

Formation of Patriotism in Modern Russia

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the problem of forming patriotism in modern Russia. Patriotism is considered as a priority value among the basic Russian values. The issue of patriotism value in the modern world is being updated, as opposed to nationalism, which excludes tolerant attitude to the traditions, customs, and cultural achievements of other peoples and countries. The value of patriotism is also determined by its relation to artificial intelligence, which is devoid of moral characteristics. Moral values are a distinctive feature and strong quality of humanity, where a human can win compared to artificial intelligence. In the formation of patriotism, a huge role belongs to the appeal to Russian history, which gives examples of patriotism, cultural and scientific Russian heritage, and the promotion of Russian spiritual values. The article demonstrates the views on the history and specifics of Russia by M. V. Lomonosov, Russian philosophers abroad P. A. Sorokin, N. A. Berdyaev, I. A. Ilyin and G. P. Fedotov. The article also discusses theoretical and practical aspects of civil and Patriotic education of young people. In order to preserve historical memory and commemorate the 75th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941—1945, 2020 has been declared the Year of memory and glory in the Russian Federation, which will undoubtedly contribute to the rise of Patriotic sentiment in the country, understanding the phenomenon of patriotism as a great human value that elevates and ennoble a person, making him stronger, more integral and significant.

Keywords: patriotism, nationalism, Russia, value, morality, artificial intelligence, history, civil and patriotic education, culture, spirituality

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the key and most popular values of our time is patriotism. Patriotic education is given great importance in modern Russia. Russian president Vladimir Putin has declared patriotism the national idea. The Russian government has approved the state program "Patriotic education of citizens of the Russian Federation" with Rosmolodezh organization as program coordinator. The state program is aimed at creating conditions for increasing the level of society consolidation in solving problems of sustainable development of Russia and ensuring national security. This program is focused on all the social and age groups of Russian citizens, while maintaining the priority of Patriotic education of children and youth. In the formation of patriotism and spirituality among modern Russian youth, it is difficult to overestimate the role of history and the promotion of national spiritual values. It is important to communicate to young people the glorious names, deeds and discoveries, the views of the great citizens of Russia, who represent the national pride of the Fatherland. Moreover, it is vital not to rely only on historical materials, but also to focus on the

feats of modern heroes, on their selfless service to the duty, service to the Fatherland. Patriotism refers to the basic Russian values that elevate and ennoble a person. Turning to Russian history, full of examples of patriotism, contributes to the formation of patriotism and spirituality among modern Russian youth. 2020 is declared the Year of memory and glory in Russia, which contributes to the rise of Patriotic sentiment in the country.

II. PATRIOTISM AS A VALUE

Among the basic Russian values, such as patriotism, social solidarity, citizenship, family, work and creativity, science, traditional Russian religions, art and literature, nature, humanity — patriotism occupies an honorable first place [1].

Patriotism is characterized by love for the Motherland, love for its people, for its "small" Homeland. It is manifested in a sense of pride for the achievements of the native country, bitterness for its failures and troubles, respect for the historical past of its people, respect for the national memory and national cultural traditions, combined with respect and kindness

for the achievements, customs and traditions of other peoples and countries.

Ways of forming patriotism include the promotion of national spiritual values; informing the younger generation of the discoveries, deeds, views of great compatriots; education on the exploits of modern heroes; emphasis on selfless service to the Fatherland.

At the same time, in the context of modern reality, the value of patriotism is being questioned. The world is globalizing and integrating. The process of globalization is aimed at bringing peoples and cultures closer together while simultaneously eroding national identity. The "man of the world" is often a cosmopolitan, unencumbered by Patriotic feelings. The question arises if patriotism is really a value in the modern world. A positive answer to this question is still implied. Throughout the world, there is a struggle to preserve its national identity: preserving the specifics of the national spiritual and material culture: language, traditions, customs, religion, local national cultural flavor. And, after all, patriotism is based on love for these realities.

Also, patriotism is often confused with nationalism, which excludes a tolerant attitude to the traditions, customs, and cultural achievements of other peoples and countries. Therefore, a clear definition and separation of these concepts is important here.

Of course, the more Patriotic citizens there are in the country, the stronger the country is. But the value of patriotism is also that it is a certain human trait compared to artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence cannot have such a moral characteristic and in the future it will be a distinctive feature and strong quality of a person, where a person can win compared to artificial intelligence. "Most artificial intelligence researchers agree that even Superintelligent artificial intelligence is unlikely to show emotions, such as love or hate. [2] A person has a concept of their family, their country, their national identity. He has something to fight for and what values to protect. Artificial intelligence lacks these characteristics.

In order to preserve historical memory and commemorate the 75th anniversary of the victory In the great Patriotic war of 1941-1945, 2020 has been declared the Year of memory and glory in the Russian Federation, which will undoubtedly contribute to the rise of Patriotic sentiment in the country, understanding the phenomenon of patriotism as a great human value that elevates and ennobles a person, making him stronger, more integral and significant.

III. APPEAL TO RUSSIAN HISTORY IN THE FORMATION OF PATRIOTISM IN RUSSIA

One of the most important tasks in modern Russia is patriotism and spirituality formation among Russian youth. In its implementation, it is difficult to overestimate the role of history and the promotion of national spiritual values.

M. V. Lomonosov emphasized in his work «Will to descendants» the need to preserve the connection of times and generations, warned about the inadmissibility of falsification of Russian history; and highlighted the importance of educating the young generation on high spiritual examples.[3]. A striking example of patriotism and service to the Fatherland is M. V. Lomonosov himself — an academician of the St. Petersburg Academies of Sciences and arts, a member of the Stockholm and Bologna Academies of Sciences, to whom Russia is indebted for discoveries in various Sciences, including: chemistry, physics, astronomy, geography, ethnography, linguistics, economics and sociology. The scientist's contribution to the organization of science and production, metallurgy, mining, public education, history, oratory and other arts, and poetry is enormous.

The path traversed by Russia was full of cataclysms; sometimes there were seemingly irreparable breaks in cultural and historical life. But there were no final breaks. Russia has experienced many socio—cultural paradigms, while remaining Russia. The Russian philosopher abroad N. A. Berdyaev distinguished in Russian history "five different Russias" as five different cultural and historical types or styles of culture: Kievan Rus, Moscow tsardom, St. Petersburg — Imperial (post-Petrine) Russia and Soviet Russia. The philosopher also singled out the era of the "Silver age" (the turn of the XIX — early XX centuries), considering it a special type of culture, different from the culture of Imperial Russia.[4]. And this is extremely much for the history of one country! Moreover, this list can be continued. Today we are counting down the history of post-totalitarian Russia.

P. A. Sorokin emphasized the fact of Russia's relatively long existence (more than 11 centuries), the great vitality, sacrifice and perseverance of the people; the ability of Russia to rise quickly after defeat and the survival ability of Russian culture in extremely difficult and sometimes simply impossible socio-historical conditions, its high adaptability. [5]

Another Russian philosopher abroad, G.P. Fedotov, in his work "the Face of Russia", written in 1918, prophetically suggested that we look at the features of Russia with love and understand why we love it, noting that the Face of Russia cannot be revealed only in one generation, modern to us. The fall, the impoverishment of one era is only a grimace that momentarily distorts a

beautiful Face, if the future closes with the past in a human chain. [6] Among Russian values, he singled out its remarkable nature, the gentle wisdom of the people's soul, Russian classical literature and music, icon and Orthodoxy, the culture of Ancient Russia, the labor and military feat of the great Russians, countless martyrs who fell for freedom.

Of course, the appeal to Russian history contributes to the formation of patriotism among modern Russians.

IV. CIVIL AND PATRIOTIC EDUCATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

A well-known Russian teacher of the twentieth century, V. A. Sukhomlinsky, believed that "the origins of citizenship, as the pinnacle of human beauty and valor, lie in the harmonious fusion of social and personal. A conscious, convinced, persistent person begins at the moment when he experiences as his own deeply personal pain the anxieties, adversities, difficulties of the Motherland, when the education of citizenship is the education of the soul" [7]

As a vivid example of patriotism, we can cite the Russian philosophers abroad I. A. Ilyin, N. A. Berdyaev, G.P. Fedotov. Their works are mainly devoted to the past, present and future of Russia and painful thoughts about the fate of the Motherland. Russia remained their only love and the central theme of their work. [8]

In the formation of patriotism and spirituality among modern Russian youth, an important role is played by familiarizing with the original national culture, explaining its specifics. In modern Russian society, there is a demand for historical artistic masterpieces: feature films created in the traditions of a highly spiritual national tradition; demand for film adaptations of the Russian classical heritage. In cinema, mass media, and fiction, a positive character, a moral and spiritual ideal, and an example that one would like to emulate are important. Today Russia cultivates a fashion for a healthy lifestyle, sports, creative and meaningful leisure, intelligence, strengthening morals, restoring traditions.

In recent years the "Immortal regiment" campaign has become very popular. In 2019, 10 million people across Russia took part in the campaign. During the annual "Immortal regiment" march, 3700 events were held throughout the Russian Federation. More than 110 countries participate in the "Immortal regiment" campaign.

Cadet classes in secondary schools for boys and girls, as well as cadet and Suvorov schools that raise healthy, highly educated and highly moral young people, also contribute to the formation of Patriotic citizens.

A lot of work is being done in educational institutions to create Patriotic citizens of Russia among the younger generation.

V. CONCLUSION

The formation of patriotism is one of the most urgent tasks for modern Russia. Russian President Vladimir Putin has declared patriotism the national idea of Russia. The Russian government has approved the state program "Patriotic education of Russian citizens".

The concept of patriotism refers to the basic Russian values. Patriotism is determined by love for the Motherland, love for its people, for their "small" Homeland. Patriotism manifests itself in a sense of pride for the achievements of its country, bitterness for failures and troubles, respect for the historical past of its people, respect for the national memory and national cultural traditions, combined with the respect and kindness for the achievements, customs and traditions of other peoples and countries.

Patriotism is often confused with nationalism, which excludes a tolerant attitude to the traditions, customs, and cultural achievements of other peoples and countries. Therefore, a clear definition and separation of these concepts is important here.

But the value of patriotism is also that it is a certain human trait compared to artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence cannot have such a moral characteristic and in the future it will be a distinctive feature and strong quality of humanity, where a human can win compared to artificial intelligence.

In the formation of patriotism, it is impossible to overestimate the role of history and the promotion of national spiritual values. The works of M.V. Lomonosov, Russian thinkers and philosophers abroad such as P. A. Sorokin, N. A. Berdyaev, I. A. Ilyin, G.P. Fedotov and other researchers of the specifics of Russia contribute to the scientific understanding of Russian history, to understanding the specifics of Russia and the significance of cultural and scientific heritage.

In the education of young people, important role is given to civil and Patriotic work. A lot of work is being done in educational institutions and universities to create Patriotic citizens of Russia.

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