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PATRIOTISM AS THE SOCIAL VALUE OF THE INDIVIDUAL

Abstract. The article deals with patriotism as a social value of an individual. Characterized by patriotism in the socio-historical, as well as in the psychological and pedagogical context, allows us to give a holistic description of this complex and multifaceted social phenomenon. The socio-pedagogical bases of development of patriotic education of youth of Ukraine are considered. It was investigated that the level of youth patriotism is closely related to its social activity. The significance of patriotic education in the development of spiritual and moral norms and principles of youth is analyzed. The analysis of patriotic education as a social and pedagogically organized process of personality formation is carried out.

The emphasis is placed on the fact that patriotism, especially if it comes from its origin, arises and develops as a feeling that is formalized through the mechanisms of socialization and enriched spiritually and ethically. It is also important that the understanding of the development of a sense of patriotism is inextricably linked with its effectiveness, which in a more concrete way manifests itself in active social activities and actions. Conclusions are made that patriotism is one of the most important components of the individual and social way of life. That is why, the feeling of patriotism of young people develops in close connection with their cognitive activity, with the mastery of the necessary representations and knowledge that are formed and developed in an inseparable unity. Thus, the patriotic education of youth can be regarded as a process of socially controlling socialization, which is carried out in specially created educational organizations that help develop the capabilities of a young person, including her ability, knowledge, patterns of behavior, values, relationships that are positively valuable to a society in which they lives.

Keywords: patriotism; patriotic upbringing; social value; personality; youth; motherland.

Introduction

The relevance of the study of the problem of patriotism as a social value of the individual is determined by a number of circumstances - the current social situation in Ukraine, changes in social, political, economic life, reevaluation of values in the minds of people.

Modern society has put forward the problem of socialization of the individual, its adaptation to new changed conditions. In order for a young person to be flexible in social adaptation, develop autonomy in the choice of professional activity and was ready for self-education throughout life, fully prepared for a comfortable and effective existence in a post-industrial society, it must first master the spiritual culture of its people and to be a citizen-patriot of his state.

Therefore, the problem of patriotism as a social value of a person in the conditions of Ukraine's struggle for its sovereignty is one of the most important, since it depends on the patriotism of citizens whether tomorrow Ukraine will be an independent state.

The question of the development of patriotism as one of the important components of social activity of the person attracts attention in recent years by many domestic and foreign scientists - specialists in the field of philosophy, sociology, political science, pedagogy and psychology. Patriotism is studied by modern science from the standpoint of several approaches: both personal and social value (V. Alekseyeva, I. Beh and C. Chorna, G. Vashchenko, V. Kolb, V. Kremin, V. Postovy, A. Sukhomlinskaya, etc.); as moral quality (B. Bratus, O. Zhuravleva, G. Florovsky, etc.); as a value-semantic education (A. Asmolov, L. Dushatsky, D. Leontiev, etc.); as the orientation of the individual (V. Aleschenko, A. Afanasyev, V. Bykov, A. Golubev, M. Shkarata, etc.); as a need and a motive (P. Bybrych, I. Vasilieva, S. Kaverin, V. Poznyakov, etc.).

The aim of the article is theoretical understanding of patriotism as a social value of the individual.

Objectives of the study: to determine the peculiarities of manifestation of patriotism; to explore the phenomenon of patriotism as a social value.

Methodology

In order to carry out the analysis of patriotism as a social value of the personality, theoretical methods were used: analysis, synthesis, generalization, comparison, comprehension of information about the concept of "patriotism" gained from the study of scientific literature, the results of research of domestic and foreign researchers, periodicals, as well as the system method, which involves the study of education of patriotism in youth as an important component of the process of socialization; outlines the basic principles of the implementation of educational activities.

Key findings

Each era is characterized by its historical development, and, consequently, by various features of social consciousness, social psychology, historical memory of the people, mode of production, state and social system. However, the main truly humanistic dimension of every day is the way of interconnection and interaction of the

individual and society, the specifics of living conditions, the possibilities of formation and realization of social qualities of the individual, its abilities and talents, the perspective of individual self-realization as a subject of life.

An important role in the progressive development of society is played by the individual responsibility of each person for the task entrusted to him. Responsibility is closely linked to the notions of freedom and patriotism, which in the real life of man and society must act not as a goal but as a means of effective activity (economic, political, educational, educational, etc.) (Karalash N., 2012, p. 90-95).

Our studies prove that the formation of the personality of a young person is influenced by objective living conditions, targeted educational impact and self-education. Views, persuasions and ideals form the basis of a holistic outlook, which is determined by the existence of society and the consciousness of its members. Worldview is formed under the influence of the social environment, with active interaction with him by including young people in the activities and adoption of social norms and requirements. At the same time, the spiritual and moral upbringing, its patriotic orientation is a necessary component.

We proceed from the fact that the patriotic upbringing of young people is based on the fact that patriotism is an inalienable attribute of the existence of a nation, society, state, and the most important condition for their unity, integrity, dynamic and successful development.

That is why the theoretical foundations of patriotism in a society based on scientific approaches can be formulated as follows:

- patriotism is formed and developed as a feeling, increasingly socializing on the basis of spiritual and moral enrichment of society, being deeply social in nature, patriotism is not only a sign of society, but also a source of its existence and development, acts as an attribute of viability, and sometimes survival society;

- at the present stage of the development of society, the revival of patriotism should be perceived as the most important condition for the revival of the nation and the state;

- in the role of the primary basis of patriotism should be the person whose priority social and moral task is to realize its historical, cultural, national, spiritual and other affiliation with the Motherland, as the supreme principle that determines the content and strategy of his life, full service to the Motherland;

- true patriotism, first of all, must be spiritual, spiritual in its basis, it implies selflessness, selfless, up to self-sacrifice, service to the Motherland (Gonsky V., 2001, pp. 9-14).

Consequently, patriotism is one of the most significant eternal values inherent in all spheres of society and state. He is the most important spiritual heritage of personality, characterizes the higher level of its development and manifests itself in its active-activity self-realization for the benefit of the Motherland.

An analysis of psycho-pedagogical sources suggests that patriotism appears to be the most important socio-historical phenomenon, which in different historical epochs had unequal social and class content. Patriotism can be understood as a certain level of integration of a person into a social life, as a willingness to sacrifice itself for the sake of its state as a certain spiritual and ethical pillar of personality (Kolodiy O., 2010, p. 71-75).

It is essential that patriotism, especially if proceeding from the cause of its origin, arises and develops as a feeling that is formalized through the mechanisms of socialization and is enriched spiritually and ethically. It is also important that the understanding of the development of a sense of patriotism is inextricably linked with its effectiveness, which in a more concrete way manifests itself in active social activities and actions (Ageev A., 1991, p. 24-32).

In addition, patriotism as a deeply social phenomenon in nature, is not only a certain aspect of society's life, but also a source of its existence and development, acts as an attribute of viability, and sometimes the ability of society to survive. At the same time, one of the characteristic manifestations of patriotism is the principle of statehood, which is expressed in the fact that an important factor in the historical development of societies is the state as a relatively independent, self-sufficient, autonomous social force (Kolodiy O., 2010, p. 71-75).

The true patriotism lies in its spirituality, when patriotism as a sublime sensation, an irreplaceable value and source, the most important motive of socially significant activity is most fully manifested in the individual, in a social group that has attained a higher level of spiritual, ethical and cultural development. Patriotism is a kind of foundation of public and state buildings, ideological and worldview support of viability, one of the essential conditions for the effective functioning of the whole system of social state institutions (Krivorotov D., 2009, p. 171-178).

In its turn, patriotism is an ethical and political principle, a social feeling that manifests itself in the love of one's country, care for its prosperity and well-being, and the desire to preserve the character and national cultural features of its homeland. Patriotism is characterized by emotional and psychological attitude towards the country and the state, which is expressed in a symbolic form (Anufriev E., 1984, p. 98-103).

It should be noted that the level of youth patriotism is closely linked to its social activity. Therefore, for the formation of a young patriot citizen, it is necessary to include young people in the process of making socially significant decisions, to draw up social contacts with the country, which will establish obligations to solve the problems of their state and its population (Kiselova N., 2001, p. 27-28).

Thus, one can distinguish the following types and forms of youth activities:

- participation in various youth organizations;
- social projects of youth on a voluntary basis (educational and propaganda programs, programs for working with children, youth, people with special needs, elderly people, veterans);
- charity help (organization of various artistic events, charity evenings, trips to children's homes, targeted charity help).

The effectiveness of upbringing patriotism largely depends on the implementation of the activity approach. The personality of the patriot citizen is formed more intensively if they loves the Motherland not only in words, but in fact, if he takes a real part in the activity, in which civil values are tested in practice, if this activity passes through his feelings, corresponds to his needs and interests (Kruglov Yu., 2001, p. 3-8).

Therefore, the decisive feature of patriotism must be its effectiveness, capable of transforming feelings into concrete actions in favor of the state. The present patriot

must have an active life position, contribute to qualitative changes in the situation in the country for the better in their affairs and way of life.

It is important to note that the various historical situations, the nature of the trends of social development and human worldviews determine the variability of approaches to understanding the essence of patriotism. In addition, this essence evolves, is filled with multifaceted meaning.

In the socio-historical sense, patriotism appears as a phenomenon present in everyday consciousness. This phenomenon is a vivid example of the fact that the psychology of patriotism precedes its ideology. In general, it can be characterized as complex, multicomponent in a meaningful plan, a structured phenomenon that has different stages and levels of development and is present in the most important spheres of society's life in various forms (Ivchenko Yu., 2016, pp. 154-163).

Given the foregoing, patriotism is understood and perceived not only by different social groups, but also multivariately viewed and interpreted in scientific literature. As a result, this still remains an unresolved problem of understanding the true nature of patriotism, and there is a need for a more in-depth theoretical understanding of this phenomenon. The development of true patriotism is a complex task, the implementation of which is based on the formation of the most important spiritual, moral, civic-active socially significant qualities of the individual.

Thus, patriotism is a socio-historical phenomenon that has specific manifestations in different historical epochs, since every person, and especially the social group, has its own specific interests, which define the understanding of this concept (Ivchenko Yu., 2016, pp. 154-163).

Patriotism consists in the combination of spirituality, civility and social activity of the individual, who realizes its indivisibility, continuity with the Motherland, and significance in activities that are in accordance with its interests. These interests are further developed through involvement, participation in phenomena and processes taking place in society and the state. Patriotism is the only one in its essence and at the same time varied in manifestations and implementation, that is, it has a content richness in an infinite number of varieties (Koshil M., 2000, p. 52-54)..

The ideas of patriotism are mediated by systems of concepts and theories, therefore, they are formed under the influence of various forms of social consciousness. Patriotic ideas and concepts at the scientific and theoretical level are closely linked to political and legal views. This is manifested in the fact that patriotic feelings and concepts of patriotic duty are enshrined in normative-legal acts (constitutions, codes, laws). However, this does not abolish the moral origin, the social nature of patriotic ideas and feelings. In this case, the connection between social psychology and ideology consists in the fact that patriotic feelings, ideas, and concepts of patriotic duty are formed under the influence of the corresponding social, political and national-cultural environment, and under the influence of ideology they acquire political content and become part of the political ideology (Ivchenko Yu., 2016, pp. 154-163).

Conclusions

Thus, patriotism is one of the most significant, eternal values of society that affects all spheres of its life, covering the entire complex of patriotic feelings, ideas,

beliefs, national traditions and customs. As the most important spiritual heritage and social value of the individual, he characterizes her civic maturity and manifests itself in her active self-actualization for the sake of her good. Patriotism represents love for one's homeland, continuity with its history, national culture, achievements and problems. It serves as one of the factors of the development of society, the attributes of its viability, ensures the unification of various social, national, religious and other groups of compatriots, which is especially clearly manifested in the face of external challenges or threats. Thus, patriotism is an obvious and highly spiritual sense of value in the spiritual and moral sense.

That is why the teachers define patriotism as a certain moral attitude and an assessment of the personality of the elements of the Fatherland. The patriotic feeling, socio-moral in its basis, the person acquires not only through biological heredity, but necessarily under the influence of the social environment, education (socialization) in the broadest sense of the word.

The study does not exhaust the multiplicity of the problem. The subject of further study could be the question of approbation of new, effective forms and methods of foreign pedagogical education, in relation to patriotic education, in domestic educational institutions.

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ПАТРІОТИЗМ ЯК СОЦІАЛЬНА ЦІННІСТЬ ОСОБИСТОСТІ

Віталій Кульчицький, кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент, кафедра педагогіки вищої школи та суспільних дисциплін, ДВНЗ «Тернопільський державний медичний університет імені І. Я. Горбачевського МОЗ України», м. Тернопіль, Україна, kulchytskyjvy@tdmu.edu.ua

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Анотація. У статті розглянуто патріотизм як соціальну цінність особистості. Охарактеризовано патріотизм у соціально-історичному, а також у психолого-педагогічному контексті, що дозволило дати цілісну характеристику даного явища. Розглянуто соціально-педагогічні основи розвитку патріотичного виховання молоді України. Зосереджено увагу на патріотизмі як складному і багатогранному соціальному явищі. Досліджено, що рівень патріотизму молоді людини тісно пов'язаний із її соціальною активністю, тому для становлення молодого громадянина-патріота необхідне включення особистості в процес прийняття суспільно значущих рішень, складання у неї соціального контакту з країною, який закріпить обов'язки вирішувати проблеми своєї держави та її населення. Проаналізовано значення патріотичного виховання у становленні духовних та моральних норм і принципів молоді. Здійснено аналіз патріотичного виховання як соціально і педагогічно організованого процесу формування особистості.

Акцентується увага на тому, що патріотизм, особливо якщо виходити з причини його походження, виникає і розвивається як відчуття, що оформлюється за допомогою механізмів соціалізації і духовно-етичним чином збагачується. Важливим є також й те, що розуміння розвитку відчуття патріотизму нерозривно пов'язане з його дієвістю, що в конкретнішому плані виявляється в активній соціальній діяльності, діях і вчинках. Зроблено висновки про те, що патріотизм – один з найважливіших компонентів індивідуального та суспільного способу життя. Саме тому, почуття патріотизму молоді людини розвивається у тісному зв'язку з її пізнавальною діяльністю, з оволодінням необхідними уявленнями і знаннями, що формуються і розвиваються в нерозривній єдності. Відтак, патріотичне виховання молоді можна розглядати як процес відносно соціально контролюючої соціалізації, який здійснюється у спеціально створених виховних організаціях, які допомагають розвинути можливості молоді людини, включаючи її здібності, знання, зразки поведінки, цінності, відносини, позитивно цінні для суспільства, в якому вона живе.

Ключові слова: патріотизм; патріотичне виховання; соціальна цінність; особистість; молодь; Батьківщина.

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