HUMANITARIAN ASPECT OF FORMATION OF PATRIOTIC VALUES OF YOUTH BY THE MEANS OF DIGITAL EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

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ABSTRACT

The research is devoted to the problem of the humanitarian aspect of the use of digital technologies in the formation of patriotic values. The relevance of the indicated problem in the modern conditions of social development is stated. The events of recent years show how important it is to promptly solve the problems of the formation of patriotic values among youngsters. The implementation of the tasks of educating a patriot should be carried out at all levels of the education system. The research analyses the available material on digital support for the education system and innovative technologies for the introduction of e-learning; describes digital technologies that will help in solving the problem: registers of digital educational resources, Internet sites. Analysed electronic educational resources devoted to the formation of patriotic values. Conclusions are made about the effectiveness of using digital tools in the formation of patriotic values. It is claimed that the modern approach to the formation of patriotic values involves the use of new technologies that meet their interests and preferences. Digital technologies have significant didactic capabilities and their potential requires widespread employment in the educational process.

Keywords: patriotic values, educational resources, digital educational resources, formation of patriotic values, youth, patriotic informational resources, digital tools.

1. INTRODUCTION

The formation of patriotic values is becoming more relevant at the present stage of the development of the state. Within the framework of this, the ideas and principles of patriotism were indicated in the new regulations that are based in the strategic concepts of the country.

In the Strategy of the State National Politics of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025, patriotism is noted as the main principle, which forms "the basis for achieving the objectives of the state national politics" [1]. In November 2014, the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation "On the approval of the Basics of the State Youth politics of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025" was adopted. In this document, it is indicated that an important task of working with young people is the education of patriotic youth. There has also been a change in international relations with Western partners over the past decade, which is reflected in an

increase in tension in the international situation. Another aspect of the work on the formation of patriotic values is that the main work is concentrated in the regions of the Russian Federation, which are the basis of the promotion of the entire system of patriotic education

The problem of the formation of patriotic values of youth concerns not only the Russian Federation but almost all countries. This is reflected in the fact that civic consciousness and patriotism are integral characteristics of a powerful, unified and full-fledged state. From an early age, a person should be brought up in the spirit of respect for the achievements of his country and pride in his culture. The ideological structure of society is the basis of understanding and mutual understanding. The integrity of the unity of the territory and other components (language, traditions, culture, etc.) is gradually formed into a sense of patriotism, i.e. love for a small homeland, as well as the civic consciousness of a representative of a certain country.

Dela Press Conference Series: Economics, Business and Management Vol. 002, 023 (2022)

https://doi.org/10.56199/dpcsebm.bmqf3880

"The Caspian in the Digital Age" within the Framework of the International Scientific Forum "Caspian 2021: Ways of Sustainable Development".

The events of recent years taking place in our country demonstrate how important it is to promptly solve the problem of the formation of patriotic values of youth. Furthermore, the implementation of tasks for the formation of a citizen and a patriot should be carried out at all levels of the education system, considering age characteristics.

It is to outline that concretely in the youth environment a more pronounced interaction with technological discoveries and new means of communication take place.

The use of new technologies by young people can have both positive and negative effects on various personal characteristics. The lack of communication, cynicism, aggressiveness, brutality, devaluation of personality, as well as the substitution of concepts, all this brings the development of new means of communication among young people. The system of crises and dangers faced by young people today is reflected in the crisis of values.

An important task of patriotic education at the university of a young person is the formation of moral values. This mechanism of formation is effective if a young person in his development will accept patriotic values as an obligatory principle. Young people now live at the stage of technology development when certain humanistic values are transformed and become more relevant, for example, the protection of private property, confidentiality, and privacy. The prioritization of these values further exposes such people to self-isolation and makes them less resistant to aggressive attacks on the Internet, which forces a person to cope with their problems, experiences, and aggression by himself and alone. And the Internet serves as a platform of permissiveness and accessibility, frees a young person from the responsibility, the factors of suppression of aggression, constraint, isolation, removes the feeling of compassion and condolences.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

When analysing the literature on the education of a citizen and a patriot, we relied on research on the formation of patriotic values in the university environment using a variety of educational methods and techniques: both traditional and innovative. The concept of patriotic values has been investigated by the authors from various perspectives. From the point of view of philosophy (Z. Kabayeva, B. Imanmoldayeva, Z.Z. Hanbayeva, Z. Madalieva [2]), where the elements that form patriotic values are highlighted, including the geographical environment in which representatives of a certain nation live, the social customs they have, the psychology they manifest, and all the historical circumstances they encounter. Patriotic values, according to the authors, form the spiritual core. It decides the fate of the nation and is crucial for its development. Also, from the side of the formation of a citizen in the educational process (Dikdik Baehaqi Arif, Syifa Siti

Aulia [3]), where it was noted that patriotic values help in the development of civic intelligence training. In turn, patriotic values, the authors claim, are based on the balance of personal and public intelligence. Another author (I.V. Trotsuk [4]) notes that the concept of patriotic values has different interpretations and indicators that have a discursive nature rather than objectively determined. The article also notes that young people, interpreting this concept, analyses it via an assessment of the country's position in the international arena, its main problems and contradictions, objects of national pride, the level of social trust. It was also noted that some authors (Stefano Livia, Luigi Leone, Giorgio Falgaresb, Francesco Lombardob [5]) share patriotic values, highlighting blind patriotism, which is associated with authoritarianism and social dominance, and constructive patriotism, which correlates with universalism. The relevant direction of the study of patriotic values abroad at the moment is the influence of the migration crisis and populism on patriotism [6]. The main questions that the authors ask: "What is the role of patriotism in this new context? Is this a movement in a nationalist direction or does it offer a useful golden mean that mediates between the local and universal?".

The problem of digitalization is dealt with by the authors A.A. Eltemerov, S.N. Fedorova [7], who defined it as a kind of challenge to the modern education system aimed at improving the educational process [7]. The didactic potential of digital technologies in the implementation of educational tasks is analyzed in detail by modern domestic authors - S.D. Karakozov, N.I. Ryzhova, A.Yu. Uvarov [8], and foreign (F.K.M. Arif, N.Z. Zubir, M. Mohamad, M.M. Yunus) [8]. The ultimate result of university preparation, including digital services and technologies, should be a successful self-determination of the graduate in the digital world. For this purpose, various digital technologies are used in the university education system such as 3D games, teletandem, podcasts, social networks, video resources, interactive functions of Web 2.0 services [7] and other innovative technologies for the implementation of e-learning.

3. METHODS AND MATERIALS

The purpose of the investigation is to analyse the formation of patriotic values among youngsters by the means of digital educational resources from the perspective of humanitarian aspect.

Proceeding from this purpose, we used interpretive, structural–functional and comparative research methods in the research.

With the help of the interpretive method, the sources were analysed and the works of scientists on the formation of patriotic values were studied, the main problems were highlighted and possible solutions proposed by the researchers were identified.

Dela Press Conference Series: Economics, Business and Management Vol. 002, 023 (2022)   https://doi.org/10.56199/dpcsebm.bmqf3880

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Using the structural method, digital educational resources were studied as one of the important means of integrating young people into the system of patriotic education.

The comparative method was applied when comparing the positive and negative aspects of digital educational resources.

4. RESULTS OF RESEARCH.

The epoch of digital technologies opens up wide opportunities for the development of civic and patriotic qualities of young people. Among them are new educational tools that meet the needs of students, new activities that take into account their interests, etc. One of the main tools for the formation of civic and patriotic qualities of young people is the information and communication network Internet and serves for this group as an important symbol and the main means that unites the global information space. This technology has made it possible for many young people around the world to exchange information, ideas, and values. Digitalization is rapidly changing the world. Only today, out of 7.7 billion people, 4.5 of them actively use the Internet in their daily routine. The digital space embraces all spheres of human life and becomes a full-fledged part of it.

In the digital space, there are various kinds of dangers for a young person, such as: hacking of personal pages on social networks, fraud, cyber-attacks, dissemination of personal information, as well as cyberbullying.

Cyberbullying is nowadays the most dangerous and ruthless type of online attacks on a person. Attackers often use the victim's insecurity, mental instability to cause her the greatest psychological trauma and humiliation. Cyberbullying manifests itself in sending messages with threats and humiliation, photos, videos, documents, or the disclosure of some secret information about the person, the creation of fake websites with false information about the person.

Cyberbullying is called an intentional harm to a person caused by the use of Internet resources and technologies, computers, gadgets and other types of devices. This is a deliberately aggressive type of bullying that lasts throughout systematic repetitions, it can be perpetrated by a group or by one person.

One of the first mentions of cyberbullying appears in Craig W. & Pepper D.J. in 1997. It describes cases of bullying on Internet sites - aggressive persecution among young people in situations where they preferred not live interaction but a technologized method of harassment [8].

In addition to this negative factor, another feature of the digital space can be noted - the constantly increasing amounts of information on the Internet. It was noted that about 2 million new web pages are created on the Internet every day. This is a large layer of information in which young people are actively involved. The following fact can also be noted: when attending any event (excursion, lecture, or other), young people check whether there is Internet access within its walls, and also try to fix their presence in social networks, leaving a so-called digital footprint. It can be concluded that obtaining information via the Internet arouses interest in young people more than traditional "book study" involving them in dynamic activities, thereby mitigating the process of immersing young people in a patriotic environment and the formation of patriotic values through digital educational resources. In this regard, it is necessary to carry out balanced and effective educational activities in the formation of patriotic values. The organization of patriotic education in the state is laid down in a number of normative legal acts and national projects.

A new federal project "Patriotic education of citizens of the Russian Federation" was adopted and started to be implemented in Russia. This project is part of the national project "Education". In the project, it can be emphasized that educational work will be laid down in "educational and methodical literature, in the content of lessons, in extracurricular activities, in the system of additional education" [11]. The following important indicators of this program can be distinguished: Annual monitoring of the value orientations of modern youth has been provided, thematic online lessons have been organized throughout Russia aimed at civil and patriotic education of children.

Amendments were also made to the federal law "On Education in the Russian Federation" in which the concept of "education" is concretized to the following areas of educational work: "the formation of students' feelings of patriotism, civic consciousness, respect for the memory of defenders of the Fatherland and the exploits of Heroes of the Fatherland, law and order, the man of labor and the older generation, mutual respect, respect for the cultural heritage and traditions of the multinational people of the Russian Federation, nature and the environment" [11].

First and foremost, we conducted an analysis of psychological and pedagogical literature on the use of digital technologies in the formation of patriotic values of students. Recent studies have revealed the need to use Internet technologies in the education of a citizen and a patriot.

We have considered the concept of ''the formation of patriotic values'' as positively significant ideas about the Motherland, national interests, social ideals developed by the public consciousness and recognized by a person, embodied in their life, expressed in an emotional attitude to the Motherland, the culture of the homeland. Emotional attitude to the Motherland manifests itself in love, devotion and attachment to it, pride and responsibility for it. The attitude to oneself and to other people, society and the state depends on the patriotic values of a person (embodied in an active life position)" [12].

In this regard, "the formation of patriotic values of a teenager is the process of mastering patriotic values

Dela Press Conference Series: Economics, Business and Management Vol. 002, 023 (2022) https://doi.org/10.56199/dpcsebm.bmqf3880

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(concepts), patriotic relations, patriotic symbols and ideals, the development of patriotic activity, manifested in self-realization for the benefit of the Fatherland, attachment to their homeland, in public activity" [12].

We have also analysed the concept of digital educational resources (DER). We have taken as a basis the following definition of digital educational resources - "a specific digital product that implements information technologies and is intended for use in education and upbringing" [13].

The use of digital educational resources in pedagogics and in particular in the process of teaching and educating young people has a number of positive qualities:

- Education and upbringing are becoming more accessible and diverse;

- Acquirement of the personal nature of education;

- Formation of a unified informational educational environment;

- Lack of a fixed place for the educational and upbringing process;

- Opportunity for the student to choose on their own the trajectory of learning and development;

- Acquirement of the competence of the student's search activity, including in the creative field;

- DER can increase motivation in learning;

- Formation of the qualities of a digital citizen in a changing world;

- Using a variety of interactive forms;

- Mitigation of control over the result of the student's activity;

- But, unfortunately, where there are positive aspects, there must be negative ones, and these include:

- Not all digital educational resources can work with standard programs and equipment, sometimes special equipment is needed;

- DER may not save the results of assignments tests;

- Many digital educational resources do not include a special interface for help, which would give an opportunity to choose the form of the DER and how to work with it;

- Students may find it difficult to work with new programs.

- The quality of the products currently offered has insufficient characteristics.

Intermingled with all aforementioned, it is to consider that the advantages of using DER in the educational process, and in particular the use of DER as a means of forming patriotic values among young people are still greater and they have greater strength than drawbacks.

Nowadays, the younger generation is completely absorbed by social networks and the only way to have them interested in the achievements of the state and society is to transform the traditional "book" format of information presentation into a "digital" one. The following types of work can be used: the creation of sites on patriotic topics, the implementation of online projects on civic and patriotic education, as well as the development of public associations in social networks. These measures develop civic and patriotic qualities among modern youth.

The problem of using digital educational resources in the formation of patriotic values of young people is studied not only by scientists, but also by practitioners. Government bodies also contribute to this process, realizing the importance of educating a patriot and a citizen of their country with the help of information technologies for the formation of patriotic values among young people.

The development of patriotic websites, as well as the active participation of students in the development of such websites and other digital resources, increase the level of civic and patriotic consciousness of the younger generation.

Exploring the international experience, it can be noted that Kazakhstan focuses on the national values of a citizen, in this connection digital tools of ethnic orientation are being developed and used, such as games, web quests, information and educational resources [14]. Russia has also accumulated extensive experience in the use of information and communication technologies in the civic and patriotic education of young people. There are various types of online contests "Family Glory Page" where everyone can participate in writing an e-book about the heroes, exploits and historical events of the country [15]. There are a large number of patriotic competitions in which students can participate remotely ("My country - my Russia", "Cities of military Glory", "Glory of Russia"), etc. There is an open bank of digital resources that can be used in extracurricular activities (the website of the "Immortal Regiment" of Russia, the generalized "MEMORIAL" data bank, the portal "Memory of the People", the federal state budgetary institution "Russian Centre for Civil and Patriotic Education of Children and Youth" and so on.).

We have conducted an analysis of the DER that are used by educational institutions in the formation of patriotic values of young people. The following Internet resources were allocated:

Table 1. DER that can be used to form patriotic values of young people:

Name of resource	Link on the resource	Resource description

All-Russian public civil-patriotic movement "Immortal Regiment of Russia"	https://polkrf.ru	The resource is dedicated to the work of the voluntary non-governmental movement "Immortal Regiment of Russia", whose goal is to preserve the memory of the WW II in the family, as well as to transfer memory to the next generations
Generalized data bank "Memorial"	https://www.obd-memorial.ru	This resource includes information about defenders of the Fatherland, the dead and missing during the World War II.
Electronic records of documents "Feat of the people in the World War II of 1941-1945"	http://podvignaroda.ru/?#tab=navHome	This site reflects all the data that are available in the documents of the World War II, such as the course and operations of hostilities, awards and exploits of all war participants.
"Search movement of Russia"	http://rf-poisk.ru	The resource is dedicated to the movement, whose participants are conducting search expeditions countrywide in those places where the hostilities of the World War II took place.
Official website of the Russian centre of civil and patriotic education of children and youth (Rospatriotcentre)	https://rospatriotcentr.ru/	The resource of the Rospatriotcentre is dedicated to the development and support of various types of activities for the patriotic education of young people, as well as the popularization of volunteering among young people in Russia.
Official website of the all-russian volunteer case	http://волонтёры победы.рф	The movement ' volunteers carry out various actions, including national and international ones, take care of veterans, try to help in the improvement of important places, recreate family stories and popularize modern achievements of Russia with the help of the latest formats.
Official website of the regional centre of patriotic education	http://рцпв.рф	The main task of the centre is to coordinate the activities of numerous public associations that are currently working in the field of patriotic education of citizens.
Portal "Memory of the people"	https://pamyat-naroda.ru	The main focus of this resource is the generalization of the databases "Memorial" and "The Feat of the people in the World War II of 1941-1945" and providing access to information about the participants of the World War II using new interactive forms.
Media "Educational presentations"	http://учебныепрезентации.рф	An international open catalogue of educational presentations and templates for creating high-quality multimedia presentations.
Lesson summaries - - open catalog	http://конспекты-уроков.рф	International catalogue for tutors, teachers and students. The catalogue publishes summaries of lessons, classes, events and other educational materials.

5. CONCLUSION

When analyzing the formation of patriotic values of youth by the means of digital educational resources, we conclude that this direction is a topical issue nowadays and will develop in the coming years. First and foremost, it is underpinned by psychological characteristics of youth but also a tendency of digitalization of education.

In short, the process of forming patriotic values among young people can be characterized by the following trends: digitalization of all spheres of youth life, including education and upbringing; manifestation of negative effects of digitalization as cyberbullying, and indiscriminate digital consumption; state measures in the direction of patriotic education and the creation of information resources in this subject. It is to conclude that it is necessary to form a register of patriotic digital educational resources for systematic work with youngsters.

AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTION

Sharonov A. - analysis of the concept and structure of the formation of patriotic values of youth;

Palatkina A. - analysis of digital educational resources contributing to the formation of patriotic values of youth;

Podlipalin A. - analysis of the value orientations of modern youth, the impact of digital educational resources on youth.

Dzhumagalieva G. - review of publications on the topic of the article.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Dela Press Conference Series: Economics, Business and Management Vol. 002, 023 (2022) https://doi.org/10.56199/dpcsebm.bmqf3880

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