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Гаврилюк Алла Михайлівна,
кандидат наук з державного управління,
доцент, доцент кафедри міжнародного туризму, Київський національний університет культури і мистецтв, 01601, м. Київ, вул. Коновальця, 36, тел.: 0675006692, e-mail: etnosvit24@ukr.net

Гаврилюк Алла Михайловна,
кандидат наук по государственному управлению, доцент, доцент кафедры международного туризма, Киевский национальный университет культуры и искусств, 01601, г. Киев, ул. Коновальца, 36, тел.: 0675006692, e-mail: etnosvit24@ukr.net

Alla Mykhailivna Havryliuk,
PhD in Public Administration, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Dept. of International Tourism, Kyiv National

University of Culture and Arts, 01601, Kyiv, Konovaltsa Str., 36, tel.: 0675006692, e-mail: etnosvit24@ukr.net

NATIONAL-PATRIOTIC EDuCATION OF uKRAINIAN STuDENTS AS A PuBLIC POLICY PRIORITY

Abstract. The article is devoted to the actual theme of the national-patriotic education as a priority of public youth policy today. The analysis of the legal legislation on the subject of the study is provided. The essence of the concepts of “patriotism”, including ingredients and structural components; “national consciousness”, “national identity”; “civic responsibility” is distinguished. It is proved that systematic and integrated events of national and patriotic direction in high school operate the formation of Ukrainian national consciousness and national identity, civic activity of students. The embodiment of public youth policy among students through the applying of mechanisms of state regulation of national-patriotic education is proposed. There are included: legal, organizational, informational and communicational, marketing, political and social mechanisms.

The importance of their mutual appliance in the educational process in higher school as important components of learning of student as citizen-patriot and competent specialist-patriot is emphasized.

Keywords: public youth policy, national-patriotic education, college students, higher education institution, Strategy of the national-patriotic education of children and youth in Ukraine in 2016–2020, national consciousness, national self-consciousness, patriotism, mechanisms of government regulation.

НАЦІОНАЛЬНО-ПАТРІОТИЧНЕ ВИХОВАННЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СТУДЕНТСТВА ЯК ПРІОРИТЕТ ДЕРЖАВНОЇ ПОЛІТИКИ

Анотація. Висвітлено актуальність теми національно-патріотичного виховання як пріоритету державної молодіжної політики на сучасному етапі. Проаналізовано нормативно-правову базу за тематикою дослідження. Схарактеризовано сутність понять: “патріотизм”, його складників та структурних компонентів; “національна свідомість”, “національна самосвідомість”; “громадянська відповідальність”. Доведено, що систематичність і комплексність заходів національно-патріотичного спрямування у вищій школі впливає на формування української національної свідомості, національної ідентичності, громадянської активності студентства. Запропоновано втілювати державну молодіжну політику серед студентської молоді через застосування механізмів державного регулювання національно-патріотичного виховання. Серед них: правовий, організаційний, інформаційно-комунікаційний, маркетинговий, політичний, соціальний. Наголошено на важливості їх комплексного застосування у навчально-виховному процесі вищої школи як

ключових компонентів виховання студента як громадянина-патріота та підготовки компетентного фахівця-патріота.

Ключові слова: державна молодіжна політика, національно-патріотичне виховання, студентська молодь, вищий навчальний заклад, Стратегія національно-патріотичного виховання дітей та молоді в Україні на 2016-2020 рр., національна свідомість, національна самосвідомість, патріотизм, механізми державного регулювання.

НАЦИОНАЛЬНО-ПАТРИОТИЧЕСКОЕ ВОСПИТАНИЕ УКРАИНСКОГО СТУДЕНЧЕСТВА КАК ПРИОРИТЕТ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена актуальной теме национально-патриотического воспитания как приоритета государственной молодежной политики на современном этапе. Проанализирована нормативно-правовая база по теме исследования. Охарактеризована сущность понятий: “патриотизм”, его составляющих и структурных компонентов; “национальное сознание”, “национальное самосознание”; “гражданская ответственность”. Доказано, что систематичность и комплексность мероприятий национально-патриотического воспитания в высшей школе влияет на формирование украинского национального сознания, национальной идентичности, гражданской активности студенчества. Предложено воплощать государственную молодежную политику среди студенческой молодежи через применение механизмов государственного регулирования национально-патриотического воспитания. Среди них: правовой, организационный, информационно-коммуникационный, маркетинговый, политический, социальный.

Ключевые слова: государственная молодежная политика, национально-патриотическое воспитание, студенческая молодежь, высшее учебное заведение, Стратегия национально-патриотического воспитания детей и молодежи в Украине на 2016–2020 гг., национальное сознание, национальное самосознание, патриотизм, механизмы государственного регулирования.

Національна справа — це справа всього народу і справа кожного громадянина!

Іван Дзюба

Патріотизм — політичний щит нації!

І. Жданов

Formulation of the problem. Ukrainian unrest today radically changed the public perception of Ukraine to the state and national symbols, distinctive ethnic traditions, spiritual values, historical past, cultural heritage and overall involvement in state processes. The powerful engine of change, strategic intellectual, creative and active resource and activity of these changes was the Ukrainian youth.

Awareness of domestic power generating impact on the youth community fateful events of our time confirming the search tool of dialogue, partnership and active cooperation of state and power structures of civil society with Ukrainian youth community.

Priority nayzatrebuvanishyh ideology and youth policy is now a national-patriotic education (hereinafter - IVC), which for the first time since independence, Ukraine faced the agenda as an indicator of integrated educational strategies and factor of national security.

In view of this, the annual report of the State President of Ukraine, Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on the situation of young people in Ukraine in 2015 was given issue. Now we have a basic regulatory framework [9, 11-15], which requires effective and emerging scientific and practical tools for use by various social institutions. Accordingly, at all levels (national, public and personal), the role of NSW.

However, the number and systematic involvement of citizens of Ukraine in age from 14 to 34 years are considered young in accordance with applicable law, to state processes present colorful ambiguous and has its regional specifics, significant differences in ideological orientations, values and needs of

effective individual and personal adaptation means penetration among youth.

Still not singled out a single strategic approach to systemic and systematic activities of higher education institutions as leading institutions in the implementation of NSW. Ukrainian students, mostly aged 17 to 24 years, usually chooses his own, so to speak, patriotic, civic, national standard of progress that takes place outside of educational institutions. So important in this context is to partner government and public institutions of social institutions on the basis of professional training students for future professional activities and their involvement in community initiatives, an active social life. The weak link in the university is the lack of systematic conceptual visions and approaches to NSW students and the state's influence on these processes.

Therefore, at this stage of the Ukrainian state is important and urgent formation, establishment and implementation of national consciousness and social responsibility in the young professional students. These and other aspects of state youth policy require detailed scientific study and practical application, confirming the relevance of the present study and relevance in scientific discourse today.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The term "national-patriotic education" began to be used widely in the activities of local social institutions since the end of 2014 It is a comprehensive, systematic and purposeful activity of state and local governments, community organizations, families, educational institutions and other social institutions on formation of young high national and patriotic awareness, readiness to perform civil and constitutional obligations [14;

10, s.117].

This was facilitated by developments specific framework. Priority - Decrees of the President of Ukraine 06.12.2015 p. Number 334 "On measures to improve national-patriotic education of children and youth" and of 13.10.2015 p. № 580/2015 «On the strategy of national-patriotic education of children and youth in 2016 -2020 years "that define the main components of NSW (civil-patriotic, military-patriotic, spiritual and moral education) and their scope, including: education, science, culture and art; Military service proforiyentatsiya to specialty; History, commemorating anniversaries and historical figures; local history; tourism; protection of the environment; fizkultura sport, popularization of healthy lifestyle; civil defense; Ukraine defense [15].

Background documents defining Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine (hereinafter - MoFYS Ukraine) central executive authorities, which empowered the state policy of NSW children and youth, and relevant regional, district structural subdivisions of local state administration responsible for its formation at the local administrative level .

Since 2015 as a part of Ukraine MoFYS functioning department of national-patriotic education. However, in the composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on Youth Policy, Sports and Tourism earned subcommittee on national-patriotic th education. At the level of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine established the Interdepartmental Commission on national-patriotic education. As you can see, the main focus of the state in 2015 was aimed at building institutional structures, their staff, which can vyokremlyuvatys as an organizational

and legal mechanisms of state regulation of NSW children and youth. Of course, taking into account the scope of educational institutions of I-III levels of accreditation, they perform strategic objectives NSW under the above-mentioned legal acts. These institutions are in fact undecided on areas of activity have developed action plans and appropriate staffing, capable of implementing the principles IVC according to regional specificity of child and youth audiences. The problem still remains field and educational institutions of higher education. According to the academician ID Behan to university is a dilemma: either to "stamp" functionaries, or develop a personality. It is the choice of the mission of the institution depends on the orientation of the higher education reform. [1] It is difficult to find a legal framework that would locally defined areas of educational institutions as systematic work with the students in terms of NSW. However, social networking sites and Universities fix fragmented scientific-practical activity and initiative of individual students' communities and teachers on the use of elements NPV.Varto noted that active research interest in the formation of systemic measures NSW as components of youth policy presented in the works AG Didenko [3, 4]; NSW adaptation strategy papers to the educational process in educational institutions dedicated to research, NM Carols [7]; Scientific-practical aspect NSW students in educational institutions of engineering profile highlights: SB Buravchenkova, NM Levytska, NV Naumenko [2] and inshi.Vazhlyvym theoretical basis for adaptation NSW instrumental in educational institutions of different levels of play methodological guidance material developed by scientists of the Institute of Problems of Education of the National

Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of Ukraine, including the ID Bech, ZV Petrochko, VI Kirichenko, K.I.Chorna other scientists. Popular among Ukrainian teachers began training techniques NIP implementation of ideas that have been successfully tested in the cities of Kiev, Svyatogorsk (Donetsk region), Kherson, Chernobay (Cherkasy region.) And aimed at training personnel potential of a new generation of educators. Authors led by ID Behom VI Kirichenko and ZV Petrochko developed unique materials for training sessions with children and young people of school age - "With Ukraine in the heart" [5] and representatives of structural subdivisions of Youth and Sports of local state administrations - "Inspired Ukraine" [10]. Each of the guides can be adapted to work with the student audience profile universities. However, the question remains: "Do Universities of teacher-educators who are able to systematically and creatively, systematically implement the educational process ideology NSW youth? " Is NSW component of scientific, practical and educational activities of universities? "It is this theme consider promising areas of scientific and applied research among local scientists. Thus, the purpose of the article is to distinguish public policy priorities NSW students. Tasks include: analysis of the legal framework on the subject of the study; description of the concepts "patriotism", its components and structural components; "National consciousness", "national identity"; "Civic responsibility"; proposals for the creation and use of mechanisms state regulation of NSW students. Presenting main material. In the context of our study is important zaksentuvaty attention to the interpretation of key theoretical concepts. At the heart of NSW is activity-specific component

associated with a sense of patriotism. Now the scientific literature, there is a large amount of his interpretations. The first, trying in his own way to explain the concept of "patriotism" - was the ancient philosophers who believed patriots of their countrymen, countrymen, and patriotism explained as respect for elders and family traditions (by Confucius) or love for the state, which should be more than to the father-mother (Plato), or a personal desire to fight for justice (Socrates) and other explanations in.Vyschezhadani and definition "patriotism" clearly distinguish the psychological and emotional basis of his merits. In terms of today's most compelling in the context of NSW, in our opinion, is the interpretation of patriotism by ID Behom. A scientist finds it "special, that feeling of unconditional and vysokosmyslove - value which characterizes the attitude of the individual to the nation, the homeland, and to the state itself. What is important is unconditional and vysokosmyslovyy aspects of this feeling. Unconditional means that patriotism can not be based on the external reinforcement in the form of specific rewards or condemnation. It should just be a persuasive potency to the relevant act, samoznachuschym be. Regarding vysokosmyslovoho aspect, it means that patriotism is not associated with lower existential needs often mercenary orientation and guidelines of the summit of the individual. " The basic components of patriotism advisable to consider: 1) the love of country, nation, State; 2) deyatelnostnuyu devotion to the Motherland; 3) public interest commitment; 4) moral resistance; willingness to sacrifice; 6) dignity [4, p. 25] .Varto pay attention to the characteristic structure of patriotism that the fault falls AG Korkishko through: 1) the relation of the individual to himself,

which is manifested by such features as: national consciousness, honor, dignity, kindness, sincerity, patience etc. 2) understanding the individual feeling to be part of the Ukrainian people (people / communities) irrespective of the ethnicity of the Ukrainian inherent tolerance, national tact, responsibility, that national identity; 3) the relationship between the individual for the motherland, which manifests itself: the demonstration of feelings (love, faith, hope) and civil responsibility, loyalty to national values; readiness to defend the country; desire to work on its development; efforts to raise the international prestige of the state; proud of its success; vbolivanniam for failure; implementation of constitutional provisions; social activity and initiative; 4) respect for national values: the Ukrainian language; desire and need for accumulation, preservation and transfer of related national symbols, traditions, customs and ceremonies; respect for national wealth, natural, historical, cultural, ethnographic heritage; promote the spiritual life of the Ukrainian people; respect for national and state symbols; a sense of caring host their land etc. [8, 110-112] .Statystychno youth in Ukraine at the beginning of 2016 was almost one-third (42,635,100) population or 11,829,350 individuals [9; 18]. From its views, ideological orientations, values beliefs, life priorities, participation in the state building process depends largely on the further course of development. Persuasive and relevant in our time is the thesis of Elena Teligi that youth is able to become parents of the future of their nation. As a result of the survey "Youth of Ukraine - 2015", held on the initiative MoFYS Ukraine and with the support of the United Nations (hereinafter - SD "Youth of Ukraine - 2015") 81% of respondents are proud of being

Ukrainian, and patriotism, in their view - is: consciousness, pride in their involvement in the nation (63%); the love of home, the place where lives (52%); respect for Ukrainian history, traditions (46%); desire to work for their country (37%) [16]. Among domestic classics teaching science to the problems of patriotism turned GG Vashchenko II King James, SF Rusova, GS Pan, VA Sukhomlinsky, KD Ushinsky other scientists. In his creative works they saw the upbringing of patriotic feelings in the national system of education and training. Astropolyuyuchy their views on the present, we can say that since the 2000s .. number of young people who are proud of Ukrainian citizenship has increased by more than 20%, and the total number of young people who are proud decreased to 8% in 2015 g. [16]. For the younger generation question of pride for the country is a natural, youth does not separate himself from the homeland, it is part of, because they were "born free", as they say in advertising appeal to the 25th anniversary of Independence of Ukraine. As a result of diabetes "Youth of Ukraine - 2015" for 43% of young people aged 14-19 g. A top priority is education (including self). Therefore, this "golden time" for establishing, implementing significant value orientations and life of active citizenship and opportunity "to become parents of the future of the nation." So what should be the national consciousness / identity Ukrainian youth? When national consciousness should be understood set of social, economic, political, moral, ethical, philosophical, religious beliefs, behavior, customs and traditions, values and ideals, which are features of national identity . It manifests itself through: human perception of the surrounding world and his relation to history and culture of their national and ethnic communities; the representatives of

other nationalities; patriotism and patriotic samosvidomist. Klyuchovoyu part of the national consciousness is the national self-consciousness. Scientists ZV Petrochko and VI Kirichenko treat it as a young attitude to itself, based on identification with the people of Ukraine, regardless of their ethnic origin. National identity involves attitude to his people, his belief in the spiritual power and future willingness to work in favor of [10, p. 118]. National identity is the spiritual foundation of state processes in Ukraine: so says V. Charles and notes that the der state concerned must use a variety of mechanisms of formation [6]. An important part of NSW is the formation of Ukrainian national-patriotic consciousness, according to the law "On Youth" is a collection of the Ukrainian centered social, economic, political, moral, ethical, philosophical, religious beliefs, behavior, customs and traditions, values and ideals, in which are features of the life of the Ukrainian nation, its inspiration to build a successful and effective Ukrainian sovereign state, the willingness of citizens to defend the independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine, national-democratic values. [14] Under the influence of national consciousness / identity formed civic responsibility to the family, state, nation. Civic responsibility of students is manifested through values, rather than random learning motivation for the budget in the chosen specialty of further employment in the specialty. Therefore, the state youth policy aims to create conditions for NSW students with specific vocational training her and universal, national tsinnostyah. Derzhavna policy as a tool of influence on state institutions specialized branch directed learning environment (according to applications IVC) to address specific problems and requires

appropriate tools to solve them. For example, future specialists turyzmoznvtsi - Graduates tourism - should have the professional patriotic competence associated with deep knowledge of the historical, cultural, ethnographic, natural and recreational tourism resources of Ukraine and their ability to promote both within the country and abroad. For future teachers pedagogical competence patriotic priority is the ownership and use of Ukrainian folk traditions with modern pedagogy interactive forms and methods of work, etc. Educational Institutions except that there are institutions where young people spend much of their student life, is also the place where values largely shaped life guidance. Therefore, the state youth policy of NSW should be a systematic activity of the state in dealing with young people, carried out in order to create social, economic, political, organizational and legal conditions and guarantees for intellectual, moral and physical development of young people, realize its creative potential both in their own interests and in the interests Ukrayiny. Na according to the author, state youth policy of NSW, embodied in various areas of application, according to the Strategy of national-patriotic education of children and youth in 2016-2020 gg., is able to be realized through the mechanism of state regulation. These include: legal, organizational, information and communications, marketing, political, social. Consider yih. Vysnovky and prospects for future research. State Youth Policy of NSW should be the systemic activity of the state in dealing with young people. To do this, at the present stage of Ukrainian state has the necessary political, legal, socio-economic ethical, legal, philosophical and religious background. Their implementation partner because of multi-vector activities of public authorities, local governments, public

institutions of higher education the school provides opportunities for implementation of a comprehensive system of measures NSW students molodi. Dlya its effective functioning is necessary in higher education in Ukraine continue to use inheritance traditions NSW Ukrainian young generation. Universities are called to become social institutions where plekatymut To undertake, develop national distinctive traditions to preserve the national Ukrainian culture, history, language and form the Ukrainian patriotic consciousness, moral values, implement civic education students. Each institution shall see in this multi-activity, multi system and the formation of professional competence of students patriotic depending on the specific sector and higher education. Effective argument the whole educational system of higher education in Ukraine should be a demand for intelligent resource Ukrainian young generation and the creation of appropriate conditions for its realizatsiyi. Tomu state youth policy must demonstrate active use of legal, organizational, information and communications, marketing, political, social mechanisms of state regulation national-patriotic education of Ukrainian students and to penetrate into all spheres of public, social, personal lives of young people.

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