



CONSTANTS OF INSTILLING A SENSE OF PATRIOTISM AND LOYALTY TO NATIONAL VALUES IN YOUTH DURING THE CURRENT RENEWAL PROCESS

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Annotation

This article analyzes the pedagogical and social foundations of shaping feelings of patriotism, understanding of national identity, and loyalty to national values among the younger generation in the current process of socio-political and spiritual renewal. In the context of globalization, digitalization, rapid information flow, and expanding cultural connections, strengthening the moral and ethical worldview of young people has become particularly relevant. In the study, factors such as historical memory, understanding of national identity, civic responsibility, respect for the mother tongue, loyalty to national culture and traditions, involvement in society's development, and constructive activity are highlighted as key constants in patriotic education.

Keywords: patriotism, national values, youth education, national identity, historical memory, civic responsibility, moral and ethical education, globalization, digital environment, national identification, pedagogical constants, social activity, creativity, civic stance.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, one of the main criteria for the progress of society is the quality of human capital, especially the intellectual potential, moral outlook, and civic stance of the younger generation. The processes of social, economic, political, and cultural renewal in society directly affect young people's life views, value systems, and social behavior. For this reason, educating the younger generation to be well-rounded, independent thinkers with a strong sense of responsibility for their country's future is one of the top priorities of modern pedagogy.

The process of globalization is creating new opportunities for humanity, while at the same time increasing various informational and cultural influences. In particular, the deep integration of digital technologies and social networks into young people's lives is significantly shaping their worldview. In such a situation, trying to educate young people in the spirit of loyalty to national values using only





traditional promotional tools is not enough. On the contrary, it is necessary to align the content of national values with the needs, interests, and life experiences of modern youth.

MAIN PART

1. The Modern Meaning of Patriotic Education

Patriotism is a complex social and pedagogical phenomenon expressed in a person's positive emotional attitude towards the homeland, appreciation of its historical and cultural heritage, understanding of civic duty to society, and striving to actively contribute to the country's development.

From a pedagogical perspective, patriotism can be viewed based on three interconnected components:

1. **Cognitive Component** – Knowledge about the history of the homeland, national culture, state symbols, national values, and civic duty.

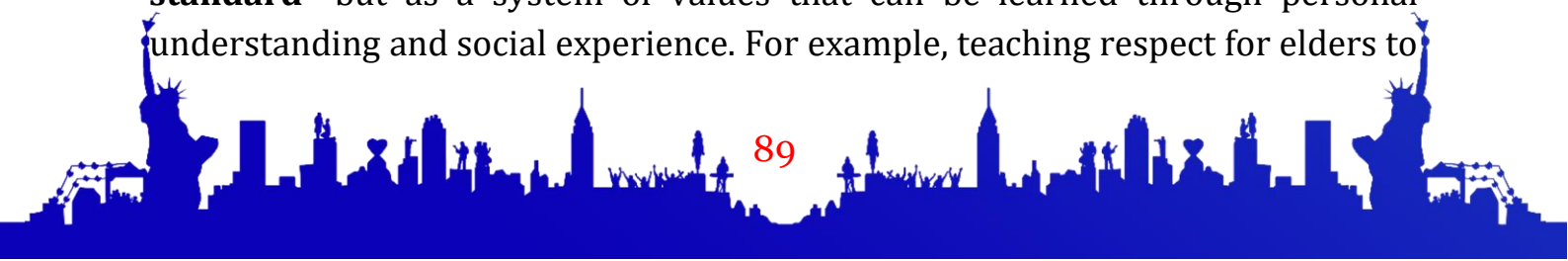
2. **Axiological Component** – A positive, value-based relationship towards the homeland, the people, national culture, and historical heritage.

3. **Activity Component** – Directing one's knowledge and abilities towards the development of society, participating in social initiatives, and actively demonstrating civic responsibility. It is only as a result of the interaction of these three components that patriotism can become a stable quality in a person. Simply knowing historical information or expressing a positive opinion about the Motherland is not enough. This knowledge and attitude must manifest in real actions.

In this regard, it is reasonable for a modern model of patriotism education to be based on the sequence 'knowledge – values – attitude – activity – responsibility'.

2. National values as an important component of the moral world of youth

National values reflect the spiritual, moral, cultural, and social experiences formed during the historical development of a particular nation. Qualities such as language, history, customs, traditions, national art, literature, family relationships, respect for elders, care for the young, compassion, solidarity, and diligence are important components of national values. The younger generation's loyalty to national values is shaped not just by repeating them or showing them outwardly, but by understanding their meaning and essence. That's why in modern education, it's important to present national values not as a “**ready-made standard**” but as a system of values that can be learned through personal understanding and social experience. For example, teaching respect for elders to





young people works better not just through advice, but by showing practical examples of this value at home, in schools, and in the community. Similarly, qualities like diligence, responsibility, honesty, and patriotism are strengthened through real-life practice.

3. The main constants in shaping youth patriotism

Based on the essence of the topic, a number of fundamental constants can be identified that form youth's loyalty to patriotism and national values.

The first constant – historical memory

Historical memory is an important factor in a nation's understanding of itself. A young person who knows their history understands the current progress of their nation as a logical continuation of historical processes. Historical memory guides young people to appreciate the heritage of their ancestors, draw lessons from history, and feel responsibility for the future.

Fifth value – attitude toward national cultural heritage

National music, literature, architecture, folk crafts, national ceremonies, and other forms of cultural heritage enrich the aesthetic and spiritual world of young people.

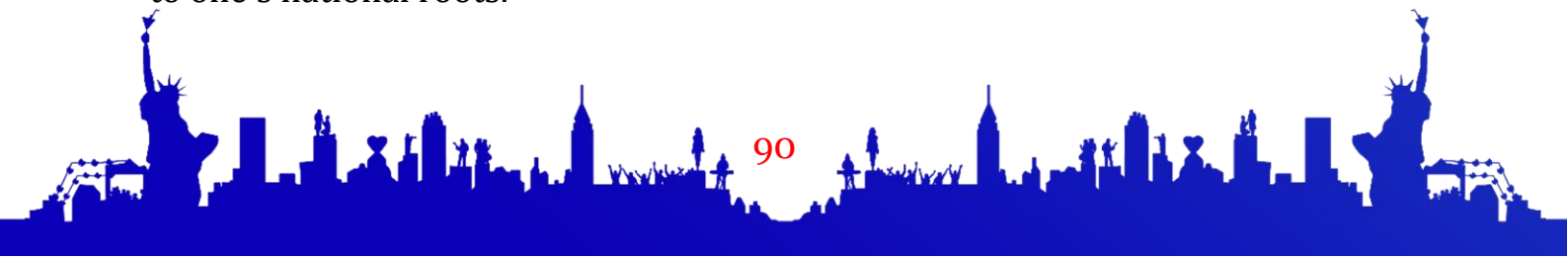
In particular, using the opportunities provided by digital technologies to promote national cultural heritage in modern formats creates great educational possibilities. Electronic libraries, virtual museums, digital archives, podcasts, video lessons, and multimedia projects can increase young people's interest in national culture.

4. Harmony of national and universal values in the context of globalization

Today's young people are active simultaneously in local, national, and global information spaces. For this reason, their system of values is also shaped in interaction with various cultural influences.

In this situation, it is more effective as a pedagogical approach to develop young people's ability to think critically and consciously evaluate values, rather than completely isolating them from external influences.

A young person should reach a level where they understand their national values, respect the cultures of other nations, can analyze information, and independently assess different ideas. Such an approach provides a foundation for interpreting patriotism not as being disconnected from the modern world, but as an opportunity to actively participate in global processes while staying connected to one's national roots.





5. Pedagogical mechanisms for fostering patriotism in educational institutions

An educational institution is one of the main social institutions where young people's worldview is formed. Therefore, patriotism education should not be limited to specific events but should become an integral part of the teaching and learning process. It is considered effective to use the following pedagogical mechanisms:

- studying historical and cultural heritage through an interdisciplinary approach;
- organizing educational visits to museums, historical monuments, and cultural sites;
- implementing projects related to local history and regional studies;
- supporting students' and pupils' social initiatives;
- arranging discussions and debates on patriotism;
- conducting educational lessons based on examples of national literature and art;
- utilizing digital learning resources;
- promoting youth volunteering and community activities.

Importantly, the effectiveness of these activities should be evaluated not by their number, but by the positive changes in young people's worldview and behavior.

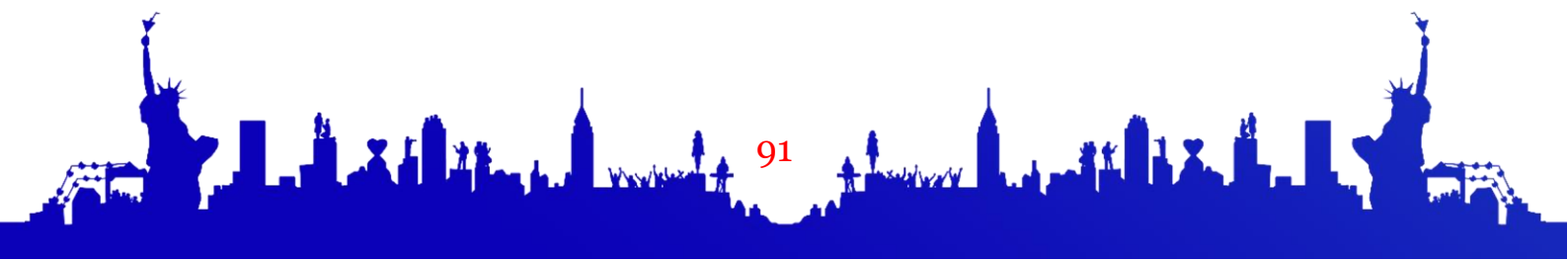
6. Cooperation between family, neighborhood, and educational institution

Patriotic education is not just the responsibility of the educational institution. A person's system of values first forms in the family and later develops in the neighborhood and educational environment.

The family provides the child with initial examples of national traditions, mutual respect, work, responsibility, and human relationships. The neighborhood is an important environment that ensures a person can engage in social interactions. The educational institution enriches this experience with scientific, pedagogical, and social knowledge.

Therefore, creating a unified educational space based on the "family – neighborhood – educational institution – community" cooperation is one of the important conditions for developing young people's patriotic competence.

7. The Role of the Digital Environment in Patriotism Education





Digital transformation has fundamentally changed the ways young people access information and communicate. For this reason, patriotism education also needs to be aligned with modern communication tools.

Creating high-quality digital content that promotes national values among youth, such as short videos, podcasts, interactive maps, electronic catalogs, and virtual exhibitions about historical figures and cultural heritage, can be very effective.

The main goal here is to make young people not just passive recipients of information, but active participants who create digital content with national and spiritual significance.

CONCLUSION

In the current modernization process, raising the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism and loyalty to national values is one of the key factors ensuring the stable development of society. The effectiveness of this process depends on organizing patriotism not only within the framework of promotion and organizational activities but also as a complex pedagogical phenomenon that encompasses a person's worldview, values, and practical activities.

These constants do not appear in isolation from each other, but as an interconnected system. While historical memory strengthens the understanding of national identity, national identity creates the foundation for developing civic responsibility. Civic responsibility, in turn, takes on practical meaning through an individual's active participation in the progress of society.

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