

## FORMATION OF PATRIOTISM IN STUDENTS OF THE FACULTY OF LAW

Irina N. Fardeeva

Kazan Federal University Naberezhnye Chelny, The branch of Kazan Federal University  
[fardeevai@mail.ru](mailto:fardeevai@mail.ru)

Valentina I. Kuzmenko

Kazan Federal University Yelabuga Institute, The branch of Kazan Federal University  
[kuzmenko\\_valya@mail.ru](mailto:kuzmenko_valya@mail.ru)

### ABSTRACT

The fundamentally new tasks that were posed to the educational system by the 21<sup>st</sup> century require reconsideration of applied pedagogical categories, notions, definitions, and widening of a conceptual field. While students' upbringing in modern Russia is defined as an integrated social, pedagogic and cultural process that forms the basis of civil society and its subject – the patriot of its Motherland, the patriotic education should be considered the main component of the educational process. The aim of patriotic upbringing should be familiarization of the ideals of devotion to Motherland through self-actualization of the citizen, the feeling of interconnectedness with the past and the present times of heroic Russia.

**Keywords:** *Patriotism, patriotic education, system of patriotic education, higher educational establishment, the problems of patriotic education*

### INTRODUCTION

In the process of creation of this article, general scientific research methods were used (the methods of logical analysis and synthesis, functional and sociological methods).

Analyzing the works of Russian and soviet pedagogues, scientists and state and public workers one may conclude that patriotism is the love of one's Motherland, devotion to one's homeland, the readiness and will to live for its good and to fulfill one's duty to the society.

In the Government Resolution of the Russian Federation dated December 30, 2015 number 1493 "About the state program "Patriotic education of the Russian Federation's citizens for years 2016-2020", patriotic education is named as one of the primary directions in educational process and is defined as a formation of high patriotic consciousness in citizens, the feeling of fidelity to one's Motherland, the readiness to fulfill civil duty and constitutional responsibilities on defense of Motherland's interests [1].

Patriotic education of students of the Faculty of Law is an organized, multidisciplinary, well-consolidated, task-oriented and coordinated activity of all the participants of university's scientific and educational space (administration, academic teaching staff, students and colleagues of educational establishment who occupy some status positions in corresponding structural departments of the faculty and the institution), directed at formation of high patriotic consciousness in students, the feeling of fidelity to one's Motherland, the readiness to fulfill civil duty and constitutional responsibilities on defense of Motherland's interests [2, p. 192].

However, a real danger may occur when such notions as “patriotism” and “nationalism” are juxtaposed, as a result of which the term ‘patriot’ obtains a pronounced negative connotation, as well as the notions that are connected with “state”, “country”, “Motherland”, “general welfare” etc. [3].

Spiritual and axiological vacuum actualizes the questions of patriotic education, requires reconsideration of domestic pedagogy’s traditions. Modern researchers E.V. Bondarevskaya, Z.T. Gasanov, V.I. Lutovinov, S.I. Kozhevnikov, G.N. Filonov et al. see the reasons for gaps in the system of youth’s patriotic education in the absence of formed nation-wide idea, in state’s disability to protect the interests of its youth, in the negative influence of massmedia and in many other factors. Nevertheless, sharing the opinion of such scientists as A.N. Vyrshchikov and M.B. Kusmartsev that in modern conditions the idea of the patriotism should become the stem, around which the morale, socially significant feelings should be formed together with youth’s aspirations and beliefs, their readiness and ability to act for the benefit of their Motherland” [4], one may conclude that patriotism is manifested in the integrity of spirituality, civic consciousness and social activity of the person who realizes its integrity and inseparability with one’s Homeland .

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Since establishments of higher and secondary levels of education are the subjects of the patriotic education, they should be the places where optimal conditions are created for the formation of patriotism. However, many educational institutions experience difficulties in the development of quality upbringing concept, since during a long time higher educational establishments were serving the primary task of training professional personnel. The majority of modern educational concepts that include patriotic education refer to school education [5]. The concepts of V.A. Karakovskiy, L.I. Novikova. N.L. Selivanova, N.M. Talanchuk et al. may serve as examples in this case. These concepts may become the base for the formation of the college-level educational system, however, they require redevelopment that would consider age peculiarities and the new status of the young students, and, thus, the new tasks and aims faced by them .

Analysis of scientific literature allows detecting the range of directions (ways) of formation of patriotism in the students of the Faculty of Law, which would allow reflecting potential possibilities of faculty’s structural subdivisions. Sharing the opinion of A.K. Bykov and comparing it with the personal pedagogic experience, we should distinguish the main directions for the patriotic education of students in higher educational establishments and particularly, at the Faculty of Law [6].

.1The use of educational and research forms of education against the background of quality renewal of the content and method of teaching academic disciplines, and, first of all, humanitarian and social-economic ones. The bases of patriotic education should be concentrated in the disciplines of the humanitarian cycle, such as philosophy, domestic history, cultural studies, sociology etc .

If we turn to patriotic education abroad, we may see a special attitude to patriotism in those countries, the new history of which includes offensive or defensive wars and which have a significant political and economic power. In this connection, it is rational to consider patriotic education in the USA, China, Germany, and Japan.

For instance, the potential for patriotic education in the USA is founded yet at the stage of elementary school: the third formers study civil education. Here the main type of the activity is represented by project lessons; disputes and games are widespread as well. As a part of the work on the project, pupils write petitions to local authorities, congressional representatives, senators, and the president, which are dedicated to the issue in question. Teachers use various role-plays in the educational process. These games touch upon political or social issues, placing the pupils into the situation that imitates legal

procedures, elections, employment etc. Although in the USA the basic program of patriotic education is absent, it is implemented at every stage of the educational system, and their subjects are represented not only by parents and pedagogues but also by military and religious institutions, social associations, mass media etc. [7,8]. As emphasized by J. Banks, currently the aims, posed by state authorities of the USA to the schools, come down to the following: upbringing of responsible citizens, helping with professional identity, recognizing the value of one's personality, respecting the personalities of the others, patriotism, respecting the law and the government [9].

## THE RESULTS

The subjects of the patriotic educational process in the higher school should be represented by the personnel of lecturing departments and directly by the pedagogues. Complications in the implementation of patriotic education in this direction are explained by the objective and subjective reasons. The recommended component for the pedagogues as long as the requirements of educational state standards are fulfilled (and the need in patriotic education is considered from this point of view in this case) is performed in the presence of pedagogue's high motivation to fulfill this type of activity, i.e. individual needs of the pedagogue .

2. Increasing the number of implemented activities, directed at patriotic and civil education at every level. According to the results of a sociologic survey performed among the students of faculty of Law of Institute of Naberezhnye Chelny, the students suggest implementing patriotic education during the curricular and extra-curricular time. For example, it can be done not at curatorial lessons only – seminars and lectures are good choices for “propaganda of patriotic ideas”, “explaining the essence of patriotism”, “provision of historic and contemporary examples of patriotism”, “giving classes in such a way that students could understand that patriotism is a good thing”. During the extra-curricular time, it is recommended to “conduct patriotic events with the students”, “conduct PR-actions, directed at the formation of patriotism in students”, “conduct meetings with people who could make a positive impact on the students and create motivation for patriotism” etc.

For example, in the Institute of Naberezhnye Chelny, military and patriotic competitions “The Shield of the Homeland” are held each year. The main purpose of these activities is improving the system of patriotic education, development of students' will to accomplish one's duties to their country and preliminary military training. As a part of celebration of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War, military marching, and students' propaganda teams are organized; the latter ones visit veterans of war and home front. Also, every year, for the purpose of patriotic education, excursion programs for the students are organized, within the frameworks of which students visit the city of Kazan, Bolgar and Sviyazhsk island .

3. Recording the results of performed educational activity by means of application of effectiveness criteria (organizational and purposeful, quality and informative and resultative and activity ones) and such methods as surveying, testing, self-assessment etc .

## CONCLUSIONS

Thus, modern educational concepts contain the elements of a national idea of patriotism, great power statehood, respect for labor and property and religious and national tolerance, which are being formed in the society. Since patriotic education is a component of the educational process, at every stage of formation of personality's civil qualities, the creation of pedagogic conditions that accompany this process is of crucial importance. Among pedagogic conditions of patriotic education of the students, we may refer to the functioning of educational system of educational establishment, constant diagnostics and correction of the level of patriotic education, based on such diagnostics, pedagogic accompaniment of students' self-governance, provision of interaction with other educational establishments, social

organizations, councils and with any other organizations, interested in the patriotic upbringing given to the youth.

Patriotic education of students is performed in the process of their introduction to the native culture. During the educational period, a significant attention should be paid to such disciplines as domestic history, cultural studies, politology etc. In the process of studying one should use both traditional and non-traditional forms of working with students: problematic seminars, business games, communication trainings, development of social projects .

The faculty of Law of the Institute of NaberezhnyeChelny (KFU branch) is the place where an experiment was conducted, dedicated to theassessment of patriotism, civil position, attitude to religion. In the course of the experiment, it was stated that the youth had quite a high level of preparedness to participation in civil and patriotic activities and positive attitude to religion. Sample survey based on S. Shekhter's method with theparticipation of 60 first-year students allowed detecting their readiness to occupy an efficient position in the society. 10.2% of the surveyed people referred themselves to "viewer" category, 7.8% – to "consumer" category and 82% of respondents chose "citizen" category, which allows considering the society as a unity that helps people in their personal actualization .

With the purpose of detection of the level of patriotic feelings' formation, "Patriot" surveying was conducted, which showed that 60% of students consider themselves patriots to the full, 25% – partially only, and the others had difficulties with aselection of an appropriate variant or did not consider themselves patriots. When offered several definitions of the notion "patriotism", 70% of respondents agreed that patriotism is "the love of one's own home, native town, country, fidelity to traditions", 50% selected the variants "national self-consciousness, pride in membership in one's nation, people", "unconditional love for serving Homeland, readiness to self-sacrifice for the sake of its benefits or salvation", and only one participant selected the variant that sounded like "nowadays patriotism is not a topical, actual or modern issue; this notion is not good for today's youth."

## SUMMARY

Defining the qualities and values that should be present in patriotic personality, and assessing the level of their formation in themselves [10], 100% of the participants of the survey mentioned health, 80% – life wisdom, and 65% – activity. Less than 50% mentioned commitment and readiness to social serving among necessary qualities that a patriot should have, and they admitted that these qualities are formedweakly in them. The results of the research allow concluding that there is a need in improving educational work with the purpose of development of patriotic feelings in youth .

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