriotic content, educational activities, posters, presentations) and low estimate effectiveness of social networks.

Key words: *active patriotism, saturation effects, mimicry, patriotism, patriotic education, patriotic events, formal patriotism schoolchildren.*

Formulation is the problem. In the face of the deteriorating are external political relations of the country, the importance of patriotism. For the conduct of hostilities is mobilization exercise and other activities that require efficient display of patriotism needed by people who are able to defend the country on grounds of moral order, not just obeying the laws. In this regard is topical study of the state of patriotic education in schools, the state of patriotism among young people.

Discussion of issues is in contemporary literature. On the government's is attention to the problems of patriotic education shows Ukraine Presidential Decree № 334 / 2015 of 12 June 2015 "On measures to improve national-

patriotic education of children and young people” [1]. Regular research on this issue has Ukrainian Centre for Economic and Political Studies. A. Rozumkova [2] and other research organizations. Patriotic education problems are to pay attention to their works O. Didenko, Yu. Kalnysh V. Troshchinsky T. Bezverhaya etc.

The task of the article – consider some features of the results of activities of patriotic education in the school of survey.

Body is text. In January 2016 pursuant social order obtained from the Information and Analytical Department Methodological Center of Education, Youth and Sports of Zaporizhia city council, staff of the Department of Sociology and Social Work Classic Private University was conducted public opinion research students Zaporizhia city (9–11 classes) enrolled in institutions of different types of uniform representation in all the administrative districts of the city. The study was designed to evaluate the effectiveness of the development of civic activity patriotism in students means the city of Zaporizhia poll students. The study was desirable to identify a student’s understanding the phenomenon and as patriotism; perception schoolchildren factors and determinants, which formed patriotism in today's adolescents and young people; representation of students in relation to regulatory components of patriotic education.

Implementation is planned for quantitative research strategy, within which elected a mass survey (survey) – full-time, group training in the country. To collect sociological data used questionnaire “What it means to be a patriot”, in which questions are aimed at solving problems. 2148 students were interviewed 9th, 10th and 11th graders m. Zaporizhia representative for this population sample of students. For sampling required amount was planned to select 22 schools. The sample was formed with a confidence interval of 0.95 and theoretically permissible error of 2%. Controlled features location area of the institution; class in which students learn to 9th; 10th; 11 grades. The method of selection for the realization of this study was zoned, with two-stage cluster sample selection at the first stage (each facility conducted a complete survey of all students).

A direct question: “Are you a patriot?” – Is not possible in methodical plan because this question is not possible to obtain frank, adequate response, which can be trusted. Therefore, the effect of transport used, according to which a person tends attributed to others qualities that are inherent to herself. This effect is well illustrated by the example below dependency of views on patriotism spread of personal thoughts about the meaning of patriotism. Thus, the study found that among agree with the idea that in modern times, the importance of quality patriotism, much more those who believe that among the Zaporizhia youth most patriotic than among those who do not believe that the meaning of patriotism increases (respectively 61% and 21%). That is, if a young person does not value the quality of patriotism, she believes that other young

people are patriots. According to this feature, among those who believe that young people had the Patriots, much more those who believe that patriotic education requires updating (respectively 3% and 30%). So, people who doubt the patriotic young people themselves show signs of deficiency of patriotism. Of course, it is a trend.

For further analysis to better use this pattern and discover how different other questions profiles of those who believe that young people most are patriots (conditionally designate them as “patriots”) and those who do not believe that young people most patriotic and believes that young people are a small proportion of young patriots (relatively to simplify the wording designate them as “non-patriots”). According to this logic, the “patriots” in this study proved 57% “non-patriots” – 13%, and the remaining students interviewed are uncertain position and cannot be allocated to more or less distinct categories the criterion of patriotism. So we turn to the empirical data and find some properties inherent patriotic man unlike unpatriotic.

Among the Patriots is (than among non-patriots) much more that who think that young people are patriotic enough and did not need additional educational impact (51% and 15%). And the bounce of additional educational influence decreases according to a scale reduction of patriotism (51% – 39% – 27% – 25% – 15%). Note that the scale of patriotism based on answers to the question: “If we talk about youth Zaporizhia, then you personally think are patriots”: 1) almost all young people; 2) the majority of young people; 3) half of the youth; 4) a small proportion of young people; 5) there is little patriots.

This property we can define as “saturation effect”. Patriotic people do not want to be further educated to gain an even greater level of patriotism. So be careful relate to measures of patriotic education and follow their number (so they were not too much and that they are not too intrusive). For a patriotic person it will be redundant but for a man with a deficit of patriotism it will encourage the use of mimicry (arrogant demonstration of patriotism in such forms that do not require extra effort). Excessive patriotic education can produce hypocrites, demonstrative conformists, not real patriots.

At the same time, with a decrease of patriotism growing percentage of those who did not think over whether we should strengthen patriotic education (11% – 22% – 39% – 46% – 56%). Indifference highly correlated with lack of patriotism. It is possible mimicry soft effect when the person rather than deal with the dominant point of view avoids answers abandons judgment. A young man who does not think about socially significant problems is likely deficient patriotism.

In response to questions about patriotism is a small gender and age differences. Yes, the girls look more patriotic than boys (10% of women as opposed to 16% of men believe that young people “almost no patriots”) are more conformist, more often and more easily fall under the prevailing regulatory requirements and expectations.

Among respondents enrolled in 9th grade, 9% believe that youth “almost no patriots”, and among respondents enrolled in the 11th grade, these much more – 16%. Regarding the positive responses for patriotic youth – there is a difference in the answers of respondents, among students of Grade 9 49% of respondents believe that most young patriots are; among 11th grade – 42%. Interpreting the data, in our view, it is impossible to say that the older teens, the less of them patriots. First, rather than older teens, the less they are subject to regulatory expectations, become more protest, confrontational (which corresponds to the psychology of adolescents). Older teens do not want to obey adults easily, shocking his insolence and disobedience. In this way they perceived self. Second, only a small statistical trend that needs confirmation in further studies.

Interestingly, the question: “What signs do you think, can characterize the young man as a patriotic conscious?” “Patriots” and “non-patriots” correspond almost identically, although among the “non-patriots” than those respondents who refuse answers. Among the signs that form the image-conscious patriotic man, respondents noted the following: “respectfully treats its people, homeland, state, nation” – 69,4% (which is good if there is support specific actions); “Commemorates heroes and historical figures of the Ukrainian people” – 59,4%; “Engaged in volunteer activities” – 52,2% (at least half the students very well understands the need for an effective display of patriotism); “Examines the history of the native land” – 43,4%; opposes separatist manifestations of the environment” – 38,3% (these data can be interpreted as a manifestation of democracy, respect for others, as well as a display of relatively low political consciousness. It is known that the rate of high-level political culture is not only participation in public affairs, but also to attract other activity in this case); “Promotes love for his native city / region” – 52,2%; “Examines the historical and cultural values, traditions and customs of Ukrainian people” – 46,1%; “Strengthens the physical form – prepare themselves as future Defender of the Fatherland” – 24%; (See that a quarter of respondents responding to widespread in Soviet times motto “ready for labor and defense”); “Guided tours hometown / edge for tourists” – 8,6%; “Glorifies his actions hometown / country – 43,8%; “Creates a safe environment (ecology keeps, keeps law and order) for the development of a healthy nation” – 41,1%; “Focused on education and work in his hometown / country” – 20,9% (a significant number of students do not perceive education abroad unpatriotic act. When personal interests are affected, the question of patriotism is not updated) “Participates in community associations that promote the introduction of democratic principles in everyday life” – 24% (underdevelopment of civil society, in addition to volunteering affects estimates of relatively minor importance of participation in community associations); “Ukraine defends freedom of speech” – 51%; “An active social position” – 39,6%; respects and supports parents and family“ – 45,8%.

The overall conclusion from these responses that students pay much attention to signs of democracy, very carefully evaluate the importance of cognitive and activity-manifestation of patriotism. Recall that the “non-patriots” or refused to answer the question, or the answer is almost same as “patriots”. Except for the fact that the formal methods of “non-patriots” are more dismissive – a manifestation of patriotism as “enhances physical fitness – prepares itself as the future of Defender of the Fatherland” was supported by 34% of “patriots” and only 19% of “non-patriots”. The big difference in the responses recorded for the items “honoring parents” (51% and 40%), “active citizenship” (respectively 43% and 38%), “defends freedom of speech” – 57% and 45% respectively. In other points difference is almost nonexistent. One can say that the majority of students patriotism, primarily formed on feelings, including love for his native land (Motherland), the sense of pride in the achievements and culture of their homeland and optimistic view of the vector of its development in the future. Thus, about 70% more or less agreed with the words “I am proud of Ukraine”. Feeling like a patriot largely formed in the absence of effective evidence of this.

A large proportion of patriotic students naively believes that enough to consider himself a patriot and does not necessarily do something concrete to show their patriotism.

In general, the answer to this question said that “non-patriots” are divided into two groups. A relatively is smaller part of which consists of socially indifferent, politically unconscious people. The second part – is adequate people included in society, but for various reasons have positioned themselves as a “protest”, “disagree” nonconformist.

In response to questions about the displays of patriotism are some differences between women and men. Girls are more active than boys in answers to the question why almost all items factors manifestation of patriotism performance in chinook higher than in men. Yes, girls more often than boys noted the importance of volunteering as an indicator of patriotism. Guys respect women often noted items “enhances physical fitness”, “oppose separatist manifestations” – is the individual active methods are more important for boys. Girls are more prone to passive forms of “studying native land”, “commemorates”, “respectfully refer to the country”.

As you can see from the responses, the students fairly tolerant relating to the employment of immigrants who are forced to work in circumstances other country but root for their country and help her. Most respondents believe that these immigrants can be considered patriots. These responses of adolescents project their possible future – also find themselves in another country. Simulating this possible that young people are morally justified that they, despite the departure from the country, it will remain exactly patriots of Ukraine.

“Not patriots” less condemn those who are leaving for different reasons abroad than patriots. This is especially visible at the point where recorded low

scores. Thus, according to the patriots who “trained in another country – Patriots 23% and 30% of non-patriots; “Working and making money in another country” – Patriots 19% and 26% of non-patriots. So not “patriots” are more tolerant of people leaving the country, probably because most future plans to do the same. This psychological property shall not blame the other person for the qualities and actions, as she is able.

Another aspect of the problem that the subject study is assessment of students agents and means of ideological influence. Imagination on this aspect to some extent provided answers to the following questions: “What do you think is most conducive to the formation of patriotism among young people?” The most effective agent schoolchildren rightly considered family, and more – to school. Popularity acquire new forms of civic engagement such as flash mobs.

As you can see from the data, the low estimated direct influence form propaganda, patriotic content information, educational events, posters, presentations and more. Indirect, non-intrusive means of exposure is more effective. Among the students observed relatively low efficiency of social networks. In our opinion, this is due to the fact that students in social networks often discuss private, not public affairs.

A conclusion is. Sociological research students’ ideas about events and patriotism showed that just over half of respondents demonstrate their willingness sociologically meet the expectations of society regarding their patriotism. One-third of students are in a state of uncertainty, weak awareness of society to request their civil sense. Citizenship in these students is not yet actualization. Every sixth-seventh in a state of denial Nonconformist, outright reluctance to meet the expectations of adults be respect or consider yourself a patriot. The most effective means of influence to shape patriotism is the involvement of volunteer activities, active modern methods of joint actions such as flash mobs.

Avoid in patriotic upbringing of a “saturation effect” that measures were not patriotic they were too intrusive, which can lead to mimicry, ritual, formal patriotism.

References

1. Decree of President of Ukraine № 334 / 2015 of 12 June 2015 “On measures to improve national-patriotic education of children and youth” [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <http://www.president.gov.ua/documents/3342015-19131>.

2. Do you consider yourself a patriot of Ukraine / Ukrainian Centre for Economic and Political Studies. A. Rozumkova [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: www.uceps.org/ukr/poll.php?poll_id=399.

Стаття надійшла до редакції 23.09.2016.

Зоська Я. В., Катаев С. Л. Патриотическое воспитание школьников г. Запорожья: социологическая оценка состояния и восприятия

В статье рассмотрены результаты социологического исследования состояния патриотического воспитания в школе. Отмечается, что чувство патриотизма актуализируется в ситуациях, когда в стране возникает угроза внешней агрессии. Подчер-

квивається необхідність активизации патриотического воспитания и одновременного ухода формализма в этом процессе. Анализируется восприятие школьниками разных форм и методов патриотического воспитания.

Ключевые слова: действенный патриотизм, эффект насыщенности, мимикрия, патриотизм, патриотическое воспитание, патриотические мероприятия, формальный патриотизм, школьники.

Зоська Я. В., Катаєв С. Л. Патріотичне виховання школярів м. Запоріжжя: соціологічна оцінка стану та сприйняття

В статті розглянуто результати соціологічного дослідження стану патріотичного виховання в школі. Наголошено, що почуття патріотизму актуалізується в ситуаціях, коли в країні виникає загроза зовнішньої агресії. Підкреслено необхідність активізації патріотичного виховання й одночасного уникання формалізму у цьому процесі. Проаналізовано сприйняття школярами різних форм та методів патріотичного виховання.

Ключові слова: дієвий патріотизм, ефект насиченості, мімікрія, патріотизм, патріотичне виховання, патріотичні заходи, формальний патріотизм, школярі.