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## THE CONCEPT OF POLITICAL PATRIOTISM OF YOUTH AS A BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE STATE

*Considering current political events in Ukraine, the issue of political patriotism of the younger generation is becoming increasingly relevant. Political patriotism should become the basis for the development of national security in the state. In scientific discourse researchers often equate the concept of the “political patriotism” and “civic patriotism”. This study proves the difference between these concepts and the fact that civic patriotism can be a part of the political one. Young people can become both subject and object of political patriotism. In the first case, the youth acts as the bearer of active and passive suffrage, has the opportunity to promote the economic development of the state, to protect its borders and state sovereignty, to promote scientific and technological development. In the second case, young people are the object of national-patriotic education, which should become the basis for the development of their political culture and consciousness.*

*The main tasks of the research are the next: to define concepts of “political patriotism”, “civic patriotism”, “ethnic patriotism”; to consider peculiarities of formation of political patriotism of young people and factors of youth activity; to find out possible consequences of manifesting of political patriotism of youth in the context of national security of the state. The study found that as young people cover the ages of 14 to 35 years, it is appropriate to consider two subgroups of young people: the first is up to 18 years and can only have partial legal capacity, the second is elder than 18 years and has full legal capacity. The first subgroup is considered as the object of national-patriotic education, and the second subgroup is regarded as an active carrier of political patriotism. For both categories of young people, the formation of a sense of political patriotism must be of a complex strategic character and serve as a fundamental aspect of the development of civil society in a country on the one hand and as a source of national security for the state on the other. At the same time, political patriotism is the young person’s awareness of his/her real ability to actively participate in the political process, to defend homeland, to develop his/her territorial community. So the main task of the state is to promote the formation of a patriotically-minded citizen who is confident in his or her social security and self-realization in his/her own country and community.*

**Key words:** *political patriotism, youth, civil society, social security, national security.*

### **General problem definition and its relation to important scientific or practical tasks.**

The development of an independent state cannot take place without taking into account the youth potential as the main resource of the intellectual capital of the state, which determines the feeling of patriotism, respect for the people and the state. In the context of contemporary Ukrainian political changes, the issue of political patriotism of young people in the context of national security is becoming more urgent, which is due to several factors. Firstly, there are military actions and separatist movements on the territory of Ukraine; secondly, we observe a high level of labor migration for young people abroad; thirdly, there is a need to develop new approaches to the education of youth patriotism, which should not end with the writing of various theoretical programs and concepts, without their application. For the political sphere, youth is a rather dynamic entity that is easily manipulated and can be a source of both social consolidation and a destructive factor, given the magnitude of the influence of various social networks on political processes in the country. That is why the formation of a comprehensive strategy for the development of political patriotism of young people is the key to the development of national security of the state.

**The purpose of the article (statement of the task).** According to the above-mentioned relevance, the purpose of the research is to define the concept of political patriotism of young people as a vector for the development of national security of the state.

**Analysis of recent research and publications that started this issue and which form the basis of the study.** The issue of fostering a sense of youth patriotism has been sufficiently researched in the field of pedagogy. However, in the field of political science this problem remains open as well as the definition of the concept of “political patriotism”. Thus, socio-political and ethnic dimensions of national-patriotic education in their studies are considered by H. Korzh [7], V. Krotiuk [9], and peculiarities of interpretation of the concept of “patriotism” are explored by B. Filatov [4], I. Chernova [2]. Prospects for the development of patriotism in Ukraine, taking into account historical features, are studied by R. Hula [5]. Issues of upbringing the feeling of patriotism in the context of public administration are revealed by V. Markovets [10; 11]. Along with these studies, the issue of the peculiarities of the formation of political patriotism of young people through the lens of national security remains unresolved.

**Highlighting previously unresolved parts of the issues raised in the article.** Given the relevance of research and analysis of recent research and publications, a certain spectrum of issues remains undisclosed. First, we have to give the clear definition of the term “political patriotism” and its difference from the concepts of “civic patriotism”, “ethnic patriotism”. Second, it is important to consider the peculiarities of political patriotism of such a part of the population as youth and to identify certain aspects that encourage youth to political activity. Third, it is necessary to find out the possible consequences of the manifestation of political patriotism among young people in the context of national security of the state.

**Presenting main research material with full reasoning of the obtained results.** In the modern world of the latest technologies and communications, we face new challenges to ensure the basic directions of national security of the state. Social networks, a variety of Internet resources that often support untrue (fake) information are starting to get more and more involved in business. Such unverified information can become a very powerful weapon in the international arena between conflicting states or organizations, and within the state, which is a new threat to the national security of the state.

National security is the protection of vital interests of the individual, the state and society, state borders, territorial integrity, socio-political system, cultural values and all the basis of material and spiritual life of the country from internal and external threat. It can also be defined as a condition of the state, which allows it to maintain its integrity and act as an independent subject of the system of international relations [12, p. 386]. The Law of Ukraine “On National Security of Ukraine” defines this concept as the protection of state sovereignty, territorial integrity, democratic constitutional order and other national interests of Ukraine against real and potential threats [13].

One of the fundamental aspects of the protection of state sovereignty and the national interests of the state is social consolidation based on a sense of patriotism, respect for the state and people. The feeling of patriotism depends on the level of social security in the state. Social security is one of the important components of the national security of the state. M. Kalnytska believes that the term “social security” should be understood as a complex multifactorial category that characterizes the state of protection of social interests of the individual, economic entities, society and the state. This, on the one hand, reflects the ability to withstand the destabilizing effects of various external and internal factors that create a real threat to stability in society, i.e. the threat of social tension, and on the other hand – it is provided (guaranteed) by the social protection system and maturity of social institutions [6, p. 567]. That is, patriotism as a characteristic of conscious activity of the individual in political life is closely related to the social security of the state, especially it concerns the youth. If there is a high level of social danger in the country, young people can become agents of change. If the level of patriotism of the young generation is low, it is usually destructive to the state: young people either go to live and work abroad, or can be actively exposed to manipulative technologies of political forces opposing each other, both within the country and from outside. Therefore, there is an increasing need to nurture patriotically conscious young people with a high level of political culture.

There is no consensus among researches on the definition of “patriotism”. As I. Chernova notes, patriotism is one of the dominant socio-psychological characteristics of an individual as a person and is based on the higher human feelings that characterize him/her as a citizen, the bearer of certain spiritual qualities; it is an integrative concept, the meaning of which is formed at the intersection of the various sciences, in particular, political science, political philosophy, ethics and psychology [2, p. 236].

V. Krotiuk defines the following approaches to the interpretation of patriotism:

- sublimely emotional – which is characterized by the fixation of a certain, definitely positive, often pronounced attitude to the Motherland, limited mainly by the level of emotional reflection and expression in the abstract form of love for nature, native land, native home, pictures of childhood, etc.;
- actively practical – the power of patriotic feeling is not limited only by the depth and exaltation of love for the Motherland, but it also encourages the subject to take active deeds and acts for the benefit of his or her Motherland;
- historical – patriotism is viewed in the context of the development of national history as an expression of specific features of the mentality and identification, the psyche of different communities, etc.;
- state – which implies understanding of patriotism as revealing by its subjects a sense of national pride for the state, their active participation in the strengthening of the state and statehood as a priority for the effective functioning of social institutions, development of society and personality;
- personal – patriotism can be defined as a spiritual and creative act of elevation of the personality, possessing the most important moral and other qualities, to the realization of his/her indivisibility, unity with the Motherland as the highest value, the need to serve it and its people;
- spiritual-religious – patriotism is seen as the top of spiritual-religious self-expression of a person who has reached a level of individual growth that allows one to feel natural divine love for the Motherland, with readiness for self-sacrifice and self-denial for its good [9, pp. 52-55].

Consequently, in its conceptual meaning, patriotism is an integrated concept that assumes a certain state of consciousness and a set of value orientations of the individual in relation to own state and his/her people. In accordance with the multiplicity of approaches to the definition of the term “patriotism”, the scientific discourse also distinguishes the whole spectrum of varieties of patriotism: “civic nationalism”, “state patriotism”, “constitutional patriotism”, “civic patriotism”, “political patriotism”, “Ukrainian national state patriotism”, “national patriotism”, “Ukrainian patriotism”, “imperial patriotism”, “ethnic patriotism” related to the formation of ethno-national consciousness of Ukrainians, “topological patriotism” related to the countryside where the one was born, “non-national patriotism” and “patriotic nationalism”, “cosmopolitan patriotism” (“internationalist nationalism”), “personal patriotism” [7, p.152].

Along with the notion of the “political patriotism” in the scientific literature there are two more similar in meaning concepts of “civic patriotism” and “ethnic patriotism”. Therefore, in this study, we should define “the political patriotism” and how it differs from state patriotism, which is often identified with the civic one. According to V. Markovets, the concept of civic consciousness (public spirit) is often associated with statehood: they closely interact and do not exist separately. And patriotic education is a process of purposeful and systematic influence on the political consciousness and political behavior of citizens in order to form certain political qualities in them [11, p. 116]. In fact, civic or state patriotism is oriented in a clearly defined “state-citizen” system, and political patriotism is the elevation of a sense of a certain system of political values formed for the development of their state in the internal and external political context, accompanied by an politically active personality. Ethnic patriotism, in turn, is based on a sense of belonging to a particular ethnic group, beyond the economic, social, political, and confessional divisions in the state. Ethnic patriotism is determined by belonging to a common ethnic consciousness and language, and the absence of such a sense of belonging shows its crisis. Ethnic patriotism, like civic patriotism, can be an integral part of political patriotism, in particular at the macro level. Thus, B. Filatov notes that political patriotism can be manifested at the macro level (as the choice of elites regarding the country’s strategic course and means of achieving it), at the meso- and microlevels of politics (as the means of consolidation and unity in values, which are common for political forces, regardless of their ideological commitment or pragmatic thinking, change in their political status, or gaining advantages in the competition) [3, p. 220]. That is, political patriotism is manifested not only in an active civic position of a person, but also in the awareness of his/her responsibility to the people and the state, the readiness to protect the borders of the state and its sovereignty, to support the national producer, to promote the development of territorial community, etc. Political patriotism implies a higher level of social consciousness, which reflects the attitude of person to his/her homeland, people, country.

Political patriotism for youth has two main areas: youth as a subject of political patriotism and youth as an object of national patriotic education. For a detailed understanding of both areas, it is appropriate to define the category of young people and consider its main subgroups.

Thus, according to the Law of Ukraine “On Promoting the Social Development of Youth in Ukraine”, youths are the citizens of Ukraine between the ages of 14 and 35 [14]. Given such a wide age range, it is accepted to distinguish two subgroups of youth:

- 14 – 18 years old – persons with incomplete civil capacity who are mostly a homogeneous group of young pupils or students and are mainly at the stage of secondary education, receiving in most cases the financial support from their parents. Parents (guardians), medical, social and educational institutions are legally responsible for ensuring a healthy lifestyle.
- 18 – 35 years old – persons with full legal capacity – this group has a heterogeneous structure: student’s youth; young people who are studying and working; workers, entrepreneurs, young parents. These groups include individuals with different levels of education and marital status and, consequently, significant differences in lifestyle [15, p. 226].

Considering youth as a subject of political patriotism, it is appropriate to speak about the second category of youth. Such a group has active and passive suffrage, can carry on military service and conduct economic relations. This category of youth is the basis of civil society and a driving force in protecting the national security of the state. The political patriotism of such a category of youth may be manifested by:

- active participation of the individual in the development of their territorial community and their region (performing administrative and political functions, doing business, cultural and educational activities, etc.);
- a willingness to protect national sovereignty and national borders;
- organization and participation of youth in various social projects on a voluntary basis;
- volunteer activity;
- philanthropic activities.

Political patriotism in this case may also manifest itself in the active participation of young people in the electoral process; in the activities of local self-government bodies; in expressing their constructive vision of regional and national development (petitions, appeals, rallies, etc.); in responsible consumption of information (counteracting fakes and information distortion); in readiness to mobilize for a single national idea, regardless of party or ideological affiliation.

For Ukraine, the issue of political patriotism in this context is extremely important. However, if we’d like political patriotism to become the basis for the development of national security it requires an integrated conceptual vision of patriotic education of youth. In this case, youth becomes the object of fostering political patriotism.

National-patriotic youth education is targeting mainly the first category of young people and starts with the school years. I. Timkin and N. Novikova define the system of principles of national-patriotic education for achievement of the appropriate results of the educational process:

1. General pedagogical principles of education: child-centrism; cultural conformity; responsibility for nature; humanism; taking into account age and individual characteristics;
2. Actually the principles of patriotic education:
  - the principle of national orientation, that involves the formation of national consciousness in the youth, fostering love for the native land and the Ukrainian people, respectful attitude to its culture, respect for the culture of all peoples who inhabit Ukraine, the ability to maintain own national ideology, to be proud of belonging to the Ukrainian people and to take part in the development and protection of their state;
  - the principle of self-adequacy and self-regulation, which produces a civic position, forms the ability to be critical and self-critical;
  - the principle of multiculturalism that involves the integration of Ukrainian culture into the European and world space with creating the necessary prerequisites: formation of tolerance for different ideas, values, culture, art, beliefs of other peoples; ability to accept Ukrainian culture as an integral part of human culture;
  - the principle of social openness, which determines the need to adjust the content and methods of patriotic education with the real social situation;
  - the principle of historical and social memory, aimed at preserving the moral and cultural-historical heritage;
  - the principle of intergenerational continuity that preserves for descendant samples of Ukrainian culture, ethnic cultures of peoples living in the territory of Ukraine [16].

All these principles should include the basics of political science (social sciences, ethno-political science, political history, media literacy). Since school years we should begin to form political awareness

of youth as the basis of political patriotism. Then in the future youth potential will become the basis for the development of civil society in the state. As S. Lizakovska notes, civil society as a component of social development and an indicator of democracy, is the structure in which society acts as a partner of the state. The task of civil society is to formulate a system of sharing responsibility with public authorities for the current state of society through the participation of public organizations or non-governmental organizations in solving social and economic problems [1, p. 33]. This system of responsibility is an important component of political patriotism. Therefore, the concept of political patriotism is closely related to the level of civil society development in the country.

**Conclusions for this study and prospects for further research in this area.** Thus, the issue of political patriotism of young people as a basis for the development of the national security of the state is relevant, but however remains poorly researched in political science. Quite often in scientific discourse, the term “political patriotism” is identified with “civic patriotism”. However, if civic patriotism operates only in the “citizen-state” system, then political patriotism implies a holistic view of a complex approach to the formation of political values and attitudes towards their state and people. Political patriotism implies the real ability of young people to actively fulfill their political, economic, social responsibilities, to participate in the local government system, to protect the national interests of the state.

So far in Ukraine, the system of national patriotic education has to some extent a declarative approach. That is, concepts and programs on patriotic education are offered as a certain action of the state addressed to young people. The state should not “up bring”, but create conditions for the development of a feeling of political patriotism in the young generation. So, it should be mutual cooperation through partnerships. In this context, it is necessary to form a certain base of political science knowledge among pupils and students, which will include the basics of politics, social sciences, political history, ethno politics and media literacy. Therefore, we consider promising to continue research in this direction, to make real measures for the development of political patriotism of young people.

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**Лушагіна Т. В., Соловійова А. С. Концепція політичного патріотизму молоді як основа розвитку національної безпеки держави**

Враховуючи сучасні політичні події в Україні, все актуальнішим постає питання політичного патріотизму молодого покоління. Саме політичний патріотизм має стати основою розвитку національної безпеки в державі. В науковому дискурсі досить часто ототожнюють поняття «політичний патріотизм» та «громадянський патріотизм». В даному дослідженні доведено відмінність цих понять і те, що громадянський патріотизм може бути частиною політичного. Молодь може бути як суб'єктом, так і об'єктом політичного патріотизму. В першому випадку вона виступає як носій активного і пасивного виборчого права, має можливість сприяти економічному розвитку держави, захищати її кордони та державний суверенітет, сприяти науково-технічному розвитку. У другому варіанті – молодь є об'єктом національно-патріотичного виховання, що має стати основою для розвитку їх політичної культури та свідомості.

На початку дослідження були поставлені основні завдання – надати дефініції поняттям «політичний патріотизм», «громадянський патріотизм», «етнічний патріотизм»; розглянути особливості становлення політичного патріотизму молоді та чинники її активності; з'ясувати можливі наслідки прояву політичного патріотизму молоді в контексті національної безпеки держави. В результаті дослідження з'ясовано, що оскільки молодь охоплює людей віком від 14 до 35 років, то доречно розглядати дві підгрупи молоді: перша – до 18 років і може володіти лише частковою правоздатністю, друга – після 18 років, повністю володіє правоздатністю. Перша як раз і розглядається в контексті об'єкта національно-патріотичного виховання, а друга – як активний носій політичного патріотизму. Для обох категорій молоді формування почуття політичного патріотизму повинне мати комплексний стратегічний характер і виступає основоположним аспектом розвитку громадянського суспільства в державі з однієї сторони та джерелом національної безпеки держави з іншої. При чому політичний патріотизм – це усвідомлення молодою людиною своєї реальної здатності активно брати участь в політичному процесі, захищати свою Батьківщину, розвивати свою територіальну громаду. І головне завдання держави – сприяти формуванню патріотично налаштованого громадянина, який впевнений в своїй соціальній безпеці та можливості самореалізації в своїй країні, в своїй громаді.

**Ключові слова:** політичний патріотизм, молодь, громадянське суспільство, соціальна безпека, національна безпека.