

## Civil-Patriotic Education Within the Modernization of Education System

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**Abstract:** This study is devoted to the actual problem, the civil-patriotic education of students. The education system in Russian patriotic education is a priority. The leadership of the country and the Republic of Tatarstan developed and implemented the most important documents on the patriotic education of youth. Learning process has a powerful educational potential. The school and the family must deal with this issue specifically.

**Key words:** Patriotic education, patriotism, patriot, citizen, biology, students

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### INTRODUCTION

The problem of civil-patriotic education at the present stage is one of the most important trends in the system of education in Russia. The state pays a special attention to the promotion of patriotism and the formation of civil positions, which is reflected in the key government documents. The most important documents of Russia and the Republic of Tatarstan are drawn up and executed: the state program in 2000 "Patriotic Education of Russian Federation citizens during 2001-2005"; the republican complex program in 2002 "Patriotic education of children and youth of the Republic of Tatarstan during 2002-2006"; "The concept of patriotic education of Russian Federation citizens" (2003); the state program in 2005 "Patriotic Education of Russian Federation citizens during 2006-2010"; the Republican target program in 2009 "Patriotic education of youth at the Republic of Tatarstan during 2009-2010"; the state program in 2010 "Patriotic education of Russian Federation citizens during 2011-2015"; Long-term target program in 2011 "Patriotic education of youth of the Republic of Tatarstan during 2011-2013"; the program of educational component development in educational institutions 2013; long-term target program in 2013 "Patriotic education of youth in the Republic of Tatarstan during 2014-2016".

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The problems of patriotic content in pedagogical science and in practice are constantly and actively discussed and developed. The federal target program of education development during 2016-2020 is adopted; the draft of the state program in 2015 "Patriotic education of Russian Federation citizens in 2016-2020" is prepared in 2015; the national strategy for the development of education in Russian Federation until 2025 is being prepared.

In 2002, the Russian Centre of Civil and Patriotic Education of Children and Youth was established by the decree from the RF Ministry of Education and Science. Now a days, the federal executive body, exercising the powers of the Center founder is the Federal Agency for Youth Affairs.

In 2006, in accordance with the decision of the Russian Federation Government the medal "Patriots of Russia" was developed for a good contribution into the system of patriotic education of Russian citizens improvement and the implementation of patriotic education programs.

Every year, all Russia competition "Keeping Patriots of Russia" is held. This competition is attended by almost all regions of the country; all Russian event "I am a citizen of Russia", etc.

Today, it is very important to educate children with proactive stance, encourage initiative and an indifferent attitude towards occurring events.

The patriotic education of children is also reflected in the federal state educational standards of preschool education, primary education, basic education and general secondary education of a new generation.

The problem of patriotic education is not a new one. Progressive thinkers of the past (Aristotle, Socrates, Avicenna and others) left a priceless heritage for the education of a younger generation. A great contribution to the solution of patriotic education problem was made by the teachers and methodists-biologists (Ushinsky, 2003; Makarenko, 1988; Sukhomlinsky, 1979; Andreev, 2000; Slastenin *et al.*, 2002; Verzilin and Korsun, 1983; Zverev, 1984; Traytak, 2002), etc.

The problem of civil-patriotic education is the subject of scientific research. Due to the new socio-economic conditions, the reconsideration of patriotic and civic education takes place. A citizen and a patriot are very close in meaning but each of them has its own specifics.

A citizen is a free, full member of society, who is actively involved in his life, aware of his responsibility to the people and the state for the present and the future of the country (Zagvyazinsky and Zakirova, 2008).

Patriot is a man who loves his motherland, loyal to his people, ready to make sacrifices and perform feats in the interests of his homeland (Pchelkina, 1989).

For the first time the term “patriot” was used during the Great French Revolution of the XVIIIth century, the patriots were called those who opposed the realists, the supporters of monarchy. Patriot is the son of the Fatherland, he hates the royal power as the personification of a despotic state and protects the interests of the people fighting for equality, freedom and justice. At all times, patriotism is one of the most important features of a complex development of an individual and a distinctive quality of Russian citizens.

Patriotism is the sense of love for the fatherland, readiness to subordinate the personal and group interests to the common interests of the country, to serve it faithfully and protect it (Rapatsenovich, 2001).

Patriotism and citizenship are related concepts in the minds of a Russian schoolchild. Citizenship for modern students is associated with formal membership to a state, the sense of responsibility and duty. An important element of patriotism is a national pride. Progressive people are always proud of their homeland, their history and people.

Sukhomlinsky (1979) wrote: “Homeland for a person is the dearest and sacred without, a person ceases to be a person, loses himself without a homeland”.

Today, it is important to understand the love for the motherland as an effort to make it better. The new law “On Education in Russian Federation,” it sounds like the “a free development of personality, the upbringing of mutual respect, hard work, citizenship, patriotism, responsibility, legal culture, respect for nature and environment, environmental management” (Eksmo, 2013).

**The development of patriotic feelings in a family and at school:** The upbringing of patriotism to a small and a large homeland begins in the family. A child should develop the willingness to fight and survive, to overcome any difficulties for the ideological achievements of our people. At all times and in all ages boys were specially trained and prepared as a protector, a fighter and girls were raised as the inspirers of their loved ones for a feat and parents were always the first mentors in encouraging of patriotic aspirations among children.

In order to make patriotism a genuine core of upbringing to show its effect on a child’s mind and heart,

we need constant and profound efforts of all adult family members. After all, a child learns the views, opinions and habits of his family members stronger and easier. Relatives should talk to children about their country, unique beauty, devotion, service, protection. Then the patriotic string sounds in a baby’s heart for a long time and leaves a deep imprint in his soul (Grebennikov and Kovinko, 1990).

Of course, civil and patriotic upbringing of children is impossible without the participation of the school. The most active process of learning, communication and development of young citizens of Russia consciousness happens here. School teachers understand the importance of this issue. One of the main tasks is the upbringing of worthy citizens.

Patriotic education (from the Latin Patria-birthplace) is the systematic and purposeful activity for the development of high patriotic consciousness, the sense of loyalty to the fatherland, the readiness to perform one’s civic duty and protect the interests of the motherland. Patriotic education is directed to the formation and development of an individual, who has the traits of a citizen; the patriot of his motherland and the ability to carry out successfully his civic duties in peacetime and wartime (Zagvyazinsky and Zakirova, 2008).

Any academic school subject is able to solve the educational problems of a patriotic character. School Biology course largely contributes to the formation of patriotic feelings of students: respect and love for the motherland, the land where they were born and raised; the desire to preserve, protect and beautify it.

Of course, learning process has a powerful educational potential. Students develop patriotic views, feelings and beliefs in the process of biological course teaching. During a biology class, students study the life and work of outstanding scientists; the patriots of our Motherland (I.M. Sechenov, K.A. Pavlov, K.A. Timiryazev, I.V. Michurin, E.N. Pavlovsky, N.I. Vavilov, V.I. Vernadsky, etc.); with the research of new varieties of crops and animal breeds (V.S. Pustovoyt, V.N. Remeslo, P.P. Lukyanenko, M.L. Ponomarev, M.F. Ivanov, D.K. Belyaev, etc.) with the advances in the field of biological sciences, medicine, public health, etc. Students prepare messages, reports, develop presentations, videos, perform research projects, write essays, etc.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The result of the survey among the pupils of 9 and 11 grades from the secondary school N49 in Kazan, it was revealed that family and school play an important role in

the education of patriotism. The 50 and 45% of respondents (the first digit hereinafter is 9th grade and the second digit is the 11th grade) note that patriotism education begins at home and 45 and 50% of students believe that it is carried out in a school.

Students believe that patriotism; the love of country, their native land, native language as well as the sense of pride for their country (60%, 65%); respect for the army and the willingness to defend the motherland (25%, 25%); the correct understanding of their behavior (15%, 10%). About 60 and 70% of respondents noted that a characteristic feature of a patriot is the devotion to the motherland; for 25 and 25% of students, it is the ability to defend their homeland.

Students believe that the best-known forms of patriotic education are the support of Great Patriotic War veterans (55%, 68%), participation in patriotic activities (28%, 30%).

The upbringing of Russian patriotism is carried out not only in a classroom, after school but also during extracurricular activities. An invaluable importance to the education is the facts of heroism that the citizens of our country showed during the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945).

Today, there is a few soldiers, living witnesses of those terrible years. The love and respect for those who gave their lives during the Great Patriotic War won't die in our hearts. We will always remember their names.

As 2015 was a special one for all Russian citizens. Our country celebrated the 70th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War. Thousands of people passed in the immortal regiment along the red square with the photos of their grandparents doing homage to the heroes of the last war.

One of the most effective trends of extracurricular activity on patriotic education of schoolchildren is a local history (museums, trips to a native land, guided tours in the cities and regions of Russia, artistic contests devoted to the Great Patriotic War, etc.).

An important element of the younger generation patriotic education is the development of respect for national symbols and its popularization. After all, if our children do not know what the national flag, emblem, anthem are then what kind of civil and patriotic education and respect for the motherland one may talk about.

Today, a patriot should love his country, to be ready to defend it, to know the history, respect the customs and traditions of his people, study hard and work hard. The upbringing of a Russian patriot is the requirement of time

from a present day teacher. This determines the priority of civil and patriotic education in the education system.

**Summary:** Based on the performed study, one may conclude that a serious attention is paid to the development of patriotism and civic position by the leaders of Russia and Tatarstan. An important role belongs to family and school in the development of patriotic feelings of children. Such school subject as biology helps to educate responsible citizens of their homeland.

## CONCLUSION

Civil-patriotic education is one of the most important areas of educational work with children. Due to the performance of lessons, extracurricular activities students show their civic position in actual cases and projects under the guidance of a teacher.

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